

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 }
Superfine double and }
single milled black, } Cassimeres.
blue, mixed and drab } do.
Drab and mixed angola } do.
Valencia, marseilles, robroy } Vestings.
and other }
Figured and plain black and } Bombazetts
colored }
Black Bombazeens.
Circassian Plaids.
Black, colored, figured } Canton Crapes.
and plain }
Figured Crêpe Robes for Dresses.
4-5, 6-7 & 8-4 Crêpe Shawls.
Crêpe Scarfs, figured and plain.
Large and small Silk Shawls
Fancy Gauze, and other do.
Fancy fig'd. bird eye Handkerchiefs.
Bandanna, Flag, Mad- } do.
rass, Malabar and other }
Senslaw, Matestrings, Levant- } Silks.
tine and other }
Bonnet Silks, assorted colors.
Ladies English, French } Gloves.
and German silk }
Ladies Beaver, Kid } do.
and York-tan }
Men's Beaver, Buckskin, } do.
and raw silk }
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 & Jacksonetts.
Ladies' Ruffles and Flouncers
Men's Worsted and Cotton Hose.
Women's do. do.
Fancy and plain Ribbons.
Silk and Cotton Cord.
Yellow and blue Nankeens.
Striped and plain Cotton Cassimeres.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
Bleached and brown Wal-
tham and Slater's } Sheetings.
do. do. }
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 nos.

SHOES.
Men's & Boys, thin lined and bound shoe;
do. do. coarse Boots and shoes.
Ladies' black, colored, }
heel'd & spring pump, } Morocco.
and shoe sole }
Ladies' black and assorted colored Valen-
cia, Florentine and Prunella.
Misses black and colored trim'd Morocco.
Children's Morocco and Leather Boots.

GROCERIES.
Fourth proof Cogniac Brandy.
Common do.
Jamaica Spirits.
Holland and Country Gin,
Apple and Rye Whiskey.
Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe, Lisbon, } Wines.
Samos and Malaga }
Aniseed, Noyou, Perfect }
Love, Lemon, Cinnamon, } Cordials.
Rose and Peppermint }
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young } Teas.
Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea }
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 21st 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
W.M.R. FITHIAN, State Sheriff.
September 23-27. 144

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, Sati-
nets, Blankets, Rugs, and**

DOMESTIC GOODS,
All of which have been purchased at the lowest cash prices, and which will be sold very low for cash or produce.

Persons disposed to buy for cash or trade, will do well to call on (hem 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 as 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 SIDE-BOARD 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

TO THE PUBLIC.

We the undersigned, having worn the water-proof Cotton Hats manufactured by Mr. P. C. WILLMARTH, 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,
Johi Reed,
James Underwood,
Joseph Greely,
Ira Jones,
Oliver Smith,
Jonathan Poirder,
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 15 by 20,
Together with COACH GLASS, &c. wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices.
NATHANIEL SALMAN, & Co.
Millville, September 27. 144 2mq

Common & Judgment Bonds,
Attorneys' Blanks, &c.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, Oct. 2.
FURTHER FROM SPAIN.

The following is an extract of a letter received at Providence, dated on board the U. S. Frigate Constitution, at Gibraltar, September 3d.

"Since we have been here we have had a fine view of an engagement between a Spanish fort and two French ships, which lasted two hours, when the ships hauled off—the fort has since capitulated, as the French were erecting a battery on a height which commanded the fort. Mr. Nelson, our Minister to Spain, is now residing on board our ship, as he cannot get to Cadiz. The French General Lallemand and Sir Robert Wilson, who are now engaged in the Spanish constitutional cause, are now here and have visited our ship. We have this day received letters which state that we shall be relieved by the Cyane in November.

The following is an extract of a letter dated on board the Constitution, Aug. 13.
"Yesterday a detachment of 3000 of the French army took quiet possession of St. Roque, and to day at 4 o'clock, of Algeiras: both towns are in sight of our present anchorage."

From the Boston Palladium, Sept. 30.
GREECE.

We are again furnished with Smyrna papers to the 25th of July, filled with interesting intelligence of the course of events in Greece.—It would appear from this intelligence that the Greeks are on the very point of being crushed by the superior power of their enemy, and that their ruin is the more certain, from the want of concert and harmony amongst themselves. We hope there may be some fallacy in these accounts, and that the condition of these unhappy people is not so hopeless as it is here represented, but we feel bound to say that although the Spectator Oriental, from which we derive this intelligence, has always shown very little respect for the Greeks, and as little interest in their cause, or faith in their success, yet we have always found, during the period that we have been accustomed to peruse this journal, through the kindness of the friend to whom we are now indebted, that the intelligence which it furnishes is entitled to much more credit than that which we have obtained relative to affairs in that quarter, from any other source.

The Captain Pacha landed from his fleet in the island of Eubœa 4000 men. By means of this force the siege of Caristo was raised, and the Turks began to act on the offensive. They burnt all the villages, and endeavored to destroy all the houses of the Greeks, and of the inhabitants a few only saved themselves by flying to the mountains. To watch these a small force only was necessary, and the rest of the Turks it was supposed had marched towards Athens. Accounts from Athens, are to the 4th of July, when it is said that every thing was in horrible confusion, from its being announced on the 1st that 14,000 Turks were advancing upon the city and were already arrived at Livadia, and on the 4th were only three or four leagues from Athens. It was not known certainly whether this was a detachment of the Ottoman army marching upon the Peloponessus, or the disposable force from the island of Eubœa.

As soon as the approach of the Turks was known, the Hepharch gave notice to the Europeans and others at Athens, that they must retire to some other place for safety, for he could not answer for what might happen. Almost every body fled upon this alarm, the Greeks to the Island of Salamis, except a little more than three hundred, who shut themselves up in the citadel. They are furnished with provisions for a year, and they cannot want for water, having discovered the ancient spring, of which an account has been given, and united it with the citadel by a bastion. This is of very difficult access, and to become masters of it, it will be necessary to scale a steep rock & to force successively live gorges. While the Greeks besieged it formerly, although they fired a vast number of bombs, they killed but two persons. But at present the spectators adds, for military purposes the Turks have no need for taking the citadel. It is only necessary to take the plain, and to fortify the Pireus, which can be easily done. In this place the Turkish shipping would be in safety. Mr. Yauvel, the French consul at Athens, withdrew to Syra, and thence to Smyrna.

With the exception of the Acropolis, all the fortified places on the continent but those in the Morea, are in possession of the Turks, and of these they hold Patras, Coron, Modon, and the citadel of Corinth. The town of Corinth is in possession of the Greeks. The Captain Pacha has established himself at Patras, and from this place he sends his naval detachments without being observed by the Grecian fleet. By means of his fleet he transported to Patras from Prezza 18,000 Albanians, who were to advance into the Peninsula from that direction while a larger army entered by the way of the isthmus of Corinth. This latter army, to the number it was said of 40,000 men, under Ibrahim Pacha, had already taken possession of the first defiles of the Morea, and was waiting for the arrival of provisions. It is stated that the plan of operations was not to advance a step without being assured of an abundant supply of provisions for an expedition where the army was sure to find only a country entirely laid waste. In pursuance of this plan, the Captain Pacha had procured provisions at Patras, until there was no longer room to store them. In addition to these two armies, a third was assembled near Thermopolis, consisting of several bodies of men from the provinces of European Turkey. We find little account of the preparations making by the Greeks to resist this formidable invasion. It is said that there is still a want of harmony and subordination among them, and that Ulysses has made an offer to join the Turks on condition of the arrears due to his corps of 2500 men being discharged. It does not appear that the offer was accepted, and it may be doubted whether it was made. It is certain however that he has not performed those exploits which rumor has attributed to him, and that the plan of carrying the seat of war out of the Peloponessus was never executed.

The Egyptian fleet, consisting of forty-three sail of vessels, two of which were superb frigates, under the command of Gibraltar, had sailed from Alexandria, having on board a body of 5000 troops destined for Candia. It stopped at the island of Rhodes, where some excesses were committed by the Egyptian troops. It had sailed again on the 2d of July. It was said that the viceroy of Egypt had undertaken the particular charge of reducing the island of Candia. The plagues at Alexandria had subsided. The Greeks continued in possession of the interior of the country, but the Turks were in possession of four principal places, Candia, Retime, Canz, and Sude. The Egyptian fleet was seen on the 6th of July near the islands of Sapiene, and it was supposed that it would land its troops in Candia about the 20th. Such is the picture of the affairs of Greece as it is drawn from a variety of articles in these papers. We hope it may prove a false picture.—We have no doubt that the accounts are exaggerated in some of their details.

From the Boston Palladium, Sept. 30.
The Smyrna Editor commends in the strongest terms, the new plan of operations of the Turks, which he considers to be to attack the source of the Greek revolution in the Peninsula, considering that success there must be followed by the submission of the islands.
A body of the Greeks landed on a point of the coast near the Gulf Eschelles Neuve, and were defeated by the Turks, who sent five heads to Smyrna, which were placed on the batteries before the Pacha's palace.
Great alarm had been excited at Syra, by a threatened descent from "pirates," under Fazzilio; but the place was saved by the arrival of the French frigate Medee, and Fazzilio was seized and put in irons, with some of his associates.
The report of the great fire at Constantinople is confirmed in part. It was with great difficulty the palaces of the captain pacha and captain bey was preserved. An old slip of the line, a frigate, a corvette, and some vessels on the stocks, and all the building timber, were destroyed.
The greatest tranquility prevailed at Smyrna. Arrived the Austrian brig Velocity with two Grecian prizes.
We have advices from Patras, to July 12. The captain pacha was there, and occupied in transporting a great number of troops from Prevesa. It appears as we have already said, that the Turks will make a spirited attack, on that side, upon the Peloponessus.
The Catholic Greeks, and some others, have returned to Scio, and had their property restored. No property has been confiscated.

We have been assured that the quantity of opium of this year will be more abundant than that of the last. Silk will be less abundant, but of as good quality as last year.—The harvest of cotton is good in some places; in others the weather has caused some damage.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, Oct. 7.

The packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Marshall, arrived last evening from Liverpool, having sailed on the 6th of September. We have received our regular files of papers including London dates to the evening of the 4th ult.
The latest Paris dates are of the 1st September, only one day later than were received by the Marmion.
The Madrid Gazette, of Aug. 25th, contains the official account of the surrender of Corunna, by the terms of which, the whole garrison was placed under the command of Morillo, (Count of Carabugena,) who took possession of the place on the 21st of Aug.

Acco. of the neighborhood of Scu, of Aug. 24, state that they expected Baron Eroles who was to treat personally with the governor of that fortress.
LONDON, Sept. 4.
The Lyra, tender, left Plymouth on Sunday, with a Spanish messenger for Cadiz, via Gibraltar. The Active, frigate, sailed from Plymouth on Thursday, with sealed orders; she is believed to be destined for Cadiz.
There are no expresses from Paris to-day. The papers of Monday evening, stated that the government had received despatches announcing that the French troops had been repulsed with great loss, in an attempt to take Trocadero, [Matagorda,] near Cadiz.
It appears that the propositions made by the Duke of Angouleme, have not been accepted by the government at Cadiz.
Some of the private letters from Paris, state that every hope of a friendly settlement of the Spanish war had vanished.

Sept. 3.
It has been hinted that General Ballasteros did not submit to the Regency, but only entered into an armistice with the French to wait the result of the negotiations with the Constitutional King in Cadiz. Several letters from Paris, give much probability to this idea, for they not only assert, that an arrangement of this description had been entered into, but they even limit its duration to the 24th of August, which the Duke d'Angouleme granted to the Cortes to consider whether they would surrender the Liberties of their country, or bravely resist its enemies.

These letters also mention, that General Molitor did not pass into Andalusia, which certainly he would have done, had Ballasteros submitted to the Regency, but remained in Grenada; and that the Spanish general Zayas had never even sanctioned the truce, and was at the head of, from ten to twelve thousand men. It is more than possible that the garrison of Corunna has made an arrangement also dependant on the surrender of Cadiz.

MADRID, Aug. 21.
A Colonel of Ballasteros' Staff, writing to one of his friends, says, "there is a suspension of arms until the 24th; if the French do not by that time make some arrangement with those who are in Cadiz the war will continue."
PARIS, Aug. 21.

The garrison of Barcelona consists of 8000 militia and 3000 regulars: Mina often attends the meetings of the Patriot Societies, and delivers addresses calculated to excite the fury of the Revolutionists. Things have arrived at that pass that whoever has not clearly taken his side should be prepared for an arrest. The victims once in prison, Rotten has the charge of despatching them.—The curate of Banes was shot on the 5th. It is said that the number of monks and priests which lately was about 8000, is now reduced to 2 or 300; and these must give unequivocal proofs of their attachment to the Constitution to escape the fate of the others.

Gibraltar papers to the 26th Aug. are received in town. They state that on the adjournment of the Spanish Cortes, the following members were appointed to compose the permanent cortes, pursuant to the provisions of the constitution, viz. Sen. Gomez Becerra, Sen. Gener—Sen. Isturiz—Sen. Valdes (Don Dionisio) Sen. Yelasco, and Sen. Llorente.

General Riego arrived at Malaga on the 17th of August, in a small vessel from Tariffa, and took command. In a letter from Malaga of the 21st, it is said he mustered at that place about 3000 infantry, and 800 hoy. The later accounts from Gibraltar state that his force had increased to 8000.

Another account from Malaga says, Gen. Zayas, (who acted under Ballasteros,) as well as several officers and priests, have been arrested, and sent on board a ship in the port.
N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Mexico.—An extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, dated August 25th says, "The last mail from Mexico brings the intelligence that the government had concluded a loan with Mr. Richards, the agent of the house of Messrs. Barclay, Herring and Richardson of London, for twenty millions of dollars at seventy per cent, the first million to be paid in six months, and the remainder in monthly payments of a million. The elections for the new congress are going on, which is to hold its first meeting in October. Should its acts be wise, there is little doubt but this country will be extricated from its difficulties, as the working of the mines will be resumed, and the consequence of this will be the revival of commerce."
From the National Gazette.

Demarara—Negro Insurrection.
—We have been kindly favored with the perusal of two letters from St. Thomas, giving some account of the disturbances in that colony. We have reason to believe, as re-inforcements have been sent from Barbadoes, that the insurgents have been quelled. The following is one of the letters alluded to:—
You will have heard before this of the terrible dust that there has been in Demarara. The negroes rose to the amount of 3000 and gave regular battle to the king's troops; they made a desperate attempt to cut off 2 detachments of the 21st regiment as it was coming up, but they were defeated by the very gallant conduct of a lieutenant who commanded the division. The 21st West India regiment and Georgetown militia of cavalry were all engaged in the affray, and behaved uncommonly well. The tumult was not quelled when the express left Demarara, but there is every reason to hope that it is so by this time, as strong reinforcements were immediately embarked at Barbadoes for the scene of action.—September 4.

THE WHIG.
BRIDGETON,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1823.
A few copies of a highly finished engraving of Dr. ADAM CLARKE, L. L. D. F. S. A. by Longacre, one of the best head engravers in the United States, may be had at the office of the Whig. They will be sold at a moderate price.
Defeat of the Rickarees.—Col. Leavenworth has furnished an official account of his commanding the Rickarees, who some time since attacked and killed 26 of Gen. Ashley's and Major Henry's traders. The Col. attacked their villages, and killed about 50 of their men. The rest made their escape in the night. We question whether Bonaparte, after the battle of Jena, would as long a bulletin, or praised his soldiers half as much as the colonel has done his. The services performed are no doubt, meritorious and important, but this way of puffing up little services, as we would suppose to tax the nation's gratitude, and load us with obligations, has become so common, that we would not wonder if for every trifling service, they would, in a short time say, "See what I have done— is there any office in the gift of the executive, or of the people which I have not merited?" We think however, from the whole statement, that they have cut out more work for military enterprizes, and that before the Rickarees are sufficiently humbled, they will find that the work is now hardly begun. We are glad to hear that the Rickarees are humbled, but had Col. Leavenworth parted with them after a reconciliation, and after indubitable assurances of friendship and peace, we would have a hope, which now we cannot entertain,

that the result would be a benefit to the nation, and security to the trader.

Important Foreign Intelligence.—The news from Spain and Gibraltar, is to a later date and more important than any we have lately received from that quarter. Indeed it is cheering to the cause of liberty. The Duke of Angoulême, arrived from Madrid at Port St. Mary off Cadiz, on the 16th Aug. Next day he dispatched Col. Labitte, one of his aids, with a flag of truce, anti despatch, addressed immediately to Ferdinand, in Cadiz. The Col. was not permitted to see, or do business with the king, except through the usual medium—his responsible advisers. Thus disappointed the Colonel desired to see the Governor of Cadiz. Valdes, the Governor, who is likewise chief of the permanent commission of the Cortes, received the Duke's aid de camp with much civility, and offered, if the letter was entrusted to him, to secure its delivery, or else acquaint his majesty with its contents. The letter was on this condition left. This letter, which is very important, states that this was the last time his Royal Highness would summon the persons who held his Majesty in captivity, to deliver him up, but that if this summons was complied with, his Royal Highness promised in the name of his Majesty of France, that the French king would in the first place, engage Ferdinand VII upon his liberation, to declare a general amnesty, without limitation or exception to all his subjects—that he would engage Ferdinand to convoke the ancient Cortes of the kingdom in order to establish a scheme of government conformably to the wishes of his subjects and the light of the age. The duke offered himself and army as a guarantee for the fulfilment of these conditions. He left the king of Spain's counsellors five days to decide on the acceptance or rejection of these offers. If at the end of this time the king was not liberated, the duke declared that no terms but unconditional submission would be listened to, and an immediate attack would be commenced on the city, in order to accomplish by force what could not be effected by treaty. No despatch had been forwarded from Port St. Mary's, from which it was supposed that negotiations had commenced. Subsequent accounts have proved the reverse.

From the mass of intelligence received we have gleaned the following additional items viz. The French army are to a certain degree disaffected. Several officers have deserted from the army before Cadiz. Every attack on Cadiz has failed. Both France and Spain have simultaneously, it is said, requested the mediation of England. Since the French have spent all their money, their army is less popular in Spain. They are beginning to exact contributions from the Spaniards and this will arouse that domant people. The French cabinet has given orders to the duke Angoulême to take Cadiz at all hazards, since their negotiation has failed. The British Mediterranean Packet on her homeward voyage, on attempting per order of her government to touch at Cadiz, was fired at by the French and retained a whole night. The Portuguese troops continue to excite strong apprehensions for the stability of the present system there. The French fleet intend to destroy Cadiz by fire, if the city does not surrender. Gen. Latemard writing to a friend in the United States, says, great hopes are entertained by the Spaniards of ultimate success.—The Guerilla bands have raised great alarm near Madrid. Minx on being solicited to recognize the regency said he would first see fire to every place in the provinces under his command. He is generally supposed that the French must retreat from before Cadiz.—The antigraph answer to the duke Angoulême's propositions, ascribed to Ferdinand, if genuine, will place the motives, and conduct of the French, in invading Spain, in a ridiculous light. It will produce tremendous results—and not only Spain, but we would be nothing surprised if France herself would soon feel its consequences. Let the nation be assured that Ferdinand VII. is sincere, and opposed to the French invaders, and we will soon see the glorious effects spreading through western Europe.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CLARKE,
The following interesting question, and appropriate answer, has been selected for insertion in the Whig.

Q. What is it, Man, prevents thy God
From making thee his blest abode?
He says he loves thee, wills thee Heaven,
And for thy good his blessings give.
A. Ill tell thee—'Tis thy love of self,
Thy love of rule—thy love of self,
Binds thee to Earth, and all her toys,
And robs thee of substantial joys.

Reader, attend and understand, and thou shalt grow wiser and better. VERITAS.

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

Council.—Ebenezer Seeley, Ephraim Bateman, William B. Ewing, Abijah Harris, Ignatius Thompson, Timothy Elmer, Thomas 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. Fithian, George Souder, Moses Bateman, Enos P. Randall, Ephraim Holmes, Isaac Townsend, David Reeves, Nathan Leake, Isaac Whitacre, Maskell Ware, Adrian Clunn, Edmund Sheppard, Ignatius Thompson, Henry Howell, Isaac W. Crane, Joseph Golden, James Clark, Lewis Paulin, Peter Ladow, 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 Riley, (Hopewell,) and David Lupton.

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

MR. CLARKE,
By giving the following ticket an insertion in the Whig you will oblige **MANX.**
COUNCIL.
Ephraim Bateman.
ASSEMBLY.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer, William B. Ewing, Ichabod Compton.
SHERIFF.
John Laning, jun.
CORONERS.
Reuben Hunt, William Watson, David Reed,

MR. CLARKE,
By publishing the following Ticket you will oblige many hundred VOTERS.
COUNCIL.
Ephraim Bateman.
ASSEMBLY.
L. Q. C. Elmer, Ichabod Compton, Thomas Lee.
SHERIFF.
John Laning, jun.
CORONERS.
David Reed, Reuben Hunt, Enos Woodruff.

The following tickets I have presented to us for insertion in the Whig.

Council.—Ephraim Bateman.
Assembly.—William B. Ewing, Israel Stratton, Ichabod Compton.
Sheriff.—James Riley, (Hopewell.)
Coroners.—Jonathan Brown, Robert Alderman, Richard Jarman.

Council.—Ebenezer Seeley.
Assembly.—Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Israel Stratton, George Souder.
Sheriff.—James Riley, (Hopewell.)

MR. CLARKE,
Please insert the following ticket.
A VOTER.
Council.—Ephraim Bateman.
Assembly.—William R. Fithian, William B. Ewing, Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
Sheriff.—John Laning jun.

Nominations for Cape-May.

Council.—James Townsend, Ezekiel Stevens, Thomas Beesley, Joshua Swain, Thomas H. Hughes Cresse Townsend, Stephen Young, Nicholas Willis, Samuel Matthews, Joshua Townsend, Nathaniel Holmes.
Assembly.—Joshua Swain, Ezekiel Stevens, Richard Thompson, jr. Nicholas Willis, Joshua Townsend, John L. Smith, Amos Corson, John Williams, Esq. Jeremiah Learning, James Townsend, Stephen Young, Stilwell Hildreth.
Sheriff.—Spicer Hughs, William Learning, Richard Thompson, jr. Aaron Learning, James Townsend, Thomas Beesley, Eli Burnell, Seth Young, James Meguire, Swain Townsend, Stephen Young.
Coroner.—Levy Foster, Elijah Townsend, Aaron Edmunds, Richard Thompson, jr. Thomas Beesley, Jonathan Nottingham, Samuel Bishop, Downs Edmunds, John Williams, Esq. John Stites, Roger Wales, Robert Edmunds, Thomas H. Hughs, Richard Thompson, Samuel Matthews.

Sickness at Natchez.—A letter from Natchez, speaking of the awful visitation of that place says, there is no uniform mode of attack:—
“Some become suddenly wild & frantic, while pursuing their ordinary business and apparently well, so that it requires two or three to hold them. Others are differently affected—pains, violent and excruciating, attack the head, back and limbs—a burning skin; vomiting, great irritation of the stomach, weakness and death.”

“One of our physicians was taken in a singular manner; his spirits were unusually excited; he laughed, danced, sung, and appeared perfectly happy! Other symptoms soon followed, and he was numbered with the dead.”
“Coffins can hardly be had for the dead, carts going in from the

country are seized to carry out the dead. The sick frequently lie down and die without remedy, not a soul to hand them even a cup of water.
“Out of a population of 3000, but 3 or 400 remained in the place, and of these from 8 to 13 die daily.”

Coroner's report.—Was found dead this morning in a house in Small street, Philadelphia, a white man—it is believed his name is **William Dorus**, from a certificate of license found amongst some papers in his possession, and following the occupation of a pedlar.

It appeared in evidence, he was discovered last evening between the hours of 10 and 11, lying near the cellar window of the house, much intoxicated; at the instance of two females, who occupy the same, he was carried in, and placed in a closet in the lower room—this morning, upon opening the door, he was found dead; and, on examination, it appeared his left eye, left ear, and right hand were eaten away by the rats, and the right side of his face much disfigured.
John Dennis,
October 1, 1823. Coroner.

MARRIED,
On Wednesday evening by the Rev. H. Snalley, Mr. William Griner of Broad-Neck, to Miss Ann Brooks, of Bridgeton.

Obituary Register.

DIED,
On Saturday morning the 4th inst. in this town, Mrs. MARGARET KIMBLE, wife of Mr. Ross Kimble.

In this town on the 3d instant, RACHEL, wife of Ephraim Bishop, aged 32 years. Death from the mortal set the immortal free:—
She dropt her cumbrous load,
Then upwards flew on angel's wings to see,
And praise, and dwell with God.

Also on the 6th inst. in this town, in the 7th year of her age, MIRIAM, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis Beebe, printer.
Snatched from her friends—her much loved friends.

Lo Miriam wings her rapid flight;
By Angel guards her course she bends,
To realms of everlasting light!
Her sorrowing friends behold her torn
From their embrace in youthful bloom—
Silent and sad must see her borne,
The fairest flower, to grace a tomb.

On Saturday the 4th inst. in this town, ETHE BROOKS, youngest son of Mr. Enoch Brooks, aged about 10 years.

In Fairfield, on the 20th ult. EDWIN COLLINS, an interesting boy, son of the late Lewis Collins of this place—in his 7th year.
This darling child O God was thine;
Why did I ever think him mine?

At Cedarville, on Sunday evening the 5th inst. Mrs. SARAH RORAY, wife of Mr. David Roray, aged 72 years. The loss of a favorite grand-daughter, (Miss Powel,) and also more recently, the death of a kind and much loved son, (D. H. Roray,) appeared to hasten the departure of the aged mother—after the death of the latter, she repeatedly declared that she could not live,—sickened, rapidly declined, and died.

At his residence in Fairfield township, on the 6th inst. at the advanced age of about 80 years, JOHN TRENCHARD, esq. Through the extended period of an unusually long life, the deceased maintained unimpaired the character of an inflexibly honest man, and filled many public stations with reputation to himself and advantage to the community.

In Fairfield township on Saturday the 27th ult. Miss SARAH M'CHESNEY, daughter of Mr. William M'Chesney, aged about 23 years.
The deceased was an amiable young lady, and from the period of the commencement of the fatal disease, was under a strong conviction that it was her last illness, from which she could not be dissuaded at a time when she appeared in the estimation of her friends to be better. She died perfectly resigned, and in a comfortable hope of a happy resurrection.

On Friday evening, the 3d inst. at his residence in the city of Burlington, N. J. general JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, late a representative to congress formerly governor, and at the time of his death, president of the society of Cincinnati, of this state.

At Georgetown, D. C. at the house of his brother-in-law, Eben Stout, esq. on the 30th ult. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, esq. (youngest son of the late hon. Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence,) in the 44th year of his age.

At Thompson's Island on the 13th ult. lieutenant WILLIAM H. WATSON, of the U. S. Navy. It was this officer who so bravely avenged the death of capt. Allen, by cutting down the pirates where that officer fell.

In Philadelphia on the 6th inst. GEORGE A. BAKER, esq.
Lately in North Carolina, after a lingering illness, hon. JESSE FRANKLIN, aged 65. The deceased had a high place in the confidence of his fellow citizens, having been honored by them with an election to many important stations. He served in a legislative capacity not only in the general assembly of the state, but for many years in both houses of congress, and lastly, presided over the state as governor.

At Washington City on the 26th ult. the Rev. LOUIS R. FETCHTIG, an elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the time of his death, presiding elder of the Baltimore district.

Singular.—Died on the 22d ult. at their respective residences in Berks county, Pa. JOHN GEEHR, esq. and GODFREY REHER, esq.

Both of these gentlemen were recently representatives in the legislature of Pennsylvania, and both were nominated a few days previously candidates for a re-election.

At Haverstraw, Rockland Co. N. Y. Rev. JAMES AIKENS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

September Term, 1823.
Phebe Reeves, administratrix of Isaac Reeve, deceased; Henry Shaw esq. administrator of James Ogden, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court duly attested accounts by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedents lied severally seized of real estates situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the judges of the 'Orphans' Court at Bridgeton, on the last Monday in November next, at two o'clock, P. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedents, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy the just debts and expenses which remain unpaid.

By the court
T. ELMER, Clerk.
October 11. 146 6w

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

September Term, 1823.
Upon application of Isaac Mulford and Nathan Sheppard, executors of Martha Sheppard, dec'd, Cooper Madden, administrator of Hosea Madden, deceased, William G. Reeves, administrator of Josiah Sayre, deceased, Dan Simkins, administrator of John B. Welsh, deceased, to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands.

It is ordered by the court, that the said executors and administrators give notice to the creditors of said decedents, to bring in their respective claims on or before the first day of November 1824, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months, and publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor, against said executors and administrators.

By the court,
T. ELMER, Clerk.
October 11. 146 2m

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 claimants; and Samuel L. Howell, John L. Howell, Richard Howell, Joshua Howell, Benjamin Howell, Anna Maria Howell, Abigail Howell, Benjamin B. Howellsaid Frances his wife, and John R. Coats defendants; to me directed will be exposed to sale at public vendue 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 the following described tract or piece of land, messuage, 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 enters 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 13—September 27. 144

NOTICE.

The partnership between Tomlin & Meguire, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment immediately, and those having any demands, are requested to present them immediately.
Tomlin & Meguire.
Goshen, Cape May, August 23, 1823.
Oct. 4. 145 4t

SULPHATE OF QUINTINE,
A SAFE AND EFFECTUAL CURE FOR

FEVER AND AGUE;
Being a new and invaluable preparation of Bark lately discovered and so strongly recommended by Physicians, is warranted a perfectly safe and effectual cure, if taken according to directions. Not one instance has been known in which it has not proved a sovereign cure for the Ague and the prevailing

Intermittent Fever.
Apply to
Merseilles & McCalla,
First store East of the Bridge.
Bridgeton October 4 145 tf

Adjourment.
The lands of James D. Westcott, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned till Friday the 24th instant, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.
October 3—4. 145

Adjourment.
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. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
September 9—13. 142

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 3t

Sheriff's Sale,

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 20 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. 1493, and 1493, and two contiguous lots, containing 23 acres and 25 perches.
Lot No. 1389, containing 5 acres one quarter and 15 perches.
Lot No. 1399, containing 4 acres 2 quarters and 15 perches.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.
Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 25 to 1 37 1/2
Rye, do	75
Corn, do	50 to 60
Oats, do	25
Onions, do	62 1/2
Potatoes, do	31
Dry Apples do	62 1/2
do Praches do pard	1 75 to 2 00
do do unpard	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	3 75 to 4 00
Rye do. do.	2 25 to 3 00
Butter, per pound,	18 1/2
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per hundred	5 60 to 6 00
Wool, per pound,	35 to 37 1/2
Feathers, do	44 to 50
Indies, do	12 1/2
Tallow, do	10
Apple Juck, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 50 to 5 00
Dak dry, do	3 00
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

