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POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE WHIG.
From the American Star

In this wide world you'll always find,
Some one whose mean and grovelling mind,
Will stoop to make his friends believe,
That no one can like him receive
A head so full of wit and brains,
As he may fancy his contains,
But he who makes this vain pretence
To higher parts and sounder sense;
Will find at last (where'er he is,) himself
To be the general quizz

A farmer's son, whose stock of knowledge
Was beaten in at Harvard college,
And having gained a humble share
Of logic while residing there,
Was anxious that his loving friends,
Should know how much he made amends,
For every fond paternal care,
That well he knew was long his share,
By proving things so strange and new,
As made them stare and wonder too;
He'd prove as clear as day from night,
That red was green and black was white,
Till urging all he learned at school,
He only proved himself a fool.

'Twas when his father's groaning board
By Plenty's hands was amply stored,
While on it smoked each dainty treat,
To hungry ones a glutinous treat,
With fruits and wine and every thing
That wealth has never failed to bring,
A brace of fowls with country taste,
The farmer's table also graced;
And just as he with racking knife,
Was carving one to help his wife,
"Stop," cried the son, "I'll prove to you,
That here, instead of only two,
"There's three fat chickens on the table."
"Do," echoed Hoige, who seemed unable
To get such silly vanities down,
"Were I a king I'd stake my crown,"
With logic learnt from Dr. Mitchell,
And strong as any Yankee's switchell,
The son began, with full conceit,
To do this great and wondrous feat.
"This fowl is one, that two, 'd you see,
"And two and one most certainly are three,"
"True," said the father, "and to save me
double—
"My ordinary carving trouble,
"I'll keep one fowl myself, so will your mother,
"And Mr. Wisecare, do take the other."

'Twas pride alone, I'll warrant it,
That spur'd the youth to show his wit,
And tho' his fame he dearly bought,
'Twas certainly a merry thought,
'Tis true that tho' he proved it so,
He'd not the slightest cause to crow,
And well he might at Father's fowl,
Because the play he met was fowl.

The following paragraph of a sermon, delivered about a year ago in the city of New York, by the Rev. John Somerfield was taken down in short-hand, from the speaker's lips, while he was delivering it. After he had concluded his discourse, he turned most affectionately to his audience and addressed them in the following language:—

Yes, verily the time is fast approaching, when the Universal Ruler will ascend his white Throne, and with his deep-ton'd trumpet, call his intelligences to his BAR: there in the face of assembled worlds he will forever fix the doom of angels and of men! The virtuous will be approved and led in triumph, amidst surrounding millions into the superb palaces of GOD. In those royal, effulgent, and ineffable abodes, they will bask in the realms of transcendent glory, through the vast succession of eternal ages!—While the wicked will be banished the presence of their Judge, consigned to racking pain, indescribable torture, where the bursting storms and furious thunders of an Almighty incensed GOD, shall perpetually beat them down towards the flaming centre of the burning ORB!!! My brethren, let us lay aside all prejudices, and come candidly to the foot of the bleeding cross of the Crucified; and devoutly pray Him so to instruct us by his blessed Spirit, that we may receive the truth in all its various parts, and finally participate Eternal Salvation in the Kingdom of God."

The Bible.—There are four grand arguments for the truth of the Bible: 1st, the miracles it records; 2d, the prophecies; 3d, the goodness of the doctrine; 4th, the moral character of the penmen. The miracles flow from divine power; the prophecies from divine understanding; and the excellence of the doctrine from divine goodness.

Industry.—It is an immutable decree, that the oil of gladness brighten the face of industry alone. For how much virtue and happiness are not men indebted to that constitution of things, which imposes on them the obligation to act and to refrain.

On the reciprocal duties of Parents and Children.

It is very evident that much of our welfare or unhappiness in life, depends on the bent and impulse which is given our inclinations during our infancy and youth. The conduct & actions of those who are continually about us, make very deep and lasting impressions on our pliant and flexible minds.

Our impressions of decency and propriety, and in some measure our views of religion, are what education and the examples of our parents have made them.

The facility with which aged persons recollect and recount the scenes and transactions in which they were engaged during the first part of their life, while it is with the greatest difficulty that they can remember the occurrences and events of later times, joined with the consideration of the almost impracticability of extirpating any juvenile prejudice, however erroneous, proves clearly that much of the well-being of society as well as happiness of individuals depends on an early cultivation of virtuous principles.

To promote the happiness of children and to prepare them for usefulness in society, and important and weighty duties, and greatly magnify the responsibility of parents, and should be a powerful incentive to a faithful discharge of these obligations. A man cannot, with any propriety, expect to have obedient children unless he demeans himself in a proper manner before them: He cannot expect to have virtuous children if, instead of instilling into their minds the principles of virtue, he is pouring into their ears shocking oaths and is continually profaning the sacred name of GOD, instead of pointing them to him as the source of all their happiness. If he is engaged in midnight revelry, spending his time over the intoxicating cup, where does he expect the untutored feet of his dear children will lead them? Parents in many instances, may be considered accountable for the conduct of their children. Hence the propriety and absolute necessity of parents conducting with the utmost circumspection, of setting before their children an example worthy of imitation, in a word, of bringing them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. If parents discharge their duties, what can be more imperious and binding than the obligation of reverence and implicit obedience on the part of the child? How can he ever discharge the debt which he has contracted? How can he repay a mother's labor and solicitude? A strict adherence to virtue, the first principles of which were planted in infancy by pious parents, is the best reward which they can have for their pains and solicitude. In viewing with a retrospective eye the countless and unforeseen evils to which we were exposed in our youth, our hearts swell with gratitude while considering that under the indulgent smiles of kind heaven and through the indefatigable and unwearied exertions of our parents we have escaped the dangers which have so thickly beset us, that a friendly hand has led us from the path of vice and directed our staggering steps to the road of virtue.—Those who have disregarded parental admonitions, and now the pest and dregs of society through their own indiscretion, certainly, in their sober and reflecting hours still feel the keenest remorse in the consideration of having dashed from their lips the cup of happiness which was placed there by the hand of a parent, and that they in defiance of all opposition have shunned the pleasant path of virtue and have urged their passage into the labyrinth of wretchedness.

Let those who would wish to be free from these corroding reflections, pay timely attention to the admonitions of their parents.

The good child is sensible that his duty to GOD, to his parents and to society, are inseparably connected, the discharge of which will most effectually promote his happiness.

Savage revenge.—The Sangerfield, N. Y. Intelligencer says, that Abraham Antone, the Indian who was executed in Madison county, on the 12th ult. had committed three murders previous to the one for which he suffered. The first was a child of his own, which he burned in embers on the hearth, because he was disturbed by its crying. The second was a man in Canada, who he said insulted him by calling him an Indian dog. He followed him several days, when finding him at an inn, he obtained privilege to sleep by the fire, and going to his bed in the night, gave him his death wound with a knife, and giving an Indian whoop of victory, escaped. The third was an Indian whom he shot at a rising on the Susquehanna, on a pretence that he had wronged him of a certain bounty.—The fourth was on Mr. Jacobs, for which he was hung. Antone's daughter murdered another female through jealousy, at drawing away her Indian suitor, and was executed for it some years since at Smithfield. Jacobs was a principal witness against her, and to escape the threatened revenge of Antone, left the country, but Antone sent him word that he might come back, for he would not hurt him. This was a plan to get him within his reach, for coming up to Jacobs he took him by the hand in a friendly manner, and slipped a long knife from his sleeve, with which he gave him several wounds, which proved mortal, and again escaped. He was however after some time arrested. There was another murder which it is supposed Antone committed, which he denied, and the evidence was not strong enough to establish the fact.

Interesting incident.—The following incident occurred upon a desolate island of Lake Erie, about the 2d of September last. Major Keeler, of Port Laurence, on the Maumee River, with his interesting little daughter Grace, aged about 16 years, took passage from Sandusky bay, in the schooner Eclipse, which was bound to Detroit. The major requested the captain to set him and his daughter ashore on the Middle Bass, one of the cluster of the Put-in-Bay Islands, for the purpose of taking a snail boat to go to Port Laurence. The major engaged a Mr. Martin and his son to take himself & daughter to his place of residence. They embarked from the island in a small boat, with good weather. Having proceeded on their way about twenty miles, they were overtaken by the late tremendous storm, which jeopardized so many human lives, and vessels of every description, on the lakes. They fortunately made the Western Sister Island; but so irresistible was the raging storm, that the island, which contains about a hundred acres, although it afforded them dry land and a momentary security for themselves, from the violence of the storm, yet it afforded none to the frail bark, and she soon dashed in pieces on the rocks, in spite of all their efforts to prevent it.—They were then without any possible means of transporting themselves to an inhabited land, or sheltering themselves from the force of the tempest. An old meat axe was the only instrument which accident had left them for the preservation of their lives upon this remote and desolate island. Totally destitute of any kind of provisions, and without any possible means of procuring any, no more gloomy prospect could be presented to the human mind. When arid how they should get relief, was altogether left to accident or the intervention of Providence. After subsisting several days on snakes and snails, which was the only food they could procure on the island, they undertook and dug out with their axe, the trunk of a bass wood tree, which was barely large enough to carry Mr. Martin & his boy. In this they committed themselves to the mercy of the winds and waves, and steered their course to the island whence they came. In this very uncertain and clumsy vessel, they had to venture about twenty miles in the open lake. With the greatest difficulty and utmost struggle, Mr. Martin and his son reached the island, and procured a boat, and went immediately to the relief of major Reeler and his daughter, and to the satisfaction of the boat's crew found them still alive, though greatly emaciated with hunger, having subsisted six days entirely on snakes and snails. Sandusky Clarion.

Nettles.—Every body knows that the leaves of stinging nettles are thick set with sharp prickles that penetrate the skin when touched, and occasion pain, heat and swelling; which symptoms were imagined formerly to ensue from the prickles being left in the wounds they made. But the microscope discovers something much more wonderful in this common vegetable, and shows that its prickles are formed and act in the same manner as the stings of living animals. Every one of them is found to be a rigid hollow body, terminating in the most acute point possible, with an opening near its end. At the bottom of this cavity, lies a minute vessel or bag, containing a limpid liquor, which upon the least touching of the prickle is squirted through the little outlet, and if it enters the skin, produces the mischief before mentioned by the pungency of its salts. Hence it comes to pass that when leaves of nettles are considerably dried, by the heat of the sun, they sting but very little; whereas such as are green or juicy produce violent pain and inflammation.

N. Y. Minerva.

Rapid improvement.—One hundred thirty-five buildings have been erected in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the course of the last twelve months; one hundred and five of which are of brick, the greater part of them two and three stories high, and several of them four stories. The present population of Cincinnati probably amounts to something more than fifteen thousand. It is much the largest inland town in the United States; and from its advantageous position, and the active trade carried on with New Orleans and the Mississippi and Ohio, it is said to be rapidly advancing in wealth and population.

During the present week, goods to a considerable amount have been obtained from certain stores in Philadelphia, by impostors professing to be the domestics of respectable citizens and getting the articles to show, as they said, to their employers. In this way one shopkeeper has been defrauded of three merino shawls, & another of four.

The commissioners appointed to liquidate the claims for slaves, carried away by the British at the close of the late war, under the treaty of Ghent and the Russian mediation, are now in session in one of the chambers of the Capitol in Washington city.

Vermont.—The legislature of the state of Vermont is now in session. Richard Skinner, the late governor, has been appointed Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the state, and Charles K. Williams and Asa Atkins, Associate Judges.

The capital prize of twenty thousand dollars in the lottery just drawn in New York, has fallen to two young men, at work at the Canal Basin at Albany, one of them is from Ohio, the other from Connecticut.

The personal friends of Mr. Crawford, among whom we rank the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, Democratic Press, and National Advocate, have affected to attach much importance to the circumstance of their favorite candidate for the Presidency having been invited by Mr. Jefferson to visit him at Monticello. Had not this invitation been improperly handled, it might never have been known that the venerable patriarch of Democracy had extended the same civility to John Quincy Adams, who, feeling impelled by filial regard, to avail himself of the summer recess at Washington, to visit his aged parent, was under the necessity of declining it. Boston Patriot.

Rot in Sheep.—Dried Juniper Berries are the best antidote against this destructive epidemic. As soon as the slightest symptoms of it appear in a flock, a handful of these berries should be given for every two sheep per day, and to be continued until all apprehension is removed. Haverhill Gazette.

The Eastern, Md. Gazette states, that "a dreadful malady has appeared among the cattle in Talbot on two different farms. The animals are seized with a muscular or nervous catching that resembles hiccoughs, when the complaint seizes them in the head, which it chiefly does; but some have been affected behind, some in one leg, some in the chest, and some across the loin—the catching increases—the part affected is hot, and appears to itch so violently, that they soon rub all the hair off, and lacerate the flesh—they appear to have high fever, take to the water, and can be with difficulty kept on their feet." They appear costive, and die in 24 or 36 hours. Bleeding, purgatives, and antispasmodic balls have been tried without any success.

Children's Food.—A lady of Yorkshire observes in a letter dated May 2, that in consequence of her losing her first three children, one during teething, and two of inflammation in the bowels she gave her fourth child a little lime water to every article of food adding a dessert, and sometimes only a tea spoonful of lime water to every article whether liquid or thick. It succeeded in keeping up healthy indigestion, and a regular state of the bowels; the child, instead of being feverish, flatulent, and fretful, as the preceding children had been, continued cool and cheerful, free from any symptoms of indigestion, and cut its teeth without any constitutional disturbance. She has continued this practice with two more children with the same good effects. We have known this simple addition to the food of children prove very efficacious in incipient cases of rickets and of irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &c.; but if the child be disposed to corrosiveness on account of its astringent quality a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it. Gazette of Health.

Bronchotomy.—The Connecticut Mirror states, that this very delicate surgical operation was performed last week upon a child of Capt. John Preston, of Ashford, about 20 months old, by Dr. Joseph Palmer, of that place. A bean of the largest kind, usually called the Kidney bean, which the child had picked up in the garden, lodged in its wind pipe. The Doctor found it laboring under such threatening danger of suffocation as to preclude any hope of assistance from the neighboring surgeons. He sent for Dr. Hubbard of Pomfret, but the operation could not be delayed. Convulsions took place, and the child appeared to be dying.—Dr. Palmer, however, notwithstanding the want of proper assistance, and the discouragements and even remonstrances of the family, commenced the operation, and in a few minutes the bean was extracted, the wound closed, and the child relieved. 12 hours after the operation, it was as cheerful as ever.

The day before yesterday we received, from a Northern State, a small pamphlet under envelope, with the genuine superscription, which we shall proceed to transcribe, suppressing only the name and residence of the writer.

"To the editor of the National Gazette Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania—this with care and speed, and to the care of the Post Master and Divine Providence. This here package contains one Little Hymn Book, Composed by the Will of God for the use of a Connexion of people called Christians, by the author Who lives in—

I hope all the post masters, will let this go free to the Editor of the National Gazette, Philadelphia, for I would pay the postage if I had any money, and so may the grace of God be with you all Amen."

An estimable lawyer, of our acquaintance, in this city, received a letter some time ago from an old Irish Catholic client in a neighboring State, of which the address ran thus: "To my dear Counsel—that lives in the street of Philadelphia that I don't know the name of; but I believe it's opposite to the Quaker nunnery."

By the Quaker nunnery, the worthy Hibernian meant the Friends' Alms House. Nat. Gaz.

WORK SHOPS.

It is of very great importance to a farmer to have a shop in which he can work in rainy weather and in the winter season. Every farmer should be something of a mechanic; a very little experience will enable him to use the most common carpenter's and joiner's tools. A small farmer who sends for a mechanic to ever little job, must expect to die poor; few are so improvident. But I would not stop here. I am convinced that most of our farmers would make more money, if they made a point of carrying on some mechanical business in the winter.

New England farmers as a class of people, are perhaps the most ingenious in the known world; and in the field of the agricultural arts and consequently they do but little. What they get in summer they too often spend in the winter, by contracting a habit of lounging in stores and taverns. "When people have nothing to do the Devil sets them to work!"—To improve our short summers and long winters to advantage, most farmers in the winter should be mechanics, and most of our mechanics in the summer months should be farmers.

Albany, (N. Y.) October 20.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, which closed its session at the capital in this city, on Saturday last, and at which his honor W. A. Duer presided, the following conviction took place.

Dr. D. W. Sackrider, for forgery, 14 years state prison at hard labor, first three months solitary.

This perhaps was one of the most remarkable convictions that ever was heard of. After the counsel for the prisoner had closed their remarks to the jury, and left the court room, and after the district attorney had closed his remarks, there was but one opinion by the spectators, the bar, the court and the jury, which was, that the prisoner should be acquitted without the jurors leaving the box. When to the astonishment of all, the prisoner requested of the court to be indulged before they charged the jury, to examine some more witnesses, who was then in court, and whom he had forgotten to call before.—The court indulged the prisoner. The witness was called and sworn, who not only convinced every person present of the guilt of the prisoner but that even on that very day he had been guilty of forgery, by making an endorsement. The court then charged the jury, and in a few minutes the prisoner was found guilty.

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An attempt was made on Sunday evening last, to set fire to the circus, corner of Walnut and Ninth streets, Philadelphia, but was discovered in time to prevent any serious injury.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The Sea Gull, commodore Porter, came up to the navy yard this morning, in company with the steam boat Washington. We are happy to hear that the gallant commodore is as well as could be expected after so severe an attack, and that his brave officers and crew are all in health.

Take the people of Rhode Island, individually or collectively, and to say the least, they are as enlightened as any of their sister states. Is it not then a moral phenomenon, that in such a state, the barbarous practice of whipping criminals on their naked backs, in the public streets, and placing them in the pilory, and cropping their ears and branding their cheeks, should still prevail? The effect of these shocking spectacles is, to blunt the sensibility of the populace, and render them cruel and unfeeling. Awake, Rhode Island, thou little, but bright gem in the federal galaxy, and wipe from thy code this foul stain of barbarity.

Nat. Democrat.

Sickness in Ohio.—A letter from Bainbridge, Ohio, states that the physicians of that place report 455 cases of sickness within seven miles of that town.

The Providence Journal states, that at the late cattle show in Rhode Island, Dr. Benjamin Dyer, of Providence appeared clad in a complete suit of silk, of a superior quality, manufactured in his own family, even from the culture of the trees to the worms producing the material.

Great price of Tobacco.—A single hoghead of tobacco, from the plantation of Mr. Johnson, of Frederick county, Md. was sold in George town on Thursday week, at the enormous price of fifty dollars per hundred weight! So much for care and attention in the cultivation of this article. Five or six hogheads of a quality somewhat less excellent, sold at an average of about thirty dollars per cwt.

A pumpkin has been gathered in Rockland county, Va. which weighed 136 pounds.

Pennmanship.—A Nantucket paper says, we have just examined some specimens of chirography, executed by a female of this town, which for ingenuity surpass every thing of the kind probably in this country—they are imitations of typography so exactly resembling the impressions of types about the size of long primer, as to mock the nicest scrutiny. Some of the specimens consist of three books, comprising nearly 200 pages, duodecimo, of closely and accurately printed matter—all the work of the pen!

Literary Intelligence.—M. Carey proposes to publish in the course of the ensuing year, a work for which he made considerable preparations a few years since, viz. "Sketches of a History of Religious Persecutions, in two volumes 8vo." Any communications calculated to facilitate the execution of this work, will be thankfully received. Hooks loaned for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned uninjured.

A gravedigger who had buried a Mr. Button, sent the following curious bill to the widow:

"To making a Button-hole, 2s.

Extraordinary product of potatoes.—About the 23d of last May, capt. John A. Post, of Pompton, planted eighty-three hills of potatoes, with one small potato in each, which have yielded the extraordinary product of forty bushels.

There are now living in Bristol, R. I. in good health, 12 persons who were engaged in gen. Sullivan's expedition on Rhode Island, in 1778. Six of them were attached to one company, and the other six composed one mess, were drafted at the same time, marched together, and joined the army the same day.

Beat this if you can.—Deacon Enoch Little, of Boscowan, N. H. has this season raised a heifer calf, which at two months old weighed 200 pounds, and at three months weighed 300. The calf is now six months old, and is estimated by good judges to weigh 600 pounds.

A large turnip.—Taken from the garden of Mr. B. Swasey in Meredith, on the 15th ult. a turnip, 8 feet 2 inches in circumference; length of root 2 feet 3 inches, and weighed forty-three pounds and a half.

A swarm of bees, taken up by R. Bradley, esq., in Portsmouth, N. H. lately, yielded in weight of honey & comb, 165 pounds.

Magnificent bequest.—The late Israel Walters, esq., of Charlton, Mass. has bequeathed to Leicester Academy the income of ten thousand dollars, so long as it shall continue to be located in Leicester, and in case of its removal it is given to the town of Leicester, to be devoted to literary objects.

Empiricism.—Two respectable physicians have certified, in the St. Lawrence Gazette, that on the 7th ult. a Mrs. McDowell, wife of Wm. McDowell, of the town of Madrid in that county, fell a victim to the unwarrantable violence committed by a Mrs. Davis, lately from the Black River country, who pretends to practice midwifery, and some other branches in the medical department.

The show of fruit at the Agricultural dinner at Brighton, was unusually fine this season. Among the rarities, were some superb lemons, presented by the Rev. Mr. Bigelow, the proudest of his green-house at Medford. The average weight of six of these, was more than a pound each. One of them weighed no less than 22 ounces, and measured fifteen and a half inches in the longest circumference, & thirteen inches round.

North-Western Boundary.—Maj. Dalafield, the agent of the United States under the treaty of Ghent, for the North-Western Boundary Line, accompanied by Mr. Ferguson, the principal surveyor, and Mr. Whistler, draftsman, with some voyageurs, arrived here in the schooner Tiger, from Mackinac, on the 3d instant. The whole party is from the Lake of the Woods, the surveyors having been absent the last eighteen months, pursuing their labors in the Indian territory; and we learn that they will be obliged to return another season to complete such parts as the approach of winter made it necessary they should abandon. Maj. Dalafield entered the Indian territory in the spring, and has penetrated to the extreme north-western limits of the U. States. The party has enjoyed good health during the whole time, and has never been in any instance molested by the Indians.—Detroit Gaz. of Oct. 10.

Legal decision.—The Supreme Court of Rhode Island, has recently decided, that the benefit of the insolvent act of 1755, heretofore obtained by a debtor, will not avail him against the demands of his creditor. This decision is in accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, against the insolvent systems of the respective states, and is an additional argument in favor of the establishment of a system of bankruptcy by congress, which it is to be hoped will not be delayed beyond the next session.—Prov. Pat.

On the 16th ult. the city of Charleston was visited with a severe thunderstorm. The rain for about an hour, fell in torrents, and most of the houses were drenched with water, by means of the chimnies. Six and a quarter inches of rain, on a level, is stated to have fallen in the course of the night.

At Worcester, and the neighboring towns, on Saturday last, there was a storm of snow—and so much fell in some places that it lay till the following day.

At the late Show and fair, says the Madison county, N. Y. Observer, Benjamin Bartlett produced satisfactory proof, that he had raised 174 bushels of corn upon an acre of land, and also, that he raised three hundred and five and a half bushels of potatoes upon one-half acre of land, for which he received the first premiums.

Six hundred dollars were lately recovered of a physician in Albany for negligence and mal practice in setting the arm of a child which had been dislocated at the elbow joint.

The natural small pox has made its appearance in Philadelphia, and three persons fell victims to it the last week.

A Pope in America.—At the request of a deputation from South America, the late pope of Rome appointed Monsignor Muzzi to be Apostolic Vicar in the new world. He is to be clothed with extensive powers, and is to be a kind of substitute for the pope's own authority in governing the church in America.

The holy father deprecates the error of the insurgents who condemn the authority of the mother country; but, desires not to jeopardize the eternal salvation of so many Christ-

jans; he has granted their petition for the appointment of a patriarch.

Col. Star.

The New York Gazette says, "we have late dates from Lisbon which represent Portugal as in a very unsettled state, and on the eve of a counter-revolution."

Monster of the deep.—The enormous marine animal now exhibiting in Broadway, called "the Vampire of the ocean," is certainly one of the most extraordinary productions of the deep, and gives some degree of probability to the many accounts we have in books of travels and others, of the existence of those vast sea animals. The Vampire is so singular in its formation, that it would take more space to describe it than our limits would allow, but some idea may be entertained of its bulk when we mention that it weighs upwards of five tons. The resistance it made when caught was so great, that by a slight turn of his body it snapped off the head of the harpoon with which it was struck, with as much ease as if had been a tobacco pipe.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

The chocolate, grist and bark mills of gen. Gideon Foster, at Danvers, Mass. with a large quantity of chocolate and other property, were entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at five or six thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the friction of the spindle of a new machine for grinding bark.

A young lady in Ireland, has recovered 325l. of a man 60 years old, for breach of promise of marriage. He refused to fulfil his engagement at the very moment the ceremony was to commence.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, at a meeting on the 15th of May last recommended to the different churches under their care, to set apart the first Thursday of November (this month) as a day of humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer.

The inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Humphrey to the presidency of Amherst Collegiate Institution took place on the 15th ult.

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 21st ult. by the Rev. Henry White, the Rev. CHARLES PRYMAN, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of this town, to Miss LUCY ANN GARDNER, of the former place.

NOTICE.

The creditors of Seth Hand, an insolvent debtor, are requested to meet at the inn of Mrs. McClung, at Dennis Creek, in the county of Cape May, on Friday the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and exhibit their accounts against the said Seth Hand, and examine and ascertain the debt due to each creditor, and in case of any controversy relating thereto, to determine the same as the law directs.

Jeremiah Hand, Assignee.

Middle Township, Cape May, } 149
October 31, 1823. } 149

NOTICE.

The creditors of Seth Hand, an insolvent debtor, are hereby informed, that the subscriber will attend at the inn of Joseph Hand, in the Middle Township, in the county of Cape May, on Wednesday the 4th day of February next, to make distribution of all the money which hath come to his hands, of the estate of the said Seth Hand.

Jeremiah Hand, Assignee.

Middle Township, Cape May, } 149
October 31, 1823. } 149

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern,

That application will be made to the Legislature now sitting, to set off the Township of Centerville in the county of Salem, and to attach the same to the county of Cumberland, beginning at the bend or corner of the county line between Salem and Cumberland, near Jacob Newkirk's house, and running the said township line north seventy degrees thirty minutes, east until it strikes the Gloucester line.

November 1. 149 5t

Adjournment.

The lands of James D. Westcott, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of December next, 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 24—Nov. 1 149

For Sale, or to be Let,
A Blacksmith's Shop,
And a complete Set of Tools,
All in good order—and one of the best stands in the county of Cape May.
Apply to
Jacob G. Smith.
Dennis Creek, Oct. 29. 149 4t

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Thursday the 30th day of October next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, a lot of BUSH LAND, situated in the township of Hopewell, and on the main road from Bridgeton to Bowentown, joins land of John Sibley, esq. and the heirs of Jacob Shull, esq. deceased, said to contain fifteen acres more or less, late the property of Abraham Reeve, deceased.—Also as much of the Homestead Farm and Meadow as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and demands of said deceased. Conditions at sale, and a better description given of said property.
ELIZABETH REEVE, Adm'r.
DAN SIMKINS, Adm'r.
August 30. 140 ts

The sale of the Lands of ABRAHAM REEVE, dec'd, that was to have been sold this day, is adjourned until
Wednesday the 26th day of November next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M. at the Inn of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton,
ELIZABETH REEVE, Adm'r.
DAN SIMKINS, Adm'r.
October 30. 142 ts

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the city of Trenton,

Miscellaneous Magazine,

BY FRANCIS S. WIGGINS.

In presenting this proposal to the public it is not necessary to enter into a detail of the advantages that would probably arise from the publication of a well conducted *Miscellaneous Magazine*—But it may not be improper to state, that as the contemplated publication is intended to do good wherever circulated, every exertion will be made to render it interesting and useful, and not unworthy of a liberal patronage.

The work will comprise as great a variety as possible of Moral and Entertaining Essays, original and selected—Literary and Scientific intelligence.—A brief summary of the most important Foreign and Domestic Occurrences—An Epitome of the events which transpire in the Religious World—Poetry, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Magazine will be published once in each month—to contain 24 duodecimo pages. It will be printed on good type and paper: a title page and index to accompany the last number.

II. The price will be one dollar per ann. payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first number. Those subscribers who cannot conveniently take it in numbers, will be supplied with the work at the expiration of the year, for \$1 12 1/2 bound in boards, or well and handsomely bound in sheep, for \$1 25.—To non-subscribers the price will be considerably enhanced.

The first number will probably be issued in the month of January next. Subscriptions received at this office.

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. FITZIAN, 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. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.
October 14. 147

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.

Fall and Winter Goods.
Mercilles & 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 Casimires, 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 **SIDE-BOARD** at a reduced price.
Bridgeton, September 27 144

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
Mercilles & M'Calla,
First store East of the Bridge.
Bridgeton October 4. 145 tf

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
9 by 10
9 by 11
Together with **COAL GLASS, &c.**

wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices.
NATHANIEL SALMAN, & Co.
Milville, September 27. 144 2mq

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
October 27. R. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.

John I. M'Chesney's
GRAMMAR,
Also his
Introductory Lectures,
For sale by
Potters & Woodruff.
April 12. 120

Executions, Summons, Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds, And a variety of other blanks,
For Sale at this Office

Prices Current at Bridgeton.
Corrected Weekly for the g.

Wheat, per bushel, \$1 25 to 1 37 1/2
Rye, do do 50 to 55
Corn, do do
oats, do do 25
Onions, do do 62 1/2
Potatoes, do do 31
Dry Apples do 62 1/2
do Peaches do pared 1 75 to 2 00
do do do utpared 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, 20
Lard, do do 10 to 12
Hams, do do 10
Pork, per hundred 5 00 to 6 00
Wool, per pound, 35 to 57 1/2
Feathers, do do 44 to 50
Candles, do do 12 1/2
fallow, 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

