

WASHINGTON WHIG.

V. L. III.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1823.

No. 148.

POETRY,

SELECTED FOR THE WHIG.

PEGGY PATERPAN'S ALARM.

A JEU D'ESPRIT.

An Eat a wit, who frequently would quix
Old Peggy Patterpan, of savvy pies,
Once so alarmed her by a track of his—
The Provost was astonish'd at her cries.

Inquiring of the dame—who sought for shel-
ter—
The cause she rais'd her feeble voice so
high;

She said—"The gammen had agreed to
pelt her;

And at her, damn her, beat her, was the cry."

"Could Eaton gentlemen be so profan'!"
The Provost said, and doubted much the
story,

"Lord, sir," quoth Peg, "the boy's in yon-
der lane,
Who spoke the cruel words I've laid be-
fore ye."

"Quick, bring him here, to answer for him-
self,"
The Provost cried; "if 'tis as you have
stated,
I'll punish so severe the little elf,
He might as well, almost, be immolated."

The culprit brought—the Provost sternly
ask'd,
"If he'd expressed himself so reprobate?"
"Sir," said the boy, "I yesterday was task'd
To learn by-heart the Grecian alphabet."

"To-day, my letters as I cheerly sung—
"Repeating—Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta,
"The woman, ignorant of the Grecian tongue,
"Mistook for—It her, beat her, damn her,
pelt her."

"Indeed, sir, this is really what I said,
"Only poor Patterpan could not distin-
guish.

"But, to prevent in future any dread,
"I'll parse the Greek, and speak to her in
English."

Religious Intelligen e.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. Wil-
liam M'Kendree, Senior Bishop of
the Methodist Episcopal Church in
the United States, to the Rev.
Thomas E. Sargent, M. D. Presi-
dent of the Missionary Society of
the Methodist Episcopal Church,
within the bounds of the Philadel-
phia Conference.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

Believing that I could render more
effectual service by visiting the fron-
tier settlements in the West, especial-
ly the Indian Mission, that could be
done by continuing my tour to the
North, as was contemplated, I chang-
ed my plan accordingly and as I had
no one to travel with me, I reluctan-
tly declined visiting the Philadelphia
Conference, in order to obtain the
company of Preachers going over
the mountains.

I reached the State of Ohio on a
lame horse; but Brother John Dav-
enport, of Barnesville, a friend of
the Mission, and desirous that I should
visit it, not only loaned me a horse,
but left his business, took the expense
of the journey on himself, and accom-
panied me there and back to New
Lancaster which took us three weeks.

Our Mission is established near Up-
per Sandusky, in the Wyandot Reser-
vation, containing 146,216 acres of
land, being about 19 miles long by
12 wide, which, with a small reserve
of 16 or 1,800 acres adjoining, is all
the soil this unfortunate people claim
for their former large possessions.—

The Mission is about 65 or 70 miles,
nearly due north, from Columbus,
the Seat of Government of the State.
From Columbus to the old boundary
line, about half way, the country is
handsomely improved. From thence
to the Wyandot Reserve line, within
6 or 8 miles of the mission, as the
lands have been but lately surveyed
and brought into market, the popula-
tion is thinly scattered, but said to be
settling very fast. The land is very
fertile, some tracts beautiful. In the
route we passed over the celebrated
plains of Sandusky.

The weather was sultry; I was af-
flicted and in consequence was very
much fatigued. However we arriv-
ed safe on Saturday, the 21st of June,
about 10 o'clock in the morning, and
found the Mission family and the
School all in good health.

In the afternoon we commenced
visiting the schools, and repeated the
visits as we were able during our stay,
which was about five days. In that
time we had sufficient opportunities
of observing the order of the schools;
the behaviour of the children, in their
leisure hours as well as in school; &
their improvement in learning, in ag-

riculture and hwseswifery. The chil-
dren are cleanly, chaste in their man-
ners, kind to each other, peaceable
and friendly to all. They obey or-
ders promptly, and do their work and
go on errands with cheerfulness: no
objections made—no murmurings
heard—no rude conduct appeared a-
mong them. They possess the affec-
tion and confidence of their Superin-
tendant and Teachers. Their progress
in learning is well spoken of by visi-
ters, and was satisfactory to us. If
they do not sufficiently understand
what they read, it is for want of suit-
able books, especially a translation of
English words, lessons, hymns, &c.
into their own tongue. They sing
delightfully and attend family devo-
tion regularly and readily, as well as
public worship, and consider it a privi-
lege to go on foot six miles to meet-
ing and back, on the Sabbath.

The girls are now spinning and
sewing handsomely, and would be
weaving if they had looms. Three
labourers, aided by the boys, cultivate
more than fifty acres of land. Their
crops were the most promising we
had seen. The prospect of the school
and the improvement of the children
was pleasing.

To estimate properly the wonder-
ful change which has been wrought
among the old people, it should be re-
membered that the Friends (or Qua-
kery) by patiently continuing pec-
uniary aid, and counselling these Indians,
prepared them in some degree for the
introduction of the Gospel among
them. Mr. Stewart (a colored man,
a member of our Church) was the
first successful Missionary that ap-
peared among them. He describes
the condition of the Indians thus, in
a letter to a friend written in June
last:—"The situation of the Wyandot
Indians, when I arrived at this
place, nearly six years ago, may be
judged of from their manner of life.
Some of their houses were made of
small poles and covered with bark al-
together. Their farms contained
from about two acres to less than half
an acre. The women did nearly all
the work that was done. They had
as many as two ploughs in the nation,
but these were seldom used. In a
word, they were really in a savage
state."

But now they are building hewed
log houses, with brick chimneys, cul-
tivating their lands, and are beginning
to enjoy the fruit of their labour. It
is thought that some will raise a sup-
port for their families this year.

More than two hundred of them
have renounced heathenism and em-
braced the Christian Religion profes-
sing a desire to flee from the wrath to
come; and give a satisfactory evi-
dence of their sincerity; and the real-
ity of a change. Our missionaries
have taken them under their pastoral
care, as probationers for membership
in our church: and are engaged in in-
structing them in the doctrines and
duties, experimental and practical,
of the Christian Religion. At present
the missionaries have too much on
their hands, to devote sufficient time
to the instruction of these enquirers
after truth. But in this case, the
Lord hath mercifully supplied their
lack of service, by converting sever-
al of the interpreters, and a majority
of the chiefs of the nation. These
interpreters feeling themselves that
the Gospel is the power of God to
Salvation, more readily enter into its
great design, and are thereby render-
ed much more efficient organs for
communicating instruction to the In-
dians. Some of these chiefs have
strong minds; and having been inore
particularly instructed, have progress-
ed much in the knowledge of God
and of Divine truths, and being very
zealous, they help as much, among a
people having full confidence in them.

To their labours, we attribute, in a
great degree, the orderly conduct and
good moral character of the profess-
ing Indians. The regularity of con-
duct, the solemnity and devotion of
this people, in time of Divine service,
a meeting we attended, is rarely ex-
ceeded in worshipping assemblies in
the settlement.

To the labours and influence, also,
of the great men, (the Chiefs) may
in some degree be attributed the good
conduct and prompt obedience of the
school children. It is said that one
of them, (Between-the-logs) a chief
speaker, lectured the children in a

very impressive manner on the de-
sign and utility of the school, the ne-
cessity of obeying their Teachers,
and attending to their studies. This
excellent man is not only a principal
speaker in the nation, but well
thought of as a preacher of righteous-
ness, and is zealously engaged in the
good cause. With some others he
visited lately a neighbouring nation,
and met with encouragement. The
Superintendent, with the Interpreter,
attended with them once, and he
thinks the prospect of doing good is
considerable.

On the third day after our arrival,
we dined with Between-the-logs and
about twenty of their principal men,
six of whom were Chiefs, and three
Interpreters. We were agreeably
and comfortably entertained.

After dinner we were all seated on
an elegant green carpet, wrought by
nature's art, in a handsome grove of
shady oaks, and improved about two
hours in Council. I requested them
to give us their views of the state of
the school; to inform us, without re-
serve, of any objections they might
have to the management thereof; and
to suggest any amendment they
might wish. I also desired to know
how the nation liked our religion,
and how those who had embraced it
were prospering.

In their reply, these several inqui-
ries were distinctly attended to, and
treated in a delicate, impressive and
dignified manner. They thought the
school was in a good state and very
prosperous, and perfectly satisfied
with its order and management; and
pleased with the Superintendent and
teachers, and with the improvement
of the children. They believed every
thing was done for the best; and
that under existing circumstances,
they knew of no improvement that
could be made. Their only wish
concerning the school, was for its
continuance and success. They were
sorry to say that some of their Chiefs,
as well as some of their people, held
to their old religion, and opposed the
Gospel; but they thought the opposi-
tion was growing weaker; and they
intended to bear it patiently, and hop-
ed to overcome at last. They gave
a good account of those who had em-
braced Christianity. Their moral
conduct was good, their behaviour in-
offensive, and that they attended to
all their duties as well as they could.
—They were much pleased with the
increasing prospects of religion a-
mong their own people, and in a
neighboring nation. The speaker
declared his own determination to
persevere in the p o d way, with great
confidence;—and the interpreter said
that they were also all of the same
mind.

In the close they acknowledged
themselves under many obligations
to all their kind benefactors; and in a
respectful & feeling manner thanked
their visitors and the superintendent
and teachers, for their kind attention
to themselves and their children; and
concluded with a devout wish for
the prosperity and eternal happiness
of them and all their kind friends. It
was a feeling time—tears bespoke
their sincerity.

Indian children from Canada are
sent to and received at this school.—
Others on their way, lately, were de-
tained by and taken into another
school, under the direction of the
Presbyterians. A letter of apology
for the detention was sent by the
teacher thereof, to our Superintend-
ant, stating that they supposed our
school to be full.

We are invited by respectable au-
thority to extend our missionary la-
bors to an Indian nation at a consid-
erable distance.

A distinguished gentleman of this
state, who has visited New Orleans,
has become deeply interested in its
favour, both as a very important sta-
tion; and from the probability of do-
ing good among the American citi-
zens, who are rapidly increasing.—
He urges another attempt—and from
his spirit of enterprise, his influence
in society, his ability and disposition
to administer to its support, we are
inspired with a hope of success.

In reflecting upon the present state
of the Wyandot mission, and com-
paring it with their former condition,
we are induced to exclaim; "What
hath God wrought!" surely the
parched ground has become a pool,

and the thirsty land springs of water;
the wilderness and the solitary place
is made glad, and the desert blossoms
as the rose." The effects of the
preaching of the Gospel among these
untaught children of men, accords so
perfectly with the history of the
great revivals of religion in the days
of the Apostles and since, that no
doubt remains of its being the work
of God.

That a great and effectual door is
opened on our frontier, for the preach-
ing of the Gospel to the Indian tribes,
and that we are providentially called
to the work I have no doubt. The
only question is, are we prepared to
obey the call? The history of St.
Paul demonstrates the propriety and
advantage of missionary labors, and
shows also the hardships, difficulties
and dangers attendant thereon.

The success of our missions, how-
ever, does not depend on the inter-
ference of miraculous power, as in the
case of St. Paul, but on the ordinary
operations and influence of the Holy
Spirit, and through the instrumentality,
the labours and counsel of a Gos-
pel ministry, supported by the liber-
ality of a generous people. This
threefold cord would draw suitable
persons into the work; nor would
difficulties easily break it.

From a general view of our mis-
sions, and what the Lord is doing by
us, we have certainly cause of much
thankfulness, and sufficient ground of
encouragement to persevere diligent-
ly in the great work, looking with
confidence to the Great Head of the
Church, that He may crown our ef-
forts with abundant success.

Your's in the bond of the

Gospel of peace.

WILLIAM M'KENDREE.

Chillicothe, July 21st, 1823.

P. S. I presented the Superintendent
of the Wyandot Mission, with
three hundred dollars from your so-
ciety. It was in season and thankful-
ly received. W. M'K.

Miscellaneous Selections.

RAISING A CAPITAL.

About fifty years back, two young
fellows, brothers, went to Jamaica;
they were by trade blacksmiths.—
Finding soon after their arrival, that
they could do nothing without a lit-
tle money to begin with, tied that
with 60l. or 70l., they might be able
to realize a fortune, they hit upon
the following novel and ingenious ex-
pedient. One of them stripped the
other naked, shaved him close, and
blacked him from head to foot. This
ceremony being performed he took
him to one of the negro dealers, who
was so well pleased with the appear-
ance of the young fellow, that he ad-
vanced 80l. currency on the bill of
sale; and he prided himself much up-
on the purchase, supposing him to be
the finest negro on the island. The
same evening, this manufactured ne-
gro made his escape to his brother,
washed himself clean, and resumed
his former appearance. Rewards
were then in vain offered in hand-
bills, pursuit was eluded, and discov-
ery, by care and precaution rendered
it impracticable. The brothers with
the money commenced business, and
actually returned to England not many
years since, with a fortune of 20,-
000l.—Previous however, to their
departure from the Island, they wait-
ed upon the gentleman, from whom
they had received the money, and
recalling the circumstance of the ne-
gro to his recollection, paid him both
principal and interest.

THOMAS ATKINSON.

information is wanted of THOMAS
ATKINSON, jr. by profession a Gar-
dener, Son of Thomas Atkinson, of
Stockwell, England. Said Atkinson
left his father's in the Spring of 1822,
and arrived in Philadelphia, from
whence he has been traced to New
York, since which nothing has been
heard of him. Should he be living,
and will address D. & C. LAND
REITH, Nurserymen, Philadelphia,
he will hear of something to his ad-
vantage; if dead, any information re-
lative to it, will be thankfully receiv-
ed by his disconsolate father. Edit-
ors of papers will aid the cause of hu-

manity by giving the above a few in-
sertions.

A gentleman of a bold spirit and
wit being examined before the house
of commons, the speaker put some
ridiculous questions to him; at last
he asked what countryman he was.
Of Kent, said he; adding, and now
sir, may I demand the same of you?
I am out of the West, says the other.
By my truth, replied he, so I thought,
for the wise men came from the East.

Anecdote.—During the traitor
Arnold's predatory operations in
Virginia, in 1783, he took an Ameri-
can, captain prisoner. After some
general conversation, he asked the
captain, "what he thought the Ameri-
cans would do with him if they
caught him." The captain declined
at first giving an answer; but upon
being repeatedly urged, he said,
"Why sir, if I must answer your
question, you must excuse my tell-
ing you the plain truth; if my coun-
trymen should catch you, I believe
they would first cut off that lame leg,
which was wounded in the cause of
freedom and virtue at Saratoga, and
bury it with the honors of war, and
afterwards hang the remainder of
your body on a gibbet."

Roman Catholics.—Since the o-
verthrow of Napoleon, the order of
the Jesuits has been revived by the
Pope, and missionaries have been
sent from Rome to different parts of
Europe and America, where they
have been unwearied in their exer-
tions to disseminate the principles of
their church. They have a college
at Georgetown, D. C. another at
Baltimore, and a house of education
at Emmitsburgh, Penn. They have
a convent in Kentucky, with a school
and church. They have a nunnery
of 26 nuns near Port Tobacco, Md.
and another of 36 nuns at George-
town. Preparations are making to
establish more religious houses in the
western states.

The several state constitutions
were formed and adopted as follows,
viz.

New Hampshire,	Sept. 5, 1792
Massachusetts,	March 2, 1780
and amended	1820
Rhode Island, (charter)	1663
Connecticut,	Sept. 15, 1833
Vermont,	
New York,	April 20, 1777
revised in	1821
New Jersey,	July 2, 1776
Pennsylvania,	Sept. 2, 1790
Delaware,	June 12, 1792
Maryland,	Aug. 14, 1776
Virginia,	July 5, 1776
North Carolina,	Dec. 18, 1776
South Carolina,	June 3, 1700
Georgia,	May 30, 1798
Louisiana,	Jan. 22, 1812
Kentucky,	Aug. 17, 1799
Ohio,	Nov. 1, 1802
Tennessee,	Feb. 6, 1796
Mississippi,	Aug. 15, 1817
Indiana,	June 29, 1816
Illinois,	Aug. 26, 1818
Alabama,	Aug. 2, 1819
Maine,	Oct. 29, 1819
Missouri,	June 12, 1820

Periods at which each of the states
became a member of the Union, by
adopting the Constitution of the U.
States, or by virtue of an act of con-
gress.

Delaware adopted the Constitution of the U. S.	Dec. 7, 1787
Pennsylvania,	Dec. 12, 1787
New Jersey,	Dec. 18, 1787
Georgia,	Jan. 2, 1788
Connecticut,	Jan. 9, 1788
Massachusetts,	Feb. 6, 1788
Maryland,	April 28, 1788
South Carolina,	May 23, 1788
New Hampshire,	June 21, 1788
Virginia,	June 26, 1788
New York,	July 26, 1788
North Carolina,	Nov. 21, 1789
Rhode Island,	May 29, 1790
Vermont, admitted by act of congress,	March 4, 1791
Kentucky,	June 1, 1792
Tennessee,	June 1, 1796
Ohio,	Feb. 19, 1803
Louisiana,	April 8, 1812
Indiana,	Dec. 11, 1816
Mississippi,	Dec. 10, 1817
Illinois,	Dec. 3, 1818
Alabama,	Dec. 14, 1819
Maine,	March 3, 1820
Missouri,	Aug. 10, 1821

WASHINGTON WHIG.

THE SCHOONER TATLER.

Extract of a letter from capt. Garland to his friends in Salem, dated Lewistown, Del. Sept. 23.

Three days before I left Baltimore, one of my men left me; a sailor came on board, calling himself John Smith, of Salem, saying he wanted to get to Salem; and being in want of a man I shipped him. He behaved very well on board until the awful night of the 17th. I left Hampton Roads on the 17th, with fair wind & fine weather; the same evening the watch was set at 8 o'clock, Smith was in Mr. Babcock's watch; the other two men, Haskell and Farnsworth, were in my watch. I went below at 9 o'clock, leaving the mate and Smith on deck. I had laid down about 15 minutes, when I heard a noise on deck. I sprang out of my berth, and ran with nothing but my shirt and drawers on. Mr. Babcock had hold of the companion doors.— He said 'I am dying,' when he fell back dead. I thought he was in a fit. Saw no person on deck, called all hands, and whilst I had hold of the mate, the first I knew of Smith he was stabbing me with a knife. He gave me two stabs in my right side, and the blood pouring out of me, I seized him, and by the help of God threw him down, got the knife from him, and threw it overboard. By that time the other two men, and Peter, (a black boy,) got on deck. I called to them for help to get Smith below, but they never come, neither would they touch him. Smith gave them orders to take in the square-sail, and haul the vessel on a wind; I forbid them, & commanded them to keep the vessel on her course. Smith came up to me; and said the vessel was his, and the people were under him, and if I opened my mouth again he would split my brains out; he told me to go below, and he would soon come down and finish me.

By this time the loss of blood was so great, that I began to feel weak; I took Peter down with me, and asked him if he knew where the gun was, he said he did, and got it for me; he said it was not primed, he got the powder, primed the gun and handed it to me. I went on deck with it, and when Smith saw me coming, he took a club and ran at me, I fired, & shot him in the side of his face; he still made at me; I struck him with the butt of the gun, he then got hold of it, and we came in contact; I called for help, but the men would not touch him; I got the gun from him, seized him by the legs and threw him overboard; I then fell on deck, and never expected to rise again.— Peter and myself stopped the blood as well as we could. I had the vessel kept for the Capes of Delaware. Next day, through the providence of God, a pilot came alongside, and took me out, and brought me to this place about sunset the same day.— Two doctors came off and examined my wounds, and said the risk was too great for me to go any further. They took me ashore, and procured for me a good house, and the best attendance.

MORILLO.—Morillo and Morales, though able generals, are two of the most ferocious savages in all that relates to the inflicting of misery upon their opposers. The following anecdote is characteristic, and not unlikely to be literally true:

During the campaigns in Caracas, a boy appeared in the tent of Morillo, drowned in tears. The chief desired to be informed for what purpose he was there. The child said he came to beg the life of his father, then a prisoner in Morillo's camp. What can you do to save your father? asked the general. I can do but little, said the boy, but what I can, shall be done. Morillo seized the little fellow's ear: Would you suffer your ear to be taken off to obtain your father's liberty? demanded he. 'I certainly would,' was the answer.— A soldier was accordingly ordered to cut off the ear by pieces. The boy wept but resisted not. 'Would you lose your other ear for the accomplishment of your purpose?' was the next question. I have suffered much, but can still suffer, replied the boy. The other ear was taken off by one stroke of the knife. And now, said Morillo, depart! the father of such a son is dangerous to Spain; he must pay the forfeit of his life. The maimed child passed from the quarters of the general, but to witness the execution of his father.

A duel.—In Charleston Harbour, at Fort Johnston, on Monday Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock precisely, a duel was fought between Edward P. Simons, esq. Warden of the city, and Mr. Gilbert C. Geddes, son of the Intendant. Four shots were fired without effect. On the 5th round, Mr. Geddes was slightly wounded in one thigh, and grazed on the other, and Mr. Simons shot through the abdomen, seriously, if not mortally, by Mr. Geddes, who had reserved his fire until after he was wounded himself.

The whole was conducted according to established usage, in presence of between a dozen or twenty persons in the enclosure, and a number without, the printer's boarding crews looking out and bringing up the news. The parties had returned to town, and lay wetting in the bed of honor. Mr. Simons has since died of his wounds.

New York.—The election will shortly take place in New York for members of their legislature, which will be contested principally, if not altogether on the ground of the preference to different candidates for the presidency, and their inclination or opposition to the mode of choosing electors of president and vice president. At present the law of the state provides for the election of them by the legislature, but a considerable party are now insisting upon a change as will provide for the choice of them by the people.— Should this question be settled in favor of a change, there will be no considerable contest among the politicians to decide whether the election shall be made by a general ticket or in districts. *Del. Gaz.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.
DEMERRARA.

Capt Delano, arrived on Saturday, from Demerara, states that the negroes were still assembled in large bodies and that one of about 1500 strong, well armed, was within eight miles of the town, which kept the inhabitants continually on the alert. Eight men were to be hung the day capt. D. sailed and 253 more would share the same fate in a few days. It was reported that col. Lee's troops had killed 300 in the interior.

A lesson for duellists.—Two friends happening to quarrel at a tavern, one of them, a man of very hasty disposition, insisted on the other's fighting him the next morning. The challenge was accepted, on condition that they should breakfast together previous to their going to the field, at the house of the challenged. When the challenger arrived the next morning, according to appointment he found every preparation for breakfast, and his friend, his wife and children, all ready to receive him. Their repast being over, and the family withdrawn without any hint of the fatal purpose having transpired, the challenger asked the other if he was ready to attend. No sir, replied he, not till we are more upon a par; that amiable woman, and those six innocent children, who just now breakfasted with us, depend solely upon my life for subsistence—and till you can stake something equal in my estimation to the welfare of seven persons, dearer to me than the apple of my eye, I cannot think we are equally matched. We are not indeed replied the other giving him his hand, and they became firmer friends than ever.

Anecdote.—When Dr. Thomas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, was chaplain to the British factory at Hamburg, a gentleman belonging to the factory died at a village about ten miles distant. Application was made to the clergyman of the parish, for leave to bury him in the churchyard. The parson inquired of what religion he was; and was told that he died a Calvinist. 'Then,' said he, 'he cannot be buried here; there are none but Lutherans in my churchyard, and there shall be no other.'— On this being told to Dr. Thomas, he immediately took his horse, and went to argue the matter with the parson, but found him inflexible. At length the doctor gained by ridicule, what he had failed to accomplish by the force of reason. 'You remind me,' says the doctor to the intolerant priest, 'of a circumstance which once happened to myself, when I was curate of a church in Thames street: I was burying a corpse, when a woman came and pulled me by the sleeve, in the middle of the service.' 'Sir, sir, I want to speak to you.' 'Pray thee,' says I, 'wait till I have done!' No

she, 'I must speak to you immediately!' 'Why, then, what is the matter?' 'Why, sir,' says she, 'you are burying a man who died of the small pox next to my poor husband who never had it.' This story had the desired effect; and the curate permitted the bones of the poor Calvinist to be laid in the Lutheran church-yard.

On Wednesday, rather an interesting looking young woman was observed standing on the verge of the quay, opposite to where the ship Fortitude, freighted with passengers for America, was lying—when, on hearing a shot fired, she thought it was the signal for sailing, on which she plunged into the river with a view of reaching the vessel, or abiding the consequences. She was fortunately taken up, and on being recovered, she said in explanation, that her husband was on board the vessel, having deserted her and her family. There was an order immediately for his being relanded. In future he should atone for having taken a step, that was near ending so fatal to a wife that loved him better than he deserved. *Limerick Gazette.*

The New York Agricultural Society have received a box of honey from Orange county, presented by Mr. Joseph Caywood, of New Cornwall, well worthy of attention. He intends to exhibit one or two hives at the annual Fair, and if the specimen already exhibited is a fair sample, there can be little doubt of his securing the approbation of the Society.— He so arranges the hives as to get the honey without killing or even disturbing the bees.

VICTIMS OF THE INQUISITION.

This infamous tribunal is said to have caused, between the years 1481 and 1759, 34,658 persons to be burnt alive; and between 1481 and 1808 to have sentenced 288,214 to the galleys or to be imprisoned.

Mr. Beatty Edt. of the New Orleans his, has informed Mr. Bermudez, a Justice of the Peace, in that city, that he has instituted a legal process against him, and intends to present to the Legislature charges of official tyranny, and if he attempts to evade this impeachment, he will cut off his ears, at the hazard of his own liberty and life.

Indian Treaty.—At a treaty held in Livingston county, New York, on the 3d inst. with the chiefs of the Seneca Indians, the Indian title to 17,000 acres of land on the Genesee river has been extinguished.

A St. Louis paper contradicts the accounts of several duels which have been said to have taken place in that town. It says, it is positively true that several of our citizens, whose untimely lates by duelling have been lamented in distant papers, are very innocently walking about amongst us without being suspected for ghost or goblin.

A black woman in North Carolina has been lately sentenced to death for murder. She has been convicted of murder twice before, and once was sentenced to be hung, but was pardoned.

Stage coach accidents.—A gold medal of the value of 30 guineas has been offered by the London Society for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, to the person who shall invent a method of preventing accidents arising from stage coaches.

Painesville, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Counterfeit Spanish dollars have just made their appearance in this vicinity. We have seen several within a few days. They are dated 1820, appear very bright; but the stamp is not so plain as the genuine dollars, and composed principally of copper, & are by some process made equally heavy with the Spanish coins.

In a case of robbery, examined before the lord mayor in London on the 30th August, several pawnbrokers attested that a species of Quartz was made up by the French so closely to resemble diamonds, that the first judges in the trade had been deceived by them.

The hon. Henry Edwards, of New Haven is appointed by the governor of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the death of the hon. Elijah Boardman.

Latest from Burmah.—Letters have been received in Boston from Mr. Judson, dated at Ava, the residence of the emperor of Burmah, of the date of Sept. 30, 1822, which state that the prospects of the mission

were highly pleasing. Mr. Judson had been favorably received by the emperor, who had adopted Mr. Judson's colleague, Dr. Price, as his physician. It was mentioned that one of the emperor's principal officers of state, had become exceedingly interested in an examination of the Christian religion.

Slave Trade—Swedish Decree.
Royal ordinance respecting the consequence to which Swedish vessels expose themselves, which shall be employed in the slave trade.

We, Charles John, do hereby declare, that, desiring most carefully to maintain the principles which have been adopted by our Father, Charles the Thirteenth, of glorious memory, and which are conformable to our sentiments against the traffic of slaves, we have found it expedient hereby to declare that Swedish and Norwegian vessels which shall be employed in the slave trade, shall lose by this contravention of our orders, our royal protection, and that our officers & functionaries; that we shall see with satisfaction, discovered and punished, every use which may be made of the Swedish and Norwegian flag in the prosecution of this odious traffic; and that, in consequence, all vessels which shall be found participating in the slave trade under Swedish or Norwegian colors, shall be looked upon as not carrying those colors, which shall hereafter be considered as law. (Signed) CHARLES JOHN.
Given at the Palace of Stockholm, Feb. 7, 1823.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, Oct. 22.
PERU.

It was stated that the Fanny, Bassett, (arrived at Rio Janerio) brought advices from Callao to the 10th of July, but we have seen a letter received by that vessel dated the 12th, and are favored with the following extracts.

CALLAO, July 12th.
Things remain as I stated in my last—the position of the Spaniards being about half way between Lima and this place. The Patriot forces, with the exception of about 2000 Columbians who remain here to defend the castles, have all been sent off either to the Intermedios or Pisco, with the view of beating the enemy in that quarter, and cutting off their retreat from this.

Foreigners are allowed to pass between this and Lima, by having passports from the proper authorities on each side, and the conduct of the Spaniards thus far, has been extremely moderate.

The general opinion seems to be that they will move in a few days—this is only known however by Canterac himself, who will not communicate his plans to any one. On entering Lima, a contribution of \$300,000 was levied, and a duty of 40 per cent. has been laid on the goods in the Custom House, and 15 per cent on those in the private warehouses."

From Vera Cruz.
We learn by the schooner Fly, that the Hornet sloop of war was to sail from Vera Cruz about the 1st of October, for Thompson's Island, Havana and this port.

The Mexican congress was to assemble on the 31st of October.

The Mexicans have erected a fort at Point Mocambo, in order to reduce the island of Sacrificios, in the hands of the Spaniards. The governor of St. Juan de Ulloa had sent in a flag to state that if a gun was fired upon the island, he would open the guns of the castle upon the city, and lay it in ashes. But all hostilities were suspended until the arrival of general Victoria, from Jalapa, who, it was expected, would settle the affair.

Sir Robert Wilson.—On the 12th. August this well known officer wrote a letter to Count Palmella, the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he says:—'After the ungenerous, vindictive, as well as lawless treatment, I have experienced under circumstances that would have secured me protection and hospitality from the governments of even the most barbarous nations, it is impossible for me to wear the insignia of a country whose government has so outrageously violated these duties. The very possession of these insignia implies obligations on my part, which it is not for my honor, should any longer exist; and therefore, I have to request that you will take proper measures to have my name erased from the Commander's roll of the Portuguese Order of the Tower & Sword. Having formerly refused all pay and pecuniary remuneration from the government of Portugal during the time I was employed in its service, I have the satisfaction now to tell that I am released from every sort of acknowledgment.'

Russia.—There appears to be some object of importance contemplated by the Emperor

of Russia; but whether it refers to Turkey or to Spain, is not so very apparent. Alexander is stated in the Paris papers to have left St. Petersburg on the 27th, Aug. on a grand tour through his empire. He was to visit Odessa and inspect the army; then proceed to Bessarabia, and return to the frontiers of Russia and Poland, where he would review his army cantoned there, which is said to amount to 80,000 troops, commanded by the Grand Duke Constantine.

Greece.—There are accounts from Zante of the 16th. July giving such minute details of the defeat of the Turks at Thermopylae, in the early part of that month, as to remove all doubts on the subject. The first shock is represented to have been very violent, and the carnage great on both sides; but after two hours hard fighting the Turks were repulsed, and sought safety in flight, leaving behind them 2,000 killed and 600 prisoners; besides 3,000 wounded. Among the prisoners were Bekin Pacha and 17 Beys. The Greeks say they never made so great a capture. The whole of the Turkish artillery, ammunition, provisions, and a number of camels, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

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 G. W., Benjamin Thomas, John Reed, James Underwood, Joseph Greely, Ira Jones, Oliver Smith, Jonathan Pounder, David Sglander, 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. 151 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(East side and above Race street),
PHILADELPHIA.
September 27. 144 St

The following Books are received and
For Sale at this Office.

The Principles of the Government UNITED STATES,

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

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.
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.

Sheriff's Sale.

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. FITZPATRICK, late Sheriff.

July 12—Aug 23. 139.

The sale of the above property is further adjourned to Tuesday the 11th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZPATRICK, late Sheriff.

October 14. 147

Adjournment.

The lands of Samuel Westcott that was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 4th day of November 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. FITZPATRICK, late Sheriff.
October 7. 146

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 15 1823.

There is exhibited in this town a BEETLE, named *Stenocera*, of this place, the length of which is NINETEEN FOURTHS of an inch. The species is *Stenocera*, red leaved, the root of the pyramidal shape. Beets of this kind are more dense than those of the mangle wortzel, contain more saccharine matter, and are much heavier according to their size. This beetle has been thought by some to be of the latter species, but this is not the case. We never saw, nor have we heard of a heavier one than that now to be seen in this town.

DAVID PARVIN, Esq. of this county, has raised *Blackbeet*, this season, some of the stalks of which were upwards of six feet five inches high, containing from 250 to 270 grains the head.

The following are the returns of the elections held in the different counties throughout the state, as far as we have been able to learn. The remainder we shall furnish our readers with as soon as received.

ESSEX. Council.—Gen. John Dod.

Assembly.—John Dow, Samuel B. Miller, John Mann, Samuel Pennington.

MIDDLESEX. Council.—M^r Chesney.

Assembly.—M^r Dowell, Randolph, Schenk.

MONMOUTH. Council.—William I. Bowne.

Assembly.—John T. Woodhull, William I. Conover, James Lloyd, Cornelius Walling.

BURLINGTON. Council.—Caleb Newbold.

Assembly.—William Griffith, William Woolman, Richard L. Beatty, Jonathan Hough.

HUNTERDON. Council.—John Cavanaugh.

Assembly.—David Johnston, Geo. Maxwell, Abraham Stout, Enoch Clifford.

CAPE MAY. Council.—Thomas H. Hughes.

Assembly.—Joshua Swain.

GLOUCESTER. Council.—Joseph Kaighn.

Assembly.—John M. White, Charles C. Stratton, John Estell.

MORRIS. Council.—Silas Cook.

Assembly.—George K. Drake, William Brittin, William Monro, Ebenezer F. Smith.

SUMMARY.

The Spanish Cortes, on the 31 of August voted the command of a body of troop to Gen Charles Lallemand.

The annual commencement in the College of New-Jersey was held at Princeton on the 24th ult. when 36 persons were admitted to the first degree, of whom 4 (H. S. Richards, J. P. Pennington, John P. Jackson, and Nicholas A. Wilson) were from Essex county. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon 4 clergymen, and that of A. M. upon 9 gentlemen among whom we notice the name of Joseph C. Harbinger, Esq. and Garret F. Wall, Esq. of Trenton.

It is stated that the authorities of Cuba have formally declared war against France.

Reported Battle.—The Kentucky Monitor states a report that Col. Levenworth and Gen. Ashly with 400 regulars, and hunters and Indians, had met the Rickarees, and defeated them with immense loss. This report is unconfirmed—we expect its confirmation every day.

Shocking.—The Goshen Patriot says, on the 21 ult. a married woman, named *Wilmot*, went to the Delaware with her two children; one about 3 years old, the other one. The eldest she threw into the river, and with the other in her arms she jumped in herself.—They were all found next morning near each other—the youngest in its mother's arms.

There are 40 Mad Houses in and about London; and of these, two establishments at Haxton and Bethel, alone contain upwards of 1500 patients!

A young woman lately obtained from an unfaithful swain in the county court, held at Chenango Point, N. Y. for breach of promise of marriage \$1,100.

Extravagance.—Excess in apparel is a costly folly; the trimmings would clothe the naked.

Death of the Pope.—Pope Pius VII. died at Rome on the morning of the 20th of August.

The Rev. Mr. Sparks, recently pastor of the Unitarian Church in Baltimore having retired from his pastoral charge, has purchased the establishment of the North American Review, and will, in future, be the Editor of the work.

A Connecticut paper states that 25 silkworms, in the possession of a gentleman of Norwich, were, or otherwise strongly and handsomely connected together, a piece of silk, a yard and a quarter in length, and a quarter in width, in three days. It was wrought on a board in his silk house, and he intends to present it to the New-York Museum.

Upwards of 700 young men have been admitted to the usual academical degrees, in the various colleges in the Union, at the recent commencements. The number of students is estimated at 3500; or on an average, one in every 3000 inhabitants; of which Massachusetts alone furnishes 518. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon 20 clergymen, and 21 gentlemen received that of L. D.

Breach of Promise.—At the present term of the Supreme Court at Danbury, Miss Harriet Sears, of Southeast, has obtained a verdict of \$1,000 against Mr. Gamaliel N. Benedict of Ridgebury, for a breach of promise of marriage. *Norwalk Gazette*

A rumour prevails in Germany that the Arch-duchess Maria Louisa is about to contract a second marriage.

Robert Wharton, Esq. was yesterday re-elected Mayor of this city, at a joint meeting of the Select and Common Councils. *Nat. Gaz.*

CHARLESTON, Oct. 13.

We sincerely rejoice to find Commodore Porter, so far recovered as he is, and that during the whole of his serious illness, he has not been disabled a single day from attending to the duties of his important station. The invigorating breezes from the North are rapidly completing his restoration to health. His touching at this port was entirely unintentional and owing to the head winds which have prevailed for the last fortnight.

Little Rock, (Arkansas) Aug. 19.

Cherokees and Osages.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from the Cherokee Nation, that new difficulties had broken out between these Indians. A party of the former, while hunting in the neighborhood of Red River, are said to have been attacked by a party of the latter, who killed some of their men. *Tick a Toke*, the chief of the Cherokee party, despatched a runner to his nation to procure a reinforcement, and a party started from the nation last week, to render him assistance. *Ph. Gaz.*

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 20.

Last Wednesday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the prisoners in the Baton Rouge goal, rushed on the gaoler as he entered to supply them, for their evening wants; four of them (and we believe they were the only ones who made the attempt,) succeeded in wresting the keys from the man, and made their way through the goal yard; but they had hardly got outside the fence, when assistance was procured, and three of them were returned to their lodgings immediately; one being knocked down as he got out of the gate, and the two others caught before they reached the woods—the fourth made us escape, but next day was apprehended within six or seven miles from town.—Of these, two were convicts, and one by the name of Witsom, is awaiting his trial for slave stealing; the fourth is a negro. The two convicts were in irons, but it seems found means to shake them off. The gaoler escaped unhurt, although two of them attempted to choke him, and one of the criminals received a few wounds inflicted with a small knife which the gaoler used at the outset, but which slipped from his hands and left him defenceless.

ST. SALVADOR, (Bay of all Saints.)

August 24th, 1823.

The City was evacuated (By the Portuguese troops under General Madeira,) on the 21 of July, and immediately occupied by the Brazilians.—The troops embarked on board transports, and proceeded to sea under convoy of the Portuguese squadron.

Nearly half the fleet, consisting of 83 sail, have returned prizes to Lord Cochrane, who was then blockading the harbour: he has probably followed them to the *Tagus*.

The city is tranquil: no outrage or violence has been committed by either party.

Most of the old Portuguese who were partizans of the mother country have fled to Lisbon.

General Lima, a very popular young man, is at present commander of the army, vice General *Labatus*, arrested by his officers upon charges of receiving bribes from the enemy, for which he was to betray the Brazilians.—There is thought to be little truth in the accusations.

Produce of the country is very high and scarce, owing to the heavy rains of the season, which prevented its coming to market.

American produce nominal.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

RIOT AT THE NEW ORLEANS PRISON.

September 23.

An attempt was made yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, by the criminals confined in the prison in this city to break out, in which they fortunately failed; we will endeavor to detail the circumstances as we heard them from the officers of the law.

The passage leading from the street to that part of the jail where the prisoners are allowed to walk about and exercise themselves during the day, is secured by three different doors. At the outermost or street door, a turnkey is always stationed when the keepers enter that way to where the prisoners are confined, whose duty it is, in case of an alarm, to secure that door. The second door is barred before the keeper proceeds to unlock the third door.—This was done yesterday; when the keeper opened the third, the prisoners, who had stationed themselves there for the purpose, seized him & the door at the same instant, and thrust him back before he had time to retreat or secure the door, opened the second door, but before they reached the front door the faithful turnkey (though a black boy and a slave) secured that door and threw the key into the street, himself remaining inside with the prisoners; thus running the risk of his personal safety in the discharge of his duty. The boy made his escape into another part of the prison, and concealed himself in the chimney, where he remained unhurt. The prisoners finding themselves stopped, procured a large bar of iron and proceeded to beat the lock; but before they had succeeded so far as to open the front door, the city guard had assembled with their fire arms, and drove them back into the prison yard, though not till one of them had received a severe wound from one of the keepers by a dirk. From the yard they went to the dungeon, knocked off the locks of two doors, entered and ripped several plank out of the floor, carried them on the gallery, and erected a scaffolding so as to enable some of them to gain the roof of the back prison.

By this time, the military and citizens had assembled and surrounded the prison. As the prisoners ascended the roof, one of them was shot & severely wounded, supposed to be mortal, on which the others retired. Some of them cut a hole through the floor over the room of the keeper, near the street, and whilst at work there, one of them was shot from the street window. The ball entered his forehead between the eyes, and killed him upon the spot; soon after which they were quelled and secured in their proper apartments.

On this occasion our worthy Mayor discharged his duty with promptness and ability, and also the police officers. The members of the Volunteer Companies were also prompt in assembling to aid the civil authority in the execution of the laws. There are now confined in the prison in this city, about one hundred & sixty offenders "against the peace, order and dignity of the State;" about fifty of whom were concerned in the revolt yesterday. Those most active were secured last night in irons, and the jail was guarded by a company of the cannoners; an extra guard will, we understand, be stationed at the jail to-night also, and every necessary precaution taken to preserve the tranquility of the city.

Shocking occurrence.—A letter from a lady in Paris, Oneida county, to her friend in Whiting, Vermont, states that while four ladies were talking tea together near that place, two of them sickened and died at the table, and the other two died the next morning. On an examination of the tea-kettle, it was found that a hard worm had been boiled in it, the poison of which was the cause of their death. *N. Y. paper.*

The National Intelligencer mentions that the interior and exterior ceiling of the great central dome of the capital at Washington are finished. The spacious and elegant apartment which is to receive the Library, is also nearly finished. The hall of the House of Representatives has been altered, so as to make room for the additional number of members under the new census; and the noble circular colonnade on the south front of the President's House has advanced almost to completion.

In the City of Washington, within the past season, sixty private buildings, many of them large and handsome houses, have been erected. A new Baptist church and an African church have also been added to the fourteen places of public worship which the city already contained. Besides these public edifices, a large building has been rear d opposite the Department of State, for the Branch of the United States' Bank, which, when finished, will form a conspicuous ornament to the city. Several new wharves have been built; new streets have been opened, and old ones improved; amongst them, the circular avenue around the Capital is opened twice its former width; and the facilities of communication generally throughout the city have been extended and improved.

Scarcity of flour.—The New Bedford Gazette of Oct. 14, says, for some days past there has not been, nor is there at this time, a barrel of Flour for sale at any store in this place. A quantity of this useful article would command an advanced price and ready sale, as we presume every family is deficient of it.

The Hartford Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures took place on Wednesday last. It is said to be equal in brilliancy, and in many respects superior to any previous exhibition.

MARRIED.

At Maurice River Neck of Saturday the 18th inst. by the Rev. Forward Page, Mr. Nathaniel Shaw, to Miss Babel Warwick.

At Dennis Creek, on Sunday evening the 19th inst. by the same, Mr. Walter Spicer, to Miss Rachel Goff, both of Cape May.

DIED.

In this town on Sunday the 19th Mr. E. NOCH WHITACRE about 21 years of age.

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.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, 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 if

Fall and Winter Goods.

Merseilles & McCalla, 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

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. NATHANIEL SALMAN, & Co. Milville, September 27. 144 2sq

John I. McChesney's

GRAMMAR,

Also his

Introductory Lectures,

For sale by

Potters & Woodruff.

April 12. 120

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

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 4.

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 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 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 Bridge 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 18—September 27. 144.

REMOVAL.

P. C. WILLMARTH,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT STORE,

from No. 21 to No. 131 North 3d Street, above Race Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE

Sign of the Golden Hat,

Where he offers an excellent assortment of

LOW-PRICED HATS,

ALSO,

WATER-PROOF

Imitation Beaver Hats

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.

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

A handsome deduction made at Wholesale.

P. C. W. having received the most encouraging patronage from a candid and discerning Public, with the utmost confidence in the merits of his Manufacture, anticipates a continued and increasing custom.

February 11. 59tf

Morillo.—Morillo and Morales, though a

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the

Wheat, per bushel, \$1 25 to 1 37 1/2

Rye, do do 75

Corn, do do 50 to 60

Oats, do do 25

Onions, do do 62 1/2

Potatoes, do do \$1

Dry Apples do 62 1/2

do Peaches do pared 1 75 to 2 00

do do do unpared 1 50 to 1 75

Beans, do do 1 00

Wheat Flour, per cwt. 3 75 to 4 50

Rye do do 2 25 to 3 00

Butter, per pound, 18 1/2

Lard, do do 10 to 12

Hams, do do 10

Pork, per hundred 5 00 to 6 00

Wool, per pound, 35 to 37 1/2

Feathers, do do 44 to 50

Candles, do do 12 1/2

Tallow, do do 10

Apple Jack, per gallon, 40 to 50

Hickory Wood, per cord, 4 50 to 5 00

Oak dry, do do 3 00

do green, do do 2 50 to 2 75

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 barter country produce, will find it to their advantage to call at the

New Brick Store,
NEAR THE HOTEL

IN
BRIDGETON,

Where they can be supplied with the following articles:

Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths.
and mixed }
Superfine double and }
single milled black, } Cassimeres.
blue, mixed and drab }
Drab and mixed angola } do.
Valencia, marseilles, robroy } Vestings.
and other }
Figured and plain black and } Bombazetts
colored }
Black Bombazeens. }
Circassian Plaits. }
Black, colored, figured } Canton Crapes.
and plain }
Figured Cape Robes for Dresses.
4-5, 6-7 & 8-4 Cape Shawls.
Crape Scarfs, figured and plain.
Large and small Silk Shawls.
Fancy Gauze, and other do.
Fancy fig'd. bird eye Handkerchiefs.
Bandanna, Plag, Mad- } do.
rass, Malabar and other }
Senshaw, Lutesstrings, 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 & 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- } Sheetings.
tham and Slater's }
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 boundshoes
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, Noyon, Perfect } Cordials.
Lemon, Cinnamon, }
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,
Mackarel,
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

NEW STORE

J. L. JAMES,

Has just received and is now opening (at the Store formerly occupied by 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 as-
suetion to business, to merit a share
of public patronage.
Bridgeton September 27. 144 tf

Common & Judgment Bonds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

September Term, 1823.

Phebe Reeves, administratrix of Isaac Reeves, 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 died 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. 1 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



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 Menantico 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 cypress. 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 firmace and Cumberland works 3 boat four miles distant, furnish a good market for the produce of the farm. There are two landings on the premises, one above and the other below the bridge.

Possession will be given next fall; payments made easy. For further particulars, enquire of
JOHN LANING, jun.
August 16. 138 3m

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 SHORES.
JOHN HANKINS.
WILLIAM MOSEY.
ISAAC DAVIS.
September 27. 144 4t

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

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 evil of Slander, and on the nature and danger of small faults.

NOTICE,

John B. Miller, cabinet maker, Bridgeton, did on the 27th day of August last, by deed of trust and assignment convey to us the subscribers, his estate both real and personal, 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 Stephen and Hannah Miller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

Dan Simkins, Ad'm.
September 6. 141 tf

BLACKSMITHING.

The above business is carried on in all its branches, including mill work, turning &c. in the shop on the west side of the Creek, (near the brick Store House formerly occupied by the Messrs Potters,) where the public will be served at a short notice with neat and substantial work.

Grain, Hay, Cordwood &c. &c. will be taken in payment.

FOR SALE.

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

DAVID REEVES.
Bridgeton, July 2.—5. 132. 3m

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

A REPORT

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

John Keen vs. Philip Rice,

Involving the right of NEW JERSEY to the

OYSTER BEDS

IN MAURICE RIVER COVE.

Price 1 1/2 Cents.

August 26.

NOTICE.

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

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

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Hushall 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 nest, at the house of Richard Jarman.

Michael Null? Adm'r.

September 20. 143 tf

For Sale—Or in Exchange

FOR CORN AND PORK,

A quantity of

CEDAR RAILS.

Ichabod Compton.

Dorchester, Maurice River,
September 18. 142 3t

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,
Sap boards and scantling,
Sap boards, half price do
10,000 good quality 2 feet shingles,
White oak posts, &c.
Bridgeton, May 10. 124

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.		\$0	6 to
Wheat and Fitch,	per lb	1 25	scarce
Oats	bushel	12	'13
Beef, mess	barrel	6 50	
Beef, run of Kilm,	M.	14	18
Butter, lump,		10	
Do. salt, insp.		35	24
Candles, tallow dipt		25	24
Do. 2d quality		26	25
Do. Java		8	9
Cheese,		3%	9
Flax, American	lb.	7	9
Flax, clean		5 50	6
Firewood, hickory	cord	3 75	4 25
Do. oak		3 50	3 00
Do. pine			
Do. gum logs			
Flour, wheat,	barrel	3 00	6 75
Do. rye		2 50	
Do. corn meal			
Glass, wind		6	7
8 by 10,	100 feet,	1 25	1 28
Strain, wheat	bushel	40	50
do. rye		45	50
do. corn		25	30
do. oats		17	
do. bran double		10	12
Hams	lb.	0 9	0 10
Lard	lb.		
Lumber 1000 feet		14 00	16
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch		25	30
do do heart, 1 inch		25	30
do white pine, pannel		17 50	22 50
do do common		15	20
Scantling, pine 1000		25	30
do heart do		14	scarce
do sap do		8	
Lath, oak		20	25
Nar, rafters		25	20
Timber, pine		12	20
do inch spruce		22	25
do oak		17	21
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.		3 50	4
do cyp. 22 inch.		60	
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200		38	
do hhd. do			
do do redoak		18	
do barrel, w. oak		24	
Heading, oak		38	60
Hoops, shaved		25	
do rough			
Mackarel,	barrel	3 75	5 50
Molasses, sug. house gall.	0 40	0 43	
do West India		25	28
Peas	bushel	75	
Pork, Jersey	barrel	14 50	15 00
Rice, new crop	cwt.	3 50	4 00
Shad, southern	barrel	6 50	
Salt, fine	bushel,		55
do ground		5 50	
Seed, clover,			1
do herd grass		2 50	3 00
do timothy			
Spirits, viz.			
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	75	80	
do. Penn's 1st pf.	50	60	
Gin, Philad. dist. do	37	40	
Rum, New England	36	35	
Whiskey, rye	32	31	
do apple		8	
Starch	lb.	7	8
Sugar, New Orleans	cwt.	12 00	12 50
do loaf	lb	16	17
do lump		13	14
'fallow, country		8	
Tobacco, Virg. manu.		9	14
do do caven.		37	32
do do large		15	

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.		par.	
U. S. Branch Bank Notes,		par.	
Banks in New Hampshire,		2	
Boston Banks,		2 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 Ibtica		2 do.	
Orange County Bank,		1 do.	
Catskill Bank,		1 1/2 do.	
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,		1 1/2 do.	
Utica Bank,		2 do.	
Ontario Bank at Uticx,		1 1/2 do.	
NEW JERSEY NOTES.			
New Brunswick Bank		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.	
Germanstown, Noi thampton,		par.	
Montgomery County,		par.	
Harrisburg,		par.	
Delaware county at Chester,		par.	
Chester county at West Chester,		par.	
Newhope Bridge Company,		30	
Farmers Bank of Reading,		par	
Susquehanna Bridge do.		1 1/2 dis.	
Farmers Bank of Bucks county,		par	
York Bank,		1 1/2 do.	
Chambersburg,		2 do.	
Gettysburg,		2 do.	
Carlisle Bank,		2 do.	
Swatara at Harrisburg,		do.	
Pittsburg,		do.	
Greensburg, and Brownsville,		5 do.	
DELAWARE NOTES.			
Bank of Del. at Wilmington,		3 d.	
Wilmington and Brandywine,		par	
Commercial Bank of Delaware,		3	
Branch of do. at Millford,		par	
Farmers Bank of Delaware,		par.	
Laurel Bank,		25	
MARYLAND NOTES.			
Baltimore Banks,		3 d.	
Baltimore City Bank,		1 dis	
Havre de Grace,		1 do.	
Elkton,		1 do.	
Annapolis,		1 do.	
Branches of do.		1 1/2	
Hagerstown bank,		do.	
Bank of Caroline,		15 do.	
VIRGINIA NOTES.			
Richmond and Branches,		1 do.	
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling,		5 do.	
All others,		1 do.	
Columbia District Banks, generally,		1	
North Carolina,		5 dis.	
South Carolina,		4 do.	
Georgia, generally		3 do.	
Bank of Kentucky and branches		70	
OHIO—Chillicothe		5 dis	

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

The Museum of Foreign Science & Literature.