

## POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE WHIG.

(From the *Bostonian* (and *Mechanics Journal*).

THE EDITOR.

That editor who wills to please,  
Must humbly crawl upon his knees,  
And kiss the hand that beats him;  
Or if he dare attempt to walk,  
Must wear the mark that others chalk,  
And cringe to all that meet him.

Says one, four subjects are too grave—  
Too much mortality you have—  
Too much about religion;  
Give me some witch and wizard tales,  
Of ship-shod ghosts with fins and scales,  
Or feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,  
Those monstrous fashionable lies—  
In other words those novels,  
Composed of kings, and queens and lords,  
Of border wars, and Goth's hordes  
That used to live in hovels.

No—no—cries one, we've had enough  
Of such confounded love-sick stuff,  
To craze the fair creation—  
Give us some recent foreign news,  
Of Russians, Turks—Greeks and Jews,  
Or any other nation.

The man of dull scholastic lore,  
Would like to see a little more  
In scraps of Greek or Latin:  
The merchants rather have the price  
Of southern indigo and rice,  
Or India silks and satin.

Another cries, I want more fun,  
A witty anecdote or pun—  
A riddle or a riddle;  
Some long for missionary news,  
And some of worldly, carnal views,  
Would rather hear a fiddle.

The Critic, too, of classic skill,  
Must dip in gall his gander quill,  
And scrawl against the paper;  
Of all the literary fools  
Bred in our colleges and schools,  
He cuts the silliest caper.

Another cries, I want to see  
A jumbled-up variety—  
Variety in all things—  
Miscellaneous hodge-podge print,  
Composed—only give the hint,  
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage-news, says Miss,  
It constitutes a highest bliss  
To hear of weddings plenty;  
For in a time of general rain  
None suffer from a drought 'tis plain  
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one—  
Of people totally undone  
By losses, fire, or fever;  
Another answers full as wise,  
I'd rather have the fall and rise  
Of racoon skin and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish  
For now and then a savory dish  
Of politics to suit them:  
But here we rest at perfect ease—  
I never they swear the moon was cheese?  
We never should dispute their ease.

Or grave or humorous—wild or tame—  
Lofly or low—'tis all the same—  
Too haughty or too humble;  
And every editorial wight  
Has naught to do but what is right,  
And let the grumblers grumble.

### On the Marriage of a Dandy.

With hair betwisted various ways,  
His body straiten'd by stiff stays,  
With mincing gait, and all his tones  
Broken by gentle sighs and moans;  
His cheeks and lips with rouge all glowing,  
See Curio at the altar going.  
Who leads, but pet appears to linger,  
The lady by her little finger!  
The Priest astonish'd all the while,  
Could scarce suppressor hide his smile,  
Then whispered to the Clerk aside,  
"Which of the *vases* is the bride?"

### Bible Society Report.

In Africa, efforts were making by the few Bible Societies at Sierra Leone, at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the Island of Mauritius. They were toiling in the immediate vicinity of awful darkness, and in a work of almost incalculable extent. Yet they were encouraged by decided demonstrations of good resulting from their labours, particularly at Sierra Leone. Instances had occurred, within the knowledge of the Society at the Cape, of Hottentots coming from 50 to 100 miles to obtain a copy of the Scriptures; and many of that people appeared to derive essential benefits from the Sacred Volume. The four Gospels in Amharic, which is the vulgar Dialect of a large part of Abyssinia, had been prepared for the press, at the time of the most recent information, and it was intended that an edition should be immediately printed.

In Asia there remains millions, many millions, who are strangers to the Oracles of God; who know not the Bible as man's guide through life, as his support in trouble, as a giving him comfort in death; but multitudes live and die in ignorance, in delusion in horrid abominations. Yet it is most gladdening to hear, that the cause of God is gaining ground; that the idolatries which have prevailed so long, are on the decline; that a recent annual solemnity, judiciously and not ostentatiously enough to draw his car in triumph, and not one victim to fall beneath wheels.

The Calcutta Bible Society was proceeding in its labours, with increased subscrip-

tions; and was engaged with unremitting zeal and diligence in preparing and distributing versions of the Scriptures. The Malay Bible had been completed; and several thousand of Bibles and Testaments in this language, in the Roman and in the Arabic character, had been issued. In its ninth year, this Society sent forth more than 12,000 copies of the Scriptures in the native languages; and the total in all languages circulated in that year was 17,155 copies.

The Madras Bible Society, though in its infancy, conducted its proceedings with much ardour and wisdom, and promised to be extensively and permanently useful.

The Bible Society at Colombo, by the latest accounts, was actively employed in translating and printing the Old Testament in Cingalese; but it was embarrassed in consequence of a deficiency of funds.

The greater part of 530 copies of the New Testament, and some books of the Old Testament, in Chinese, had been put into circulation; but it was still impracticable to distribute the Sacred Volume within the dominions of the Emperor of China.

The Malay New Testament has already proved signal beneficial to many who have received it. Instances have occurred, where those who had long lived in idolatry, have publicly committed their idols to the flames; and accounts of other instances could be particularly recited, where not only idolatry has been forsaken, but also Christianity has been professed; and decisive evidences have been given of the existence of real piety in individuals from among the Heathen, who had received the Scriptures, and experienced the Divine blessing upon them.

Even so remote a region as New South Wales, the system of the Bible Society has extended, and the Association there is aided by the first officers of the government. It is very active in its labours, and highly useful to the peculiar population of that colony. A most pleasing result of the efforts of that Institution occurs in an instance communicated by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, senior chaplain to the colony. He was summoned to attend the death bed of a young woman, who had been suddenly arrested by sickness in the midst of health and vigour; and he found her enjoying the full consolations afforded by the Holy Scriptures. This treasure she had received from an Agent of the Society; and Mr. Marsden observes, "She may be said to have attained her religion wholly from the Bible: I believe she did not know, or ever had conversed with, any religious person before visited her."

### Observations of Dr. Clarke on the Sabbath.

Sabbath, the name of the seventh day, signifying a day of rest. Rest to the body from labor and toil, and rest to the soul from all worldly care and anxieties. He who labors with his mind by worldly schemes and plans on the Sabbath-day, is as culpable, as he who labors with his hands in his accustomed calling. It is by the authority of God that the Sabbath is set apart for rest and religious purposes, as the six days of the week are appointed for labor. How wise is this provision; it is essentially necessary, not only to the body of man, but to all the animals employed in his service, take this away, and the labor is too great—both man and beast would fail under it. Without this consecrated day, religion itself would fail, and the human mind becoming sensualized would soon forget its origin and end. Even as a political regulation, it is one of the wisest and most beneficent in its effects of any ever instituted. Those who habitually disregard its moral obligations, are to man not only good for nothing, but are wretched in themselves, a curse to society, and often end their lives miserably. Sabbath, signifies rest or cessation from labor: and, the sanctification of the Seventh day is commanded as having something representative in it—and so indeed it has: for it typifies the rest which remained for the people of God; and in this light it appears to have been understood by the apostle, Heb 4th. Because this commandment has not been particularly mentioned in the New Testament as a moral precept, binding on all—therefore, some have presumptuously inferred, that there is no Sabbath under the Christian dispensation.—The truth is, the Sabbath is considered as a type; all types are of full force till the thing signified by them takes place—but the thing signified by the Sabbath is that rest in glory which remains for the people of God; therefore, the moral obligation of the Sabbath must be continued till time be swallowed up in eternity. Some have thought that the apostle's statement, Col. 2—16, is a proof that the Sabbath is done away; but there is no intimation here that the Sabbath was done away, or that its moral use was superseded by the introduction of Christianity; besides, it is not clear that the apostle refers at all to the Sabbath in this place; whether Jewish or Christian, he is speak-

ing of Sabbaths or weeks, most probably refers to their feast of weeks.

Even in a state of innocence, when all was perfection and excellence, when God was clearly discovered in all his works, every place being his temple, every moment a time of worship, and every object an incitement to religious reverence and adoration,—even then God chose to consecrate a seventh-part of time to his more especial worship, and to hallow it unto his own service, by a perpetual decree. Who then shall dare to reverse this order of God. Had the religious observance of the Sabbath been never proclaimed, till the proclamation of the law on Mount Sinai, then it might have been conjectured, this like several other ordinances, was a shadow which must pass away with that dispensation, neither extending to future ages, nor binding on any other people. But this was not so; God gave the Sabbath his first ordinance to man, (see the first precept,) while all the nations of the world were seminally included in him,—and while he stood the father and representative of the whole human race. Therefore, the Sabbath is not for one nation, for one time, or one place,—it is the fair type of heaven's eternal day—of the state of endless blessedness and Glory, where human souls having fully regained the divine image, and become united to the centre and source of all perfection and excellence, shall rest in God unutterably happy through the immeasurable progress of duration. Of the consummation, every returning Sabbath should at once be a type, a remembrancer, and a fore-taste to every pious mind—and thus it must be to all who are taught of God.

**Patrick Henry.**—No American can hear the name of this inflexible patriot, this distinguished statesman and gigantic mind, without the excitement of emotions of gratitude & veneration.

Reader! witness his testimony in favor of the religion of Jesus.

Patrick Henry, who was a devout man, left in his will the following testimony in favor of the Christian religion.

"I have now disposed of all my property to my family; there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is the *Christian religion*. If they had that, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich; and if they had not that, and I had given them all the world they would be poor."

The following adventure is copied from the papers of Richard, earl of Corke, and is to be found among the manuscripts of sir James Ware.

Queen Mary having dealt severely with the protestants in England, about the latter end of her reign signed a commission to take the same course in Ireland, and for that purpose nominated Dr Cole, one of her commissioners. Cole coming to Chester, on his journey, was waited on by the mayor, and in the magistrate's presence took out of a clog-bag, a leather box, saying to him, 'here is a commission that will lash the heretics of Ireland.' The good woman of the house being a protestant, and having a brother named John Edmonds of the same persuasion in Dublin, was much troubled at the doctor's words; but watching her time, while he complimented the mayor down stairs, she took the commission out of the bag, and put in its place a pack of cards, with the knave of clubs uppermost, folded in a sheet of paper. The doctor put up the box without suspicion, and next day, October 7, 1558, sailed for Ireland.—Coming to the council, after a suitable speech, he presented the box to the lord deputy, Fitz Walters, who ordered it to be opened, that the secretary might read the commission; but what was the surprise of the lord deputy, the council, and Dr. Cole, when the knave of clubs and pack of cards appeared. When Cole assured them he had a commission, but knew not how it was gone, the lord deputy made answer, 'let us have another commission, and we will shuffle the cards in the mean while.'—The doctor in great tribulation, returned to the English court, obtained another commission, but wait-

ing for a fair wind, Mary died, and thus God preserved the protestants of Ireland.

When Fitz Walters related the story to queen Elizabeth, she was so much delighted with it that she sent for Elizabeth Edmonds, and gave her a pension of 40l. for life.

A clergyman, preaching in the neighborhood of Wapping, England, and observing that most of his audience were in the seafaring way, very properly embellished his discourse with several nautical tropes and figures. Among other things, he advised them to be ever on the watch, so that, on whatever tack the devil should bear down upon them, he might be crippled in the action. Ay, master, cried a jolly son of Neptune, but let me tell you, that will depend upon having the weather gauge of him.

Snip the tailor was pronounced a fellow of great capability, a gentleman of honorable habits, and always suited every one. The shoemaker bristled up at this, and waxed exceedingly wroth; swore the tailor was but a half souled fellow, and that it was easy to shew he was not cut out for a gentleman. The choler of the tailor was up in a minute; he swore by his thimble he would never pocket such an insult; but would baste any man who dared repeat it. Honest Crispin said he was determined to give the tailor no quarters, and vowed he would lose his all but he would gain his ends; he resolutely held on to the last, and on his threatening to backstrap his enemy, the tailor was obliged to sheer off, declaring at the same time he would have him bound over.

**A Pig outwitted.**—Matthews, in one of his entertainments, raises a hearty laugh, by telling the following story of an Irishman driving a pig: animals of this species are well known for their obstinacy, and for their perseverance in endeavoring to go any way but that which you wish them to take. Matthews asked the Irish bogtrotter where he was taking the pig? and the following colloquy ensued: 'Spake lower; your honor; pray spake lower.' 'Why should I speak lower? I only ask you whither you are driving your pig?' 'Spake lower.' 'What reason can you have for not answering so trifling a question?' 'Why sure, I would answer your swate honor any thing, but I am afraid he'd hate me.' 'What then?' 'Then he'll not go, for I am taking him to Cork, but making him believe he's going to Fermoy!'

**Blue laws.**—The Blue laws of Connecticut have often been a source of meriment to the citizens of the present day. But it is generally known, that some of the early acts of the legislature of Pennsylvania are equally queer. About the year 1683 or 1684, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that 'no member thereof should come to the House barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps.'

**A pretty bird.**—An Irishman who had never fired a gun in his life, took it into his head to go shooting. It was not long before he saw a little wood-pecker busily engaged in perforating a tall cherry tree. Pat crept slyly up as far as he durst, and after making two or three circumambulations round the tree, as the bird performed the same revolution round its trunk, he thought he had a good chance for a shot—so shutting both eyes fast, he blazed away. The bird, more scared than hurt by the attack, took to his wings, while Pat, sure as he could be that he had brought down his game, commenced searching for it amongst the weeds at the root of the tree. As he was thus engaged, a frog started up before him and began hopping about. Pat in an extacy of joy at having found the object of his search, soon seized the poor croaker, and while he eyed his lantern jaws and freckled skin, with somewhat of amazement, exclaimed—*Arrah, now you were a pretty bird before I shod all your feathers off.*

It is mentioned as a fact in a late English paper, that a poor woman

with an infant at her breast, employed on the grounds of Mr. Baily of Swanscombe, Kent, in podding peas, previous to the commencement of her daily labors suckled the child, and left it in a hedge near the place where she was at work; on her return some time after to look for her child, she was struck with horror at finding it dead. With the wretched mother's consent the child was opened by a surgeon, and a snake found in its stomach. It is supposed that soon after the mother had suckled the infant, the snake attracted by the milk remaining on the child's lips, had entered the mouth and suffocated it.

**The Duchess of Devonshire.**—A beautiful duchess of Devonshire was one day stepping out of her carriage, a dustman, who was accidentally standing by, and was about to regale himself with his accustomed whiff of tobacco, caught a glance of her countenance, and instantly exclaimed, 'Lord love you, my lady, let me light my pipe in your eyes!' The duchess was so delighted with the compliment, that she frequently afterwards checked the strains of adulation which were so constantly offered to her charms, by saying, 'Oh! after the dustman's compliment, all others are insipid.'

**HORSE RACING IN CANADA.**—Horse racing was introduced at Quebec by Sir James Craig, July 1807, on the memorable plains of Abraham. Several gentlemen entered for the purse and rode their own horses. The races lasted for a week, and the purses were made up by subscription. Governor Craig gave a purse of 10 guineas, with saddle and bridle, to be run for on the last day by Canadian horses only.

This was the greatest scrub ever run in any country, and the Sporting Callender of Canada will never record such another day as this. A crowd of peasants were assembled with red caps, pipes in their mouths, and mounted upon the ponies of the country—some had saddles and some had none—some had bridles and others had none. Such flogging, kicking, yelling and swearing, were never before heard.

At the tap of the drum, away they started *helter skelter* for the purse. Most of the horses bolted—many were fundered on the occasion, and a majority of them threw their riders at the first jump. Not half a dozen horses survived if we may believe reports, and the spectators, particularly the English officers, were convulsed with laughter at so mad a spectacle.

From the *London Gazette*, April 1.

### EXTRAORDINARY INCUBATION.

A hen turkey belonging to Mrs. Delia Deplume, of the Goose feather warehouse, Pigeon-row All-pleck-street, had been sitting the usual period on a dozen of duck's eggs, when it seemed from external appearance that no effect had been produced.—The incubation was continued by the turkey to the extended period of nine days longer, when, astonishing to relate, on the hen's leaving the nest, it was discovered she had hatched and brought forth one grey owl, two guinea pigs, a poodle puppy, a black rabbit, a cock pheasant, two tortoise-shell tom cats, and a female blue lizard; the tenth egg produced three conger eels; and the eleventh egg a full grown magpie with four heads! The shell of the twelfth egg remained perfect with only the trifling difference of its having been increased to the size of a large melon; which egg when opened, was found to contain a double set of goose giblets complete, and fit for the baking dish!! They are all living except the giblets, which were made into a pie, baked and eaten the same day; and the old turkey hen continues to be most affectionately attentive to the whole brood.

It appears, from accounts handed down to us, that nobody was less of an epicure than Epicurus himself.—He had carefully studied the sources of pleasure, and found nothing more conducive thereto than temperance, patience, probity, friendship, and public spirit. Tucker.

# FOREIGN.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, September 23.

## Latest from England.

The packet ship *Amity*, captain Maxwell, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool. She left the port on the 18th ult. but did not bring the London mail of that day. Our latest papers from thence are of the evening of the 14th.

We learn that the weather in England for the last few days, has been more favorable for the harvest than the previous accounts represented.

The Paris papers of the 10th of August states that a telegraphic despatch, dated at Corruna on the 6th, announces that Ballasteros had submitted, and recognized the regency—or in other words, like Abisbal and Morillo, had turned traitor to his country.

With the exception of this circumstance, we find nothing of particular importance in the papers. There are no later accounts from Corruna.—Ferrol having capitulated, the blockade of that port has been raised.

From the London Courier, Aug. 13. MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

The following political intelligence has just been received from the Peninsula. The public will see that it amply deserves the character we have given it at the head of this article.—It may be relied upon as the latest and most authentic intelligence from Cadiz and Madrid.

When the duke d'Angouleme left Madrid for Seville, it was for the purpose of making every effort to bring the contest, if possible, to a termination, by sounding the views of the cortes: and ascertain whether a negociation could not be entered into upon such grounds as might allow France to withdraw her troops from the Spanish territory, without compromising the principles upon which she had undertaken the war. The desire of France to terminate the contest was further increased by the blind and infatuated conduct which has been adopted by the Regency at Madrid, tending to aggravate rather than allay and calm the differences between the royalists and the constitutionalists.

It was first thought that the fall of Cadiz would reduce the cortes to the necessity of submission, but the violent party continued to persevere in a determined resistance, and the speedy surrender of that remaining strong hold is not to be expected.—Nay, to such lengths have the violent party carried their opposition to the views of the royalists and the French, that they have openly declared they would sacrifice the lives of Ferdinand and the royal family rather than submit. Yet some correspondence has actually taken place between the duke d'Angouleme & a few members of the cortes.

This negociation met however with an impediment *in limine*. For the members demanded what guarantee his royal highness could give upon which the cortes could rely for fulfilling his engagements after the French army should evacuated the Spanish territory? Spain pointed to the interference of Great Britain as mediator & guarantee: but this was out of the question. Great Britain, faithful to that declaration which she made on the 31st March last, through our minister at Paris, will "be at all times ready to renew the interposition of her good offices for the purpose of terminating hostilities." But then that interposition must be requested: not by one of the belligerent parties; but by all. Without such a request, England could not, with any consistency, interpose her kind offices as the guarantee for securing the good faith of any treaty. Now, to any demand from all the belligerent parties of our mediation, France opposes a strong obstacle. In the despatch from the duke de Montmorency to the duke of Wellington, dated 26th December, 1822, the former says—

"His majesty has appreciated the sentiments which have induced the king of England to offer his mediations to his majesty, in order to prevent a rupture between him and the Spanish government. But his majesty could not but feel that the situation of France with regard to Spain, was not of a nature to call for a mediation between the two courts. In fact, there exists no difference between them, no specific point of discussion, by the arrangement of which their relations might be placed on the footing on which they are to stand."

Still adhering to the principles laid down in the duke de Montmorency's note, France considers that it would compromise her dignity, if situated as she is, England were to be required to act as mediator in a Bourbon quarrel—she is not disposed therefore to allow any party to undertake this mediation.

Such was the state of affairs when the last accounts left Seville and Cadiz.—But this is not all.

There is, it might almost be said, as wide a difference between the views of France and the Regency of Madrid, as between France and the cortes. France might have been content with a modification of the constitution, and the restoration of the king to political and personal freedom. But the regency seem to reject all such views, and to act as if nothing would content them short of absolute and unconditional submission on the part of the constitutionalists. That any set of men could be guilty of such infatuation and blindness, seems scarcely credible. But possibly it may be found, that they are less the authors of such an unwise policy than the agents acting from the secret suggestions of a foreign & distant power. If it could be believed, that such suggestions proceeded from that power, the world would be at no loss to see how little the professions of sonic cabinets agree with their conduct. It would be a policy which could only be dictated by a desire to inflame, not to sooth the animosities of the two parties in Spain—to prolong, not to shorten the calamities of war, and finally to raise up fresh obstacles in the way of the French government. If France sees it in this light, and if this be a correct view of affairs, there would be but one policy, which it would be the duty, not only of France and Spain, but even of this country to adopt; upon which however we shall not enlarge at present, that the suspicions of any such conduct may be found to be, if not altogether unfounded, at least greatly exaggerated.

But to return to the conduct of the regency. When the duke d'Angouleme was about to leave Madrid for Seville, the regency peremptorily demanded that they should be the companions of his royal highness. The demand was as peremptorily refused. Still the regency pressed their demand being always at the headquarters of the French army. Upon which it was deemed necessary to hold out threats, which alone prevented their carrying their intentions into execution. One of these threats we understand was, that the French army would leave them to themselves, and take up a position behind the Ebro.

Carlsruhe, July 29.—Our Gazette contains an article dated Augsburg, to the following effect:—

Letters which we receive from all quarters inform us that the English cabinet has made important overtures to those of Copenhagen and Stockholm. Denmark, it is said, enters into the English policy. Sweden has not yet given a decided answer to the note of the British minister; but the council of state has met several times to discuss his proposals, and the Swedish minister for foreign affairs has had conferences with the English ambassador, the object of which is to unite the two countries.

On the other hand, a letter from Vienna gives us to understand that the east will shortly be the theatre of important events, as the cabinet of St. Petersburg at length perceives that the intervention of the English and Austrian ministers at Constantinople has produced no satisfactory result, a report has already been circulated at Vienna that the Porte has withdrawn the forces which it had assembled in Thessaly, to send them to the banks of the Danube.

London, Aug. 12.—The accounts from Archipelago are very gratifying. It appears by them that the Greeks have gained a triple victory, whereby they have wholly deranged the combinations of the Turks. After doubling Cape D'Cro, capt. Pacha, commander of the Turkish combined fleet, detached twenty transports, escorted by some ships of war, for Patras, while he himself with the main force made for the bay of Corystos, in the Isle of Eubœa. Here, under the protection of the batteries of the place (occupied by the Turks) he landed 5000 troops, which he ordered to gain Attica, by the Strait of Negropont, and thence proceed to Phoris, in order to favor the entrance of the Turks from Thessaly by the pass of Thermopylae. The Greeks de-

fending the pass would thus have been placed between two fires. The Pacha however had scarcely effected the landing of the troops at Corystos, when a Greek squadron, which had watched his movements, attacked him. The combat was long, and well sustained by the Turks; but at length the Greeks by their skill in manœuvring, and their fire ships, blew up several Turkish vessels, took six, and put to flight and chased the rest of the enemy's fleet. The squadron which sailed for Patras, upon hearing of this disaster, instantly quitted the harbor, and bore away for the coast of Africa.—As to the troops which were landed at Corystos, they had advanced only seven leagues, where they were attacked by the Greek troops, which had concentrated themselves on the heights between Buphalon and Petrias. The Barbarians accustomed to the level plains of Asia, and ill prepared for fighting on ground of unequal service, were put to rout, and pursued back to Corystos. The ground behind them remained strewed with their dead. The Turkish army of Thessaly was to attack the pass of Thermopylae, in concert with the expected troops from Eubœa, on the other side. It therefore marched upon Thermopylae, and reached the pass of Zetoni. Here it was attacked by Odysseus (or Ulysses) aid driven back into the plains of Pharsalia.—The details of the last affair have not yet been received.—If this intelligence be correct, and there appears no reason to distrust it, so complete a disorganization of the plan of operations of the Turks would disable the enemy for the present year, if, indeed, it did not render wholly secure the independence of Greece.

ODESSA, July 22.

On the 13th inst. a fire broke out at Constantinople, in the suburb Costini, contiguous to the naval arsenal. In a short time 2,500 houses were consumed by the flames. The fire soon gained the arsenal, and all efforts to extinguish it were in vain. It was relighted three times successively by the authors of the conspiracy. The Turks had the grief of seeing consumed one ship of the line of 74 guns, two corvettes, five brigs and 110 smaller ships of every degree. Dismay prevailed throughout the capital. The Greeks say, that God is with them, on thus seeing that in the space of one year the two great arsenals, those of Tophana and Tersena have been consumed by fire.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

A letter received from the Agent of Lloyds, dated at Genoa, August 7, states that a vessel had just arrived which left the Coast of Catalonia on the 2d. The master reported that on the 27th ult. 3 divisions under Milans, Lloberas and Mans, attacked the French near Mauresa, and an obstinate battle took place which lasted two days, in which the French lost 3000 prisoners, besides killed and wounded, and the Spaniards set fire to Manresa;—that on the 29th, Mina, and Rusen sallied out from Barcelona, and on the 30th attacked the French near Matara—and that the battle had not ended on the 2d when he sailed.

## THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1823.

The editor of the *American Sentinel* of Philadelphia has called upon us for information respecting the places were meetings in that state had been held in favor of Mr. Bryan for governor. We think it hardly necessary at this late time to say much on the subject. Our absence for near two weeks prevented us from giving the information demanded, at the time. However, by a reference to the *Montrose* papers of the latter part of August, they may find the statements to which we alluded. Two meetings were called and met—how many more we neither know nor care. As public sentinels they doubtless, since our notice of it, have been more awake, and have perceived what at the time we passed our remarks we presumed had not escaped them. When we observed that meetings had taken place, and that others were talked of in various places, it occurred to us that it was possible a political revulsion might take place—that the *Humors* which had so long thrown the people of Pennsylvania into a paroxysm was about to pass into another limb, and that, sick of the fever into which newspapers on both sides had thrown them, they had, as by a sudden impulse, resolved to make a government of their own, and reject every one which the editors of newspapers would recommend! We did not anticipate any general sentiment favora-

ble to Bryan from any other cause. As that gentleman appeared to work only for himself, and wished to steer between, there might, we supposed, be fewer objections to his nomination, and it cannot be denied that if not in open language, he at least tacitly gave all the support to Gregg he could which he thought would not be taken from himself.—We freely concur with our friends of the *Sentinel* in saying, that Mr. Bryan has not done himself credit by his letters. We do not think him the man who should govern Pennsylvania, but we certainly believe, from all the information we can collect from both sides, we mean from that which is asserted by the one side, and not denied by the other, that Shulze's capacity, his talents and abilities as a man of business, are not better, and hardly equal even to those of Bryan. Indeed we think it time that our sister state would respect itself a little more than she has done, and place at her head a man superior in talents to any one of those now offered. We think it derogatory to the dignity and intelligence of our republican neighbors of Pennsylvania to either caucus for, nominate, or vote for such men for their governors as those whom they have been supporting. We do think that so much of party spirit, as is encouraged and indulged in is highly detrimental to their prosperity and happiness, and that until it is abandoned, they will never have a man to direct their destinies who is competent to the independent discharge of his functions. But as it is, we hesitate not to say, that in point of experience and competency, there is a wide difference between the two candidates. The best of them is not extraordinary, and we believe that many of the Pennsylvania newspaper editors have too much depravity of principle to allow a man of distinguished abilities to suffer himself to stand as a candidate. We censure no editor for firmly supporting his cause, and adhering to his principles, but the belief and opinion of others should be treated with respect, and we are happy to observe that our friends of the *Sentinel* conduct themselves with that self respect and propriety which, if universally followed, would do more towards moralising the state and preserving its political peace, than the best efforts of all the politicians in it.

We hold it as a maxim that every public man should, if his character and conduct be doubtful, be publicly examined. The controversies of one state are also proper subjects of discussion in others. The business of a newspaper editor is to examine their proceedings, and by holding up the bright and dark sides of the picture to his reader, teach him to avoid their errors and copy their excellencies. Our opinions may be considered by our neighbors who do not appropriate them as presumptuous—as an impertinent interference; but we esteem ourselves the real friends of liberty, not of party. We respect others nothing the less because they differ from us in sentiment—and the far-fetched jests of our friends of the *Sentinel* respecting the votes which Mr. Bryan will receive in this state, applies only to that part of the edition of our paper which circulates in this state—not to what passes out of it:—and to those who are more censorious than we are, they might be considered a sprig of that branch of aristocracy which would if it could suppress the right of opinion.

When a man commences his editorial career, if he declares himself for party, he should support that to which he attaches himself; but if he believes in the infallibility of party, he will never be generally esteemed a man of wisdom, of good sense or perhaps of sound morals and principles. The sentiment that we only can think aright, and that all who differ from us are wrong, is only entertained in the present day by fanatics, bigots and knaves. That partisan who asserts what he believes—who is as ready to correct the faults of his friends as his opponents, and who can discriminate between and has candour to expose them—such a man will in a short time draw the favorable eyes of his contemporaries to him—the liberal and enlightened will esteem him—and though certain classes may be disappointed in not having their vices palliated or transmuted into virtues, and many separate from and manifest a hostility to him; yet their places will be supplied by more honorable men, men whose approbation, with that of his own conscience, will be a reward superlatively above the mercenary applauses of the tribe whose favor he had lost.

With most others we would not think it strange if our opposition to their views would cause them to say they believed us federalists; for this is the common argument where ingenuity fails; but our friends of the *Sentinel* give us no little surprise in making this assertion, particularly when we know that they are willing to advocate the cause they have espoused only so far as they believe it right, and would rather abandon it than promote its success through the means of unsound principles. Perhaps Dr. Frick supposes, from the circumstance of our once having had the honor of victoriously opposing him in his own township in the liberties of Philadelphia at the polls, that because we supported the claims of our friend in opposition to his, we must be federalists. This manner of making federalists and demo-

crats is too general. It has no reference to a man's public conduct or private opinions; the method consists only in this:—Call myself a party-man—you oppose me, therefore you must belong to the opposite party.—This may be logic, but it is sophistical; it may be argument, but it is not an argument worthy of Dr. Frick. We do not believe that any man will have the hardihood to come forward and say that as politicians we have ever acted in concert with any party, or that we have in our lives exclusively given our support to men of any distinct class. We call ourselves by no party—we are republicans who have the real interests—the prosperity, happiness and peace of our country at heart, and who will ever be foremost in supporting and perpetuating them while we are blest with reason and can wield the pen. We do affirm that we never did and do not now believe any of the candidates up for governor of Pennsylvania to be federalists, and we shall ever be the friends of those men who so far despise the trammels of party as to give an independent vote, and who would rather venture to offend party than make a compromise between it and conscience. Nor do we believe that the editors of the *Sentinel* will affirm that they ever knew us in our public conduct to make a preference in point of party, or that we have any, abstract from what we believe to be men of virtue, talents and honorable principles.

We are informed that string-beans, if stringed and broken as when going to be boiled, are put into a tight barrel or vessel with salt or strong pickle, they will keep through the year. When they are wanted for use, let them be soaked in fresh water over night, and they will be fit for cooking, and appear as if newly pulled from the stalks.

Ma. CLARKE,

By giving the following ticket an insertion in the Whig you will oblige

COUNCIL.

Ephraim Bateman.

ASSEMBLY.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer.

William B. Ewing.

Ichabod Compton.

SHERIFF.

John Laning, jun.

CORONERS.

Reuben Hunt,

William Watson,

David Reed,

Richard Jarmon,

Robert Alderman.

Mr. CLARKE,

You will oblige a Subscriber of your paper by publishing the following Ticket.

COUNCIL.

Ephraim Bateman.

ASSEMBLY.

William B. Ewing,

Henry Howell,

George Souder.

SHERIFF.

John Laning, jun.

Fairfield, Sept. 25.

Mr. CLARKE,

You will oblige one of your Subscribers by publishing the following Ticket for the independent electors of this county to be supported at the ensuing election.

COUNCIL.

Ebenezer Seeley,

ASSEMBLY.

Nathan Leak,

William B. Ewing,

Henry Howell.

SHERIFF.

John Laning, jun.

Fairfield, Sept. 1823.

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

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

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

Sheriff.—John Laning Jun. James B. Potter, James Biley, (Hopewell), and David Lupton.

Coroners.—Reuben Hunt, Enos Woodruff, Charles Brown, Thomas H. Sheppard, John S. Ware, David Reed, Richard Davis, (Shiloh,) Joseph Golden, John A. Moore, (Downes) Peter Ladaw, Jonathan Brown, Ephraim Buck, Preston Stratton, Richard Jarmon, Robert Alderman, Noah Burt, William Watson and Enoch H. Moore. Those marked thus (\*) have declined.

Nominations for Cape-May.

Council.—James Townsend, Ezekiel Stevens, Thomas Beesley, Joshua Swain, Thomas H. Hughes, Cresce Townsend, Stephen Young, Nicholas Willits, Samuel Matthews, Joshua Townsend, Nathaniel Holmes. Assembly.—Joshua Swain, Ezekiel Stevens, Richard Thompson, Jr. Nicholas Wil-

It, Joshua Townsend, John L. Smith, Amos Corson, John Williams, Esq. Jeremiah Leaming, James Townsend, Stephen Young, Stowell Hildreth.

**Sheriff**—Spicer Hughes, William Leaming, Richard Thompson, Jr. Aaron Leaming, James Townsend, Thomas Beesly, Eli Burdell, Seth Young, James McGuire, Jean Townsend, Stephen Young.

**Coroner**—Levy Foster, Elijah Townsend, Aaron Edmunds, Richard Thompson, Jr. Thomas Beesly, Jonathan Nottingham, Samuel Bishop, Downs Edmunds, John Williams, Esq. John Stites, Roger Wales, Robert Edmunds, Thomas H. Hughes, Richard Thompson, Samuel Matthews.

**Dr. HAMILTON, alias BROWN, &c.**—The Grand Jury found two indictments against our hero of the lance and lap-stone, on Tuesday; one for bigamy, and the other for swindling. He was arraigned before the Oyer and Terminer on Wednesday, and pleaded guilty to both; thereby defrauding many of both sexes of the anticipated pleasure of a peep at the "pretty creature," and of hearing a public detail of his adventurous exploits in the courts of Venus. The extent of the punishment for bigamy is 10 years confinement in the State Penitentiary.

Newark. (N. J.) Eagle.

On Saturday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the neighborhood of Ninth near South-street was thrown into a considerable state of alarm by an explosion, and the instantaneous demolition of the eastern front of a three story brick house, in Ninth, next to the corner of South-street. The eastern and southern walls, together with the floors, closets, furniture, &c. were thrown on the pavement and into the adjoining yard, a heap of ruins. The houses immediately contiguous were slightly injured.

The house was occupied by a Frenchman named J. M. Rioult de Mombay; he resided there several years, and was considered to be in a state of mental derangement. His body was found lying under ruins near his bed—His head was much injured and his body severely scorched. He had no clothes on him. The Coroner held an Inquest over the body; they returned a verdict that he "came to his death by being blown up with powder, in a state of mental derangement in his own house." He was interred on Saturday morning in the public burying ground.

Two Bank Books of his were found. It appears from the one kept with Mr. Girard's bank that he had there a balance in his favor of \$900; and in the United State's Bank a balance of upwards of \$1,200. The bank books are left at the next house to that in which the deceased resided. Free Jour.

In the early period of the history of Methodism, some of Mr. Wesley's opponents, in the excess of their zeal against enthusiasm, took up a whole wagon load of methodists, and carried them before a justice. When they were asked what these persons had done, there was an awkward silence; at length one of the accusers said, "Why, they pretended to be better than other people; and besides, they prayed from morning to night." The magistrate asked if they had done any thing else? "Yes, sir," said an old man, "an't please your worship; they converted my wife. Till she went among them, she had such a tongue! and now she is as quiet as a lamb." "Carry them back, carry them back," said the magistrate; "and let them convert all the scolds in the town."

The Florence, (Alab.) Gazette, says, "The certainty of Gen. Jackson's election becomes so much stronger every day, that we have concluded that our humble efforts could be of no service to him; and we freely confess that on this account we have abated much of our labor in his favor."

The Savannah Georgian says, "Nothing can be more certain than the success of Mr. Crawford."

The Zanesville Gazette says, "Mr. Clay is to be our next president, he has the whole country in his favor; opposition would be idle in the extreme."

A South Carolina paper says, "Mr. Calhoun's election is as certain as his existence."

A New York paper, in remarking upon the charge of apostasy against Mr. Adams and Mr. Crawford, remarks; "It may be true that both Crawford and Adams were once federalists; so Bunyan was once a blasphemer and drunkard, and Rochester a rake. What then—is man unchangeable?"

Among the great variety of public journals which we receive from every quarter of the country, a very small number only, are favorable to a caucus nomination of president. It would be highly presumptuous in the Congress of the United States, to dictate to the people on this important subject. What right have members of congress, any more than a body of military, legal, or ecclesiastical characters, to say who is the most proper or suitable man for President of the United States? If this is included in their delegated duties, why go through the unmeaning formula of an election? Let congress settle the business at once.

### MARRIED,

At Port-Elizabeth on the evening of the 14th by the Rev. John Wishart, Mr. Isaac Henry, to Miss Grace Rogers.

### Obituary Register.

#### DIED,

In this town on the 22nd inst. Mr. ROBERT M'GEE, in his 53d year, leaving behind him a wife and six children. The deceased was an honest industrious man; an affectionate husband, a kind parent, an obliging neighbour, and a peaceable citizen. Many of his virtues but few of his faults were conspicuous. He was long a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in the assurance of a happy resurrection to eternal life.

In this town on the 23d inst. Mrs. HANAH CLARKE, wife of Mr. Charles Clarke, aged about 28 years.

Also, RACHEL, eldest daughter of Mr. Enoch H. Moore, in her 9th year.

Also, on the 24th inst. Mr. DAVID ALKIEH, aged about 24 years.

Also, ALEXANDER BREWSTER, late of Philada.

On Thursday the 16th inst. in Fairfield township, aged near 70 years Mrs. KEZIAH WESTCOTT, wife of Ezekiel Westcott.

On the 18th at the residence of his father in Sways Neck, Fairfield, in the 21st year of his age ELIAS HOWELL, Jun. eldest son of Mr. Elias Howell. He deceased was a promising young man, and had previous to the distressing illness which terminated his life, enjoyed almost without interruption excellent health.

At Cedarville on Monday last in the meridian of life and usefulness Mr. DAVID H. RORAY. The deceased was particularly noticed for his industrious habits, and quiet & friendly disposition, which secured him much esteem in his neighborhood, and by his acquaintances, to whom, and particularly to the young family which survive him, the loss is truly great.

In the neighborhood of Trenton on the 13th inst. Colonel LAMBERT CADWALLADER, one of our most aged and respectable citizens. He commanded a regiment early in the Revolutionary contest, and was one of the Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on the organization of the present national government.

Lately in Chesterfield County Va. JOHN W. EPPES aged about 50 years, formerly for many years a Representative in Congress, and more recently a member of the Senate—from which latter station he retired on account of ill health.

On the 17th inst. in Philadelphia of the dysentery Commodore JOHN SHAW of the United States Navy, aged 50 years.

Lately in Philadelphia, Mrs. MARY TRUXTON, aged 74, relict of the late Commodore Truxton.

#### COMMUNICATION.

It has become our painful duty to record the death of Miss ANN ELIZA CARRALL, youngest daughter of Daniel Carrall, Esq. who departed this life, suddenly, on the evening of the 16th inst. in the 17th year of her age.

Her remains were yesterday afternoon consigned to the silent mansions of the grave, by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances, who had assembled to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the deceased, and to mingle the sympathetic tear with her numerous surviving relatives. A very impressive discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Edward Page, from these important admonitory words of our Saviour.—"Therefore be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh."—The scene was truly affecting; and the unusual seriousness depicted on every countenance showed, that every mind was more or less occupied with the momentous and all-important subjects of death and a future state.

Few deaths it is believed, have occurred under so many afflicting circumstances as that of this amiable young lady. Her parents already pass'd the meridian of life, declining rapidly into the vale of years, and latterly much afflicted with disease which threatened their own desolutions—experienced from her all those kind endearing attentions, which it is the peculiar promise of female tenderness to bestow—and her virtues, modest and retired, afforded them the surest pledge of future solace—but, in an unexpected moment—"death came remorseless on and sunk her to the tomb!" But a few days previous she met the gay circle of her youthful associates, rudely with health, and with as fair promise of long life, as any that survives her.—But alas! how soon are the fairest prospects of this life extinguish'd, and what a solemn warning and admonition to all, and particularly to the young to be prepared for their own great change! That whether their years be many or few—whether death shall overtake them suddenly, or result from long protracted illness, they may stand in readiness to leave the world in peace, and to join the ransomed choir above, in celebrating the praises of redeeming love throughout the ceaseless ages of Eternity.

May this afflictive dispensation of Providence be sanctified to all her acquaintances, particularly her parents and other relatives—and though they mourn her early fall, may they not grieve immoderately—but with the resignation of Job, say, "the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." S. Port-Elizabeth, Sept. 13th.

### NEW STORE.

The subscriber has opened a Store in the Brick House formerly occupied by Mr. Ephraim Holmes,

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, Where he will carry on the

### Tayloring Business

in all its branches. He will also keep on hand

### Ready Made Clothing

Of every description, together with a good assortment of seasonable

### Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or country produce.

William Crooks.

Bridgeton, September 27. 144 St

### Fall and Winter Goods.

### Merseilles & M'Calla,

Have just received a large and general assortment of

### FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Particularly suited to the present and approaching season: such as

Flannels, Cloths and Casimeres, Satinets, Blankets, Rugs, and

### DOMESTIC GOODS,

All of which have been purchased at the lowest cash prices, and which with their usual assortment of goods, will be sold very low for cash or produce.

Persons disposed to buy for cash or trade, will do well to call on them at the first store East of the Bridge, before they purchase elsewhere, as they flatter themselves, their customers will be supplied with goods at as fair a price and on as good terms as any where in Bridgeton.

They continue to keep always on hand a good supply of

### PAINTS and OILS,

FRESH

### Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

Also, one elegant Mahogany SIDEBOARD at a reduced price. Bridgeton, September 27. 144

### NEW STORE.

### J. L. JAMES,

Has just received and is now opening. (at the Store formerly occupied by J. B. & R. B. Potter,) a handsome and general assortment of

### Woolen and Cotton Goods,

together with a complete assortment of

### GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queens-ware, Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Earthen and Stone-ware,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage. Bridgeton September 27. 144 St

### TO THE PUBLIC.

We the undersigned, having worn the water-proof Cotton Hats manufactured by Mr. P. C. WILMARTH, of Philadelphia, are free to say, that we have found them as durable as the best Castor Hats, which we have worn, and do not cost more than half the price. They are impervious to water, and so nearly resemble hats made of fur, that few persons can distinguish between them, without close inspection. We feel assured that the excellence of these hats is only to be generally known to insure the Manufacturer a full share of public patronage.

Gilbert Gaw,  
Chambers Gaw,  
Benjamin Thomas,  
John Reed,  
James Underwood,  
Joseph Greely,  
Ira Jones,  
Oliver Smith,  
Jonathan Pounder,  
David Suglander,  
Philip Jones,  
William Brown.

### P. C. WILLMARTH

Respectfully invites his old customers to continue their patronage, and the public in general to make a trial of his Hats; confidently believing that the result will be their benefit as well as his. He would also tender his gratitude for the confidence already manifested and favors received.

### Hat Manufactory,

No. 131 NORTH THIRD STREET, (East side and above Race street,) PHILADELPHIA. September 27. 144 St

The subscriber respectfully informs the public and country merchants generally, that the

### GLASS WORKS

At MILLVILLE, Cumberland county, New Jersey, are in complete operation, and that any demands for Window Glass will be attended to, and supplied at the shortest notice, and of the best quality.

Sizes may be had, viz.

6 by 8

7 by 9

8 by 10

9 by 11

10 by 12 to 16 by 20,

Together with COACH GLASS, &c. wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices.

NATHAN SALMAN, Agent. Milville, September 27. 144 2nd

### Common & Judgment Bonds,

Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

### Potters & Woodruff

Have just received, and are now opening a handsome and extensive assortment of

### FALL GOODS,

Particularly suited to the present season.

Much pains has been taken in the purchase of these goods, which have chiefly been bought at auction for cash, at the lowest Philadelphia prices; and they flatter themselves that those who wish to buy for cash, or better country produce, will find it to their advantage to call at the

### New Brick Store, NEAR THE HOTEL

IN BRIDGETON,

Where they can be supplied with the following articles:

Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths.

and mixed } Cassimeres.

Superfine double and } blue, mixed and drab } do.

Drab and mixed angola } do.

Valencia, marseilles, robroy } Vestings.

and other } do.

Figured and plain black and } Bombazetts

colored } do.

Black Bombazeens.

Circassian Plaids.

Black, colored, figured } Canton Crapes.

and plain } do.

Figured Crape Robes for Dresses.

4-5, 6-7 & 8-4 Crape Shawls.

Crape Scarfs, figured and plain.

Large and small Silk Shawls.

Fancy Gauze, and other do.

Fancy fig'd bird eye Handkerchiefs.

Bandanna, Flax, Mad-

rass, Malabar and other } do.

Senshaw, lutesstrings, Levant- } Silks.

time and other } do.

Bonnet Silks, assorted colors.

Ladies English, French } Gloves.

and German silk } do.

Ladies' Beaver, Kid } do.

and York-tan } do.

Men's Beaver, Buckskin, } do.

and raw silk } do.

London Chintzes, and Calicoes, a hand-

some assortment.

Imported & American Furniture Calicoes.

Irish Linens, Lawn Lawns and Linen

Cambricks.

5-6 and 7-4 Linen Table Diaper.

Figured and plain Book Muslins.

do. do. Swiss Mulls & Jackonetts.

Ladies' Ruffles and Flouncings.

Men's Worsted and Cotton Hose.

Women's do. do.

Fancy and plain Ribbons.

Silk and Cotton Cords.

Yellow and blue Nankeens.

Striped and plain Cotton Cassimeres.

### DOMESTIC GOODS.

Bleached and brown Wal-

tham and Slater's } Sheetings.

do. do. } Shirtings.

Wilmington Stripes.

New York and common do.

3-4 and 5-4 Checks.

6-4 Linen do.

3-4 and 4-4 Bed Ticking.

Cotton Drillings.

Table Diaper,

Cotton warps and fillings, different no's.

### SHOES.

Men's & Boys, thin lined and bound shoes.

do. do. coarse Boots and shoes.

Ladies' black, colored, } Morocco.

heel'd & spring pump, } and shoe sole

Ladies' black and assorted colored Valen-

tic, Florentine and Prunella.

Misses black and colored trim'd Morocco.

Children's Morocco and Leather Boots.

### GROCERIES.

Fourth proof Cogniac Brandy.

Common do.

Jamaica Spirits.

Holland and Country Gin,

Apple and Rye Whiskey.

Madeira, L. P. Tenerife, Lisbon, } Wines.

Samos and Malaga } do.

Amisced, Noyou, Perfect } Cordials.

Love, Lemon, Cinnamon, } Rose and Peppermint

Imperial, Gun Powder, Young } Teas.

Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea } do.

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,

Queens-ware, Glass-ware,

### HARD-WARE,

Stone-ware, Stationary, &c. &c.

September 27. 144

### REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL 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 Daniel R. More,

which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday the 1st day of October next, 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. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

September 23—27. 144

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey between the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of North America complainants; and Samuel L. Howell, John L. Howell, Richard Howell, Joshua Howell, Benjamin Howell, Anna Maria Howell, Abigail Howell, Benjamin B. Howell and Frances his wife, and John R. Coats defendants; to me directed will be exposed to sale at public auction on

Friday the 31st 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 hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

The following described tract or piece of land, message, plantation, and premises situate in the township of Maurice River, lying on Delaware Bay, between Maurice River and West Creek, beginning in the middle of said creek in a line with the Artificial bank of the Cumberland and Cape May Meadow Company—thence along the said bank the several courses to a corner of land conveyed to Mordecai Lewis—thence by the line of said land to where the same intersects Sedge Creek—thence along the same the several courses thereof to the mouth where it empties into West Creek; thence along said creek the several courses thereof to the place of beginning containing

### 600 ACRES,

Be the same more or less; being the Southern part of a large tract conveyed to Joshua L. Howell by Mordecai Lewis and wife; by deed, dated August 18th 1815, and by John R. Coats and wife, by deed, dated February 28th 1817.

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

August 18—September 27. 144

### Creditors take Notice.

That we have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 8th day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Bridgeton, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

WILLIAM BRAGG;  
DAVID SHOOK;  
JOHN HANKINS;  
WILLIAM MONY;  
ISAAC DAVIS.

September 27. 144 4t

**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 Menantic 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,

40 thereof meadow, and bank in good order, 50 acres of tillable land, enclosed with cedar fence, the residue woodland and cripple. The buildings consist of a two story frame dwelling house and kitchen, pleasantly situate on the margin of the creek; wagon and crib house, one and a half stories high; two barns, one of them built last summer 40 feet by 20; the other 36 by 23 feet; good stables, cow sheds, &c.

There is a well, and also a spring of good water conveniently situated for use. The Milville furnace and Cumberland works about four miles distant, furnish a good market for the produce of the farm. There are 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. 138 3m

August 16. 138 3m

N. B. A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. A map designating particularly the situation of the meadow will be exhibited at the sale.

**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 Colansey Creek, bounding thereon, containing 13 acres more or less. 2. A Plantation on Jones Island, Fairfield township, occupied by Ansel Sheppard, containing 175 acres of land and marsh more or less. 3. A lot of land at Cedarville township aforesaid, a few rods south of the tavern, containing 3 1/2 acres. 4. A lot of land opposite No. 3, containing one acre. 5. A tract of Salt marsh, containing 450 acres more or less, adjoining Delaware bay and Hack creek. 6. A lot of Woodland near Cedarville, containing 12 acres. 7. A lot of Bear swamp in Downe township, containing 16 acres. 8. A lot of land at Fairton, containing 3 1/2 acres. 9. A small lot at Fairton, opposite the public wharf. 10. A lot of Woodland on the hill near Fairton, containing six acres. 11. A lot of woodland near No. 10, containing nine acres. 12. A lot of woodland about a mile from Fairton, containing 12 acres. 13. A lot of woodland near No. 12, containing 4 acres. 14. One undivided third part of a lot of meadow, held with John Penchard, jun. and Jonathan Parvin. 15. A lot in Sayres Neck, containing 25 acres, known by the name of the Houseman place. 16. An undivided tract of 250 acres of woodland on 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.  
 August 11—Sept. 20. 143

**Aljournment.**

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. 141.

**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 Campbell. Monthly, price as above.

**The Journal of Foreign Science & Literature,**

Appears quarterly, price four dollars a year. This is an excellent work.

**The American Journal of Science and Arts,**

By professor Silliman. Quarterly.

**Christian Advocate,**

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

**The Wesleyan Repository,**

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

**North American Review.**

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

**The Principles of the Government**

**UNITED STATES,**

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

The following Books are received and

**For Sale at this office.**

**Dr. Green's Discourses** in

the college of Princeton, N. J. with an appendix, giving a history of that institution and an account of its different Presidents.

**Dr. Miller's letters on Uni-**

**tarism, a very valuable work.**

**Tull's Husbandry, a late and**

**valuable work.**

**Cobbett's Cottage economy.**

**Cobbett's Sermons.**

**Henry Kirk White's remains.**

**The Pulpit made free.**

**Deism Refuted.**

**Traits of the Aborigines.**

**Farewell Letters, by William Ward**

**of Serampore.**

**Bartons Poems.**

**John I. McChesney's**

**GRAMMAR,**

Also his

**Introductory Lectures.**

For sale by

**Potters & Woodruff.**

April 12. 120

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**

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

On Tuesday the 14th day of October next,

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

A house and lot of land, situate in the township of Greenwich, adjoining lands of Enoch Boon, heirs of Richard Wood and others, containing two acres more or less.  
 Seized as the property of Jonathan Hoffman, taken in execution at the suit of Thomas R. Sheppard, Benjamin Sheppard and Charles Sheppard, and to be sold by  
 JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
 August 11—Sept. 20. 143

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of Chancery of New Jersey, between James Abercrombie, jun. complainant, and Joseph Jones and Catherine his wife, defendants, to me directed will be exposed to sale at public vendue on

Friday the 17th day of October next,

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

The following Lots of Meadow in the township of Downe, adjoining Port Norris, viz.  
 Lot No. 1382, containing 4 acres and 34 perches.  
 Lot No. 1378, containing 3 acres and 26 perches.  
 Lot No. 1390, containing 5 acres.  
 Lot No. 1394, containing 5 acres 35 perches.  
 Lot No. 1394, containing 5 acres one rood 10 perches.  
 Lot No. 1400, containing four acres three quarters and 15 perches.  
 Lot No. 1407, containing 4 acres and one quarter.  
 Lots No. 1433, and 1494, and two contiguous lots, containing 23 acres and 25 perches.  
 No. 1389, containing 5 acres one quarter and 15 perches.  
 Lot No. 1399, contained 4 acres 2 quarters and 35 perches.  
 A lot of Cripple and Upland.  
 Lot No. 1475, containing 7 acres and one quarter.  
 Also all the right and interest of Joseph Jones and Catherine his wife in and to certain lands and premises, and all their property, claim and demand into and under certain articles of agreement between Roger Wales of the one part, and Samuel Whitall and John Tuft of the other, dated September 1, 1814.

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
 August 13—Sept. 20. 143

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

Tuesday, the 16th day of September next,

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

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

**150 ACRES,**

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

Seized as the property of Furman Sheppard, taken in execution at the suit of Henry Mulford, jun. and to be sold by  
 Wm R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.  
 July 12—Aug 23. 139

The sale of fire above property is adjourned to Tuesday the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.  
 September 16—20. 143.

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 Landgraff, John Gotsinger and others, containing half an acre, more or less.

Seized as the property of Francis Landgraff, taken in execution at the suit of Jacob C. Wikoff, and to be sold by  
 JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
 August 7—Sept. 13. 142

**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 anti scantling,

Sap boards, half price do

10,000 good quality 2 feet shingles,

White oak posts, &c. 124

Bridgeton. May 10.

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 danger of small faults.

**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 on book account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against him are desired to exhibit them for examination.

Dan Simkins.  
 Timothy Elmer.

September 6.

All persons indebted to the estate of Steplien and Hannah Miller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

Dan Simkins, Adm.

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, (new 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, May, Cordwood &c. &c. will be taken in payment.

FOR SALE.

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

DAVID REEVES.

Bridgeton, July 2.—5. 132. 3m

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

**A REPORT**

Of a Cause tried in the District Court at Philadelphia, April 24, 1822.

John Keen vs. Philip Rice,

Involving the right of NEW JERSEY to the

**OYSTER BEDS**

IN MAURICE RIVER COVE.

Price 12 1/2 Cents.

August 26

**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

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'r.  
 DAN SIMKINS, Adm'r.  
 August 30. 140 ts

**NOTICE.**

All persons indebted to the estate of Hoshall Altkier, late of the county of Cumberland, deceased, on vendue account or otherwise, are requested to make speedy payment, and those having demands against said estate are also requested to present their accounts for examination to the subscriber who intends meeting them on Wednesday of Court next, at the house of Richard Jarman—

Michael Null, Adm'r.

September 20. 143 ft

For Sale—Or in Exchange

FOR CORN AND PORK,

A quantity of

**CEDAR RAILS.**

Ichabod Compton.

Dorchester, Maurice River,

September 13. 142 3t

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 Milville, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by  
 JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
 September 10—13. 142

**BLANKS,**

For Sale at this Office.

**Philadelphia Prices Current.**

Corrected Weekly.			
Racon and Fitch, per lb	50	6	8
beans	1	25	scarce
Beef, mess	12	13	
Brick, run of Kilm, M.	6	50	
Butter, lump,	14	18	
Do. salt, insp.	10		
Candles, tallow dipnt	25	26	
Do. W. I. fine gr.	25	24	
Do. 2d quality	26	25	
Do. Java	8	9	
Cheese,	7	32	33
Feathers, American lb.	32		
Flax, clean	5	50	6
Firewood, hickory cord	3	75	4 25
Do. oak	2	80	3 00
Do. pine	6	7	3
Do. gum logs	2	75	2 50
Flour, wheat, barrel	1	25	1 17
Do. rye	40	50	
do. corn	45	50	
do. oats	25	30	
do. bran double	17	10	72
Lard	0	9	0 10
Lumber	1000	feet	14 00
Boards, yel. pint. 1 to 2 inch	25		30
do do heart, 1 inch	25		30
do white pine, pannel	17		50
do do common	15		20
Scantling, pine 1000	25		30
do heart do	18		scarce
do sap do	20		25
Lath, oak	25		20
Timber, pine	12		25
do inch spruce	22		25
do oak	17		21
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	3		50
do cyp. 22 inch.	60		60
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200	38		18
do hhd. do	38		24
do do redoak	38		60
do barrel, w. oak	38		25
Leading, oak	25		25
Hoops, shaved	3		75
do rough	0		43
Mackarel, barrel	25		28
Molasses, sug. house gall.	75		75
do West India	14		50
Peas	14		50
Pork, Jersey barrel	3		50
Rice, new crop cwt.	6		30
Shal, southern barrel	55		55
Salt, fine	5		50
do ground	1		3 00
Seed, clover	250		3 00
do herd grass	75		80
do timothy	50		60
Spirits, viz.	37		40
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	34		35
do Penna 1st pf.	32		32
Gin, Philad. dist. do	7		8
Rum, New England	12		00
Whiskey, rye	16		17
do apple	13		14
Starch	8		14
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	9		14
do loaf	37		32
do lump	15		
Tallow, country			
Tobacco, Virg. manu.			
do do cavcn.			
do do large			

**Bank 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.
Lansingburg bank,	1		do.
Newburg Bank	1 1/2		do.
Newburg branch, at Ithica	2		do.
Orangecount 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 1/2		p. c. dis.
State Bank at Trenton	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.		