

POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE WHIG. THE AFFECTIONATE HEART.

Let the great man his treasures possess—
Pomp and splendor forever attend;
I prize not the shadowy blessing,
I ask—the affectionate friend.

Though foibles may sometimes o'ertake
him,
His footsteps from wisdom depart;
Yet, my spirit shall never forsake him,
If he own the affectionate heart.

Affection I thou soother of care,
Without thee unfriended we rove;
Thou canst make e'en the desert look fair,
And thy voice is the voice of the dove.

Mid the anguish that preys on the breast
And the storms of mortality's state:
What shall Iull the afflicted to rest,
But the joys that on sympathy wait?

What is Fame, bidding Envy defiance,
The idol and dame of tranking;
What is wit, what is learning or science,
To the heart that is steadfast and kind?

Even genius may weary the sight,
By too fierce and too constant a blaze;
But affection, mild planet of night!
Grows lovelier the longer we gaze.

It shall thrive when the flattering forms,
That encircle creation decay;
It shall live mid the wide wasting storms,
That bear all undistinguis'd away.

When time, at the end of his race,
Shall expire with expiring mankind;
It shall stand on its permanent base:
It shall last till the wreck of the mind.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

When woman's loveliest charm is flown,
A prey to man's degrading guile;
'Tis like the flower whose scent is gone,
And nought but bloom remains the while.

The cold calm grace upon the dead,
Ere withered wild by dark decay:
Is like the charm round beauty spread,
When virtue's beams hath died away.

The joy of smiles no more remains,
The eye's bright charm is overcast;
And cheeks' soft hue, and lips sweet strains,
A woe but pity's sad regret.

CHINCILLAS.

Said William to Mar, pray what do you call
Those neat little caps, which you Ladies now
wear,
Drest out in rich lace, cab a ribbon withal?
"They call them," said Mary, "Chincillias,
my dear."
"Chincillias, indeed?" said Bill with a smile.
"They sit on your head with remarkable
grace.
"But they are so open, I'm sure that they
chill
"Not only the Chin but the whole of the
face."

Miscellaneous Selections.

MARRIAGE BROKERS.—One of the London papers states that in Paris there is a regular bureau for negotiating marriages; and, such is the variety of female candidates, that the most capricious taste may be suited. The following advertisement appears in the *Journal d'Amsterdam*, a Paris paper of July 17:—
"MARRIAGES.—1st. Fifty widows, with from 2 to 20,000 francs of income.
"2d. One and fifty damsels, with from 10,000 to 600,000 francs of dowry
"3d. Four hundred young ladies and widows; with a small fortune.—Apply to M. Forcé, &c."

Another marriage broker advertises at his disposal.
"1. Two young ladies, of between 15 and 18 years of age, with between 30 and 60,000 francs of portion.
"Two others, between 30 and 36 years with 35,000 francs; and several damsels of all ages, with between 4,000 and 6,000 francs of income; with lots of widows, of incomes from 1,000 to 60,000 francs."

If money be not the object, M. Porre says that he has at his disposal, "several young ladies of ancient families, with little fortune but with all the qualities which should accompany fortune."

Anecdote.—When Yonieweiz first came to this country, he lived at the west end of the town. One day after paying several visits he found himself a little out of his latitude, and called a hackney, when this dialogue ensued:—
Coachman, (shutting the door.) Where to sir?
You, Home—'moa ami'—you come home
Coachman. Home, sir; where is that?
You, By gar, I know no; de name of de main street has eschape, he escaped out of m' memors; I have forgot him. Vat shall I do
Coachman. (Grins.)
You. Ah, you are gay; come on you understand the musique, Eh!
Coachman. Music: what's that to do with the street?
You. Ah, 'vons verrez'—you shall see (hums a tune.) Vat is dirt?
Coachman. Malbrook.
You. Ah, by gar, dat is him; Malbr street. Now you drive du me home, Eh.
"This is a fact, we have often heard music hath charms to do many clever things; but this is, I believe, the first of its instructing hackney-coachman where he is to set down."
[Lon. Mag.]

Selected from Thacher's Journal.—When the Count D'Estaing's fleet appeared near the British batteries, in the harbor of Rhode

Island, a severe cannonade was commenced, and several shot passed through the houses in town, and occasioned great consternation among the inhabitants. A shot passed through the door of Mrs. Mason's house, just above the floor. The family were alarmed, not knowing where to flee for safety. A negro man ran and sat himself down very compositely, with his back against the shot hole in the door, and being asked by young Mr. Mason why he chose that situation, he replied "Massa, you never know two bullet go in one place."

Indian Philosophy.—A chief of the Delaware Indians, was asked once what induced him, after tasting the sweets of civilization, to return to the wilds again. He repeated several times "the sweets of civilization!" and interrogated the inquirer, "are you a Christian?" Yes. "A Republican?" Yes.—"What is the greatest blessing on earth?" Liberty "Yes, Yes," added the Indian, "and you good republican, if a brother owes you a dollar, and has it not, you will go away to another brother and get a piece of written paper, take it to another brother, and give it to him, who will take the poor brother, and lock him up, and your three brothers, all good republicans, will deprive the needy brother of the greatest blessing on earth, (his liberty,) for the sake of a dollar! These are the sweets of civilization; these are the blessings of republican liberty." Great Spirit! deliver me from the "sweets of civilization."

Amice Point.—A periodical writer, whose entertaining papers appeared about the middle of the last century, tells of a Lord Slap's ball that was thrown into great confusion, by a dispute for precedence between a "Watch-spring maker's lady, and the wife of a Watch-case-joint finisher."

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

ADVICE GRATIS.

Among the pretty sights presented in the course of last week to our goggling vision, was a congregation of heads and soldiers, fixed upon stanchions, covered with habiliments in humble imitation of the human form—and leiomanted *was figures*.

This group of rarities under the title of "Columbian Museum" had travelled all the way from Connecticut, accompanied by a cocky thing 'yelped a hand-organ, to bless the wonderstricken senses of our admiring citizens. It purported to present likenesses of certain military and naval heroes, the Emperor Turbide, Count Bergami, a sleeping beauty, Lorenzo Dow; and other great characters. For ought we know, this may be an honest method of picking up 'argent; and we hope the proprietors will not take in dudgeon the suggestions which we shall here offer, *solely for their benefit*—viz.

Give General Washington a better suit of clothes, and a pair of less staring eyes—Turn out the toes, and straighten the knock knees of Commodore Bainbridge—Smooth some of the wrinkles in General Jackson's visage, and give him a new hip—Stuff Com Hull's jacket with an extra bolster; for the gallant Commodore is in reality a good-looking portly personage, with a belly as big as a bear barrel—whereas his waxen representative resembles more that pugnacious dapper mannikin, Duores—Loosen the yellow breeches of Corn. Porter, put some beard on his chin, and give him a new wig—Clap new faces upon Signior Von mi recordo Bon Turbide, and her majesty of England—Pluck out the mustachiss of Parson Dow, and convert the black horse hair upon his chin into grizzly human locks. Beside which, dislocate all those stiff ramifications called arms, and bend them in some sort of nature.

When all this is done, these figures stand some possible chance, in other places, to escape the charge of being not only gross burlesques upon their prototypes; and sorrel-bells on humanity itself.

From the Canada Magazine for September.

Electrical Phenomenon.—Of the many extraordinary incidents which may have occurred during many years, none we believe, can exceed that, about to be made public; and as it is related upon the authority of the Rev. Mr. Jibert, the highly respectable curate of Yamaska, the most implicit confidence may be placed on its authenticity. To the philosophic and curious the subject must be considered of such value as to form no contemptible record in private or public museums; and will, besides satisfactorily prove, that an electric shock possesses more or less influence on the human system according to the constitutional strength of individuals.

A few weeks ago, Margaret Parateau, of Yamaska, four league from William Henry, while in the act of reclining on a chair toward one side of the chimney, her cap was struck by lightning, which divested her head of a large quantity of hair. The electrical fluid descended to the right cheek, where it caused a slight hemorrhage of blood, continued to the breast and centre of the body where it separated; and as the lower extremities formed suitable conductors, it reached the heels and penetrated the floor where they stood. The chemise & petticoat were torn to pieces and the thread burnt; but the wool, as a non-conductor remained untouched, and, extraordinary to relate, the hair is literally interwove!

with it. A part of this petticoat is preserved by Mr. Jibert. The woman remained in a state of insensibility for nearly four hours, and recovered as from a long dream; and being at the time much inclined to sleep, she seemed to the bystanders totally ignorant of the cause of blood on her cheek, as well as of the irritation produced on the sentient parts by the electrical fluid. The following day she was safely delivered of her first child, which appeared full grown, but with the entire loss of voluntary action of all the joints of the upper and lower extremities. The husband of the unfortunate woman was present the whole time, but from terror, he kept himself in a bent position. He said, to use his own words, that his wife seemed enveloped in flames, and there was a constant, "combat de flames;" but he is ignorant of the length of time this lasted. It is also extraordinary that a widow sash of the house where this happened, was found perfectly glued to the floor, as if placed there by artificial means.

Water Spouts.—The following is an extract from a paper communicated to Sillman's Journal of Science, by Dr Van Rensselaer:

At one period, they were supposed to be volcanic. Berthollet & Franklin thought them electric, the clouds and water mutually attracting each other, and they thought their idea was confirmed by the accompanying lightning. Oliver supposed their occasioned by the suction of a cloud. Perhaps the nearest approach to truth is the supposition of the lion, captain Napier.

He supposes that many opposite currents of wind all pointing to a certain centre; and coming in contact with each other, with unequal forces, causes a rotary motion or current of themselves round a central space, which, not partaking of an equal, or its former pressure, naturally becomes rarified by the existing heat to such an extent, that it speedily acquires a state in a great degree approximating to that of a vacuum.

This continued rotary motion of the air forms a kind of whirlwind; and the pressure of the external atmosphere at the base, forcing the matter to a reasonable height up the rarified space within, it is thus carried upwards by the mechanical action of the wind, in light and unconnected streaks. The space at the bottom now becoming void, is regularly replenished by the pressure from without, till the whole spout is perfectly completed.

The water having now arrived at the region of the clouds, it is naturally attracted, diffused and connected with and among them; increasing in density and extent, till the lower atmosphere becoming now lighter than the clouds above; these enormous masses, gradually settling downwards, distend, burst, and are dissipated in rain.

Spontaneous combustion & the human body.

A late number of the London Medical Journal contains a detailed case of the spontaneous combustion of the human body, in the person of Sieur Vatin, a brewer, who had for some time indulged in great excess in the use of spirituous liquors. The flesh on the back, and both sides of the head, was destroyed; the left side and parities of the chest, and the whole upper extremities, were consumed; and the ribs and arms reduced to a cinder or coal. It was with great difficulty, and not till much water had been used, that the fire was extinguished.

From a Columbus, Ohio paper of Oct. 10.

A simple register of the mortality of our region, would no doubt shock the most indifferent, but it is not in the aggregate of deaths, that the principle calamity rests. For, great as they have been, they are certainly few, compared with the cases of sickness! They are not the maximum of our calamity, when we compare them with the heart sickening scenes of the sickness itself!

We are not sufficiently informed from the other parts of the state, to

make the estimate how much the sickness of the central part exceeds that of the residue, though we believe that the excess is considerable. We must also make our computation of this part on uncertain data; but after considerable personal observation and enquiry, we have formed an opinion, that within the area of a hundred miles square, having Columbus for a centre, including the greater part of 17 counties, and parts of several others, with a population of 165,000 persons, in the first and second weeks of September, more than one half the whole population were in a greater or less degree, sick. We also imagine that at some period during the months of July, August, and September, more than four-fifths of the whole population have suffered either severe or slight indisposition!

The most extravagant imagination can hardly furnish a picture of desolation greater than the reality. In some places, particularly on Darby plains, whole families have been lying helpless with sickness. Not one well enough to assist another to wet his feverish lips with water; and the situation of such a family has been some time unknown to their less afflicted neighbor, who was deeply engaged in administering to his own sickly family. Many are the instances in which the funeral has been attended by hardly a sufficient number to dispose of the dead body, and we have even heard of a case where a corpse has remained more than two days without the knowledge of the death being communicated to any neighbor, as the family of the deceased were unable to communicate it. Frequently a patient could receive no medical aid, so pressed were the physicians.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Mr Giles A. Manderville, of Pompton Plains, has gathered this season, of the product of one seed, 25 squashes, weighing together 140 pounds.

A Methodist meeting house at Middletown, Md. was lately destroyed by fire.

The emperor of Russia has presented four beautiful horses to the king of England.

Snow.—There was a fall of snow in the neighborhood of Albany, N. Y. on Saturday last, which measured ten inches deep.

The passengers who left New York in the steam boat line on Wednesday, at five minutes past 3 o'clock, arrived at Boston the next day ten minutes before 5, having travelled 270 miles at the average rate of ten miles and a half an hour.

Thomas G. Fessenden, esq. editor of the New England Farmer, gave the following characteristic toast at the Brighton agricultural dinner, on the 15th ult.—"The battle of the Coupens; May Americans always beat in cow pens, calf pens, sheep pens, pig pens, author's pens, and all other Yens."

Two boys (both under nine years of age) were lately indicted for murder, in Charleston, S. C. Judge Bay expressed doubts whether they had sufficient discretion, or maturity of intellect, to know the consequences of such an act of criminality, and at the same, an evil and malicious disposition to perpetrate it. His honor ordered it to be adjourned over, until he could see and consult with his brother judges.

Characteristic Humanity.—This morning, a child, playing on the end of the Fulton street wharf, fell into the river. A sailor belonging to the U. S. ship Erie, who was alongside the wharf in one of the ship's boats, immediately sprang into the water, and fortunately succeeded, as the struggling victim was about to sink for ever, in reaching him and bringing him in safety to the shore. We hope the gallant seaman's name may be ascertained and his humanity be rewarded.
N. York, Amer.

A Charleston, S. C. paper states, that two sweet potatoes, raised on the plantation of Mr Fordham, on Daniel's Island, had been left at their office for exhibition, one weighed five pounds one ounce, and the other four pounds ten ounces.

Seamen's Library.—We are gratified to learn, that the books furnished to the crew of the U. S. ship Franklin have produced the very best effects on their conduct and behaviour. It is to be wished that Capt. Hull, who is on the eve of sailing in the frigate United States to the Pacific ocean, & all the other Captains in our navy, would encourage the introduction of libraries into their vessels.—Books impart useful knowledge, and occupy those leisure hours which might otherwise be employed in vicious pursuits.
N. Y. Ev. Post.

Boston, Oct. 21.—We understand that there were 16 convicts baptised at the state prison, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr Collier of this city.

New York, Oct. 28—Shipwreck.—The regular trading ship Elias Burger, captain Disney, from St Croix, with a full cargo of rum and sugar, was cast away last Saturday morning on Wardel's Beach, Long Branch, and instantly bilged. She had a number of passengers on board, who, with the captain and crew, are all safe. Part of her cargo will be saved. The vessel and cargo are insured.

The Richmond papers say, that a soft peach tree has ripened its fruit twice this year, in a garden near the city. The last peaches were of course very small; but very sweet. The stones were of the Lilliputian order; without kernels. In the same garden, there are a number of blossoms on the pear trees; but it is remarkable, they are all upon those branches of the trees, which are technically said to be ravished; that is, the bark of which has been cut around to force the ripening of the fruit in the spring.

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.

It is stated in the French Annales de l'Industrie, that the *chestnut* tree bark contains twice as much of the tanning principle as that of oak, and nearly twice as much coloring matter as logwood. With iron it forms an intensely black and durable ink. Its coloring matter has a stronger affinity than sumach for wool, and is not affected by air or by light.

A superb service of plate, consisting of five, of pure massive silver, ornamented in a very splendid style, and inlaid with platinum, executed by Messrs. Fletcher and Gardner of Philadelphia, has been presented by the officers and crew of the U. States sloop Cyane, to captain Robert L. Spence, late commander of said vessel on her cruise to Africa, as a testimony of their consideration and respect.

The citizens of Philadelphia have subscribed 465 dollars for the relief of John Cotton, the seaman whose arms were shot off in a contest with the pirates, and he has now gone to Baltimore, for further assistance.—1000 dollars of the money which has been collected, is to be deposited in the Saving bank, and the other to be employed as a capital to set him up in the grocery business in New York.

The citizens of New York and Charleston have contributed largely for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Wiscasset and Alna, Maine.

The corner stone of the capitol of the territory of Michigan, was laid at Detroit, on the 22d ult. in ancient Masonic form, by Zion, Detroit, and Oakland Lodges.

The Quaker dress.—It is said the dress now worn by the Society of Friends was that common to the country at the origin of the Society. The fashion changed, but they chose to adhere to the first habit; thus they have become singular, without seeking to be so.

Woolen manufactures.—It has been determined at a large meeting in Boston, to petition congress for an increase of twelve and a half per cent duty on woolen manufactures.

By amount paid for criminal and prosecutions & transportation of prisoners.	\$2,740 27
State Prison.	4,735 00
Printing.	2,364 00
For inquiries.	1,691 06
For education of deaf & dumb.	840 00
For commissions issued.	13 15
For militia and pensions.	2,243 70
For salaries, expense of Legislature, incidental appropriations, &c.	20,634 99
To loan to Thomas Gordon per law.	800 00
Cash in various Banks.	18,481 65
	\$36,112 96

Funds of the State.	
Due from Peter Gordon, (lost.)	\$6,142 02
Do from Peter Gordon.	5,216 46
Do loan to Thomas Gordon.	800 00
352 copies of revised Laws on hand.	1,760 00
Money advanced to Brotherton Indians.	1,332 71
U. S. 6 per cent stock (wreck fund)	4,000 00
Balance of cash in Treasury.	18,481 65
	\$37,732 84

School Fund.	
Par value of Stocks.	
Deferred 6 per cent U. S. stock.	\$1,265 79
Six per cent U. S. stock of 1812	15,947 52
Do Treasury note stock.	4,719 43
Do U. S. stock of 1813.	33,462 73
Do do 75 million loan.	33,989 99
Do do of 1815.	2,510 00
1333 shares of Trenton Bank stock.	49,389 00
250 do Newark Turnpike.	12,500 00
20 do Sussex Bank.	600 00
40 do Cumberland Bank.	2,000 00
Cash not invested.	173 86
	\$149,558 32

This fund produces an annual income of more than ten thousand dollars. The Bank stock dividing generally 8 per cent, and the Newark Turnpike 10 per cent per annum.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1823.

The ire of "A Freeman" has been poured on us through the Observer the week before last, for inserting "A Teamster's Review," and especially because that writer has not been successful in guessing the author. We are not among those who can be disturbed by such little things—and with deference to the opinions of "Teamster," we shall only admit his *Reviews* into our paper when honor, truth, and the public good requires that his lash should be applied. The "Teamster," however assures us he is not asleep, and that when he lifts the pen again—which he says he will not do until some outrage on the rights or insult to the feelings of our citizens is offered—he will remove the difficulties out of the way, and give no cause for further complaint.

As respects ourselves, if it gives as much pleasure to *A Freeman* and *A Philanthropist* to abuse us, as it gives us amusement, we hope they will not be sparing of it. It neither does nor will give us any concern. Little minds take a deep interest in little things, and those who enlist their feelings, their antipathies and passions upon such occasions, will be certain to lose but assuredly cannot gain by their interference.

It gives us no small pleasure to know that after sustaining a torrent of abuse without any admixture of wit, the least evidence of good sense, or the smallest indication of moral principle, nothing could be said against us after a recapitulation of all our faults, that could taint our characters. When their greatest ingenuity, aided by their malice, has been unsuccessfully at work, we may congratulate ourselves. We are not insensible to reproof when it comes from a respectable source—the worst "A Freeman" can say will move nothing but our contempt. We know that he never did, and—unless a wonderworking deity operates upon his heart—never will support, defend, or speak favorably of merit; that he whom he befriends are equally distinguished for being worthless and contemptible; that he is an enemy to every thing respectable; that he is ashamed of nothing but what is honorable and decent; that he is a stranger to virtue, and that he never makes himself so ridiculous as when he attempts to imitate the character of a man of veracity and of honesty of principles. We assert this because we know him—and we are not, like "Teamster," under any mistake.

For giving an insertion to "Teamster" No. 4, we have perhaps been censured by a few; but on no former occasion have we been more warmly applauded for any act. We have been pressed for more *Teamsters* beyond measure, but we must be pardoned for refusing him a place, at least until their howlings are over.—Dogs howl most, when they are most frightened.

Some may think us blamable for giving place to an article so severe upon our neighbour of the Observer. We owe it to ourselves to say that the severest part of the "Teamster" was suppressed, not from a belief that the remarks were not just, as much from a desire to be moderate; and there are facts, which, should we disclose them (and

we are unwilling to state them because they would involve others whose names we do not wish to mention,) we would have a free and full acquittal from all censure of severity and all imputation of improper motives.

We are unwilling to believe that any of our readers will censure us for faults, and patronize them in others, especially when their abusers go infinitely below any thing we can descend to. If the public will say that our neighbour's paper is to be kept up for the purpose of attacking the reputation, either public or private, of any class of our fellow citizens, to gratify the malice of anonymous individuals, and will not admit of any reply or vindication, or will not allow the medium of such abuses to be corrected, then we must and will submit; horrible as such principles may be we will prepare to endure them.—But, thank Heaven, the public mind is not so constituted; virtue prevails—the hearts of our fellow citizens are the seats of justice, and the clamours of a few cynical, discontented, disappointed, misanthropic individuals do not express the public sentiment. In justification of "Teamster" we will say that in our opinion he could not be just to the public, or speak the truth, without severity.

The opinion is beginning to prevail in London that Perkins' Steam engine will not answer public expectation.

Doctor William Elmer's Calf Shakespear, of the improved short horned Durham breed, was four months old on the 5th inst. and weighed 470 pounds! It has not been forced. He is lineally descended from old Comet, of celebrated memory. Its Dam Flora, was purchased of John Hare Powell esq.

We think Deacon Enoch Little, of Boscawen, will yield the palm to us, and acknowledge that he is beat. This calf, like Mr. Harris's great Hog, and Mr. Seeley's great Beet, both lately raised in this town, has not heretofore, and in our opinion will not soon be surpassed in the United States.

Our readers will perceive that the proceedings of the Legislature of this state are contained in our columns every week up to the evening of the Tuesday preceding the day on which we publish. For this we are indebted to the politeness of a friend in Trenton, who, on this, as on former occasions, has expressed a ready willingness to forward a copy of the journals, with such additional remarks, where explanation is necessary, as will give our readers every requisite information relating to the proceedings of our Legislature. This enables us to give the Journal of the House almost, and in many cases quite as soon as it can be communicated by the Trenton papers.

The election for governor in Pennsylvania has resulted in the election of Mr Shultze, by a majority of 25,278, as it appears in some papers, of 25,779 in others, or of 25,807 in the American Sentinel. We are unable to say which of these accounts are the true one—would it not be well if they would correct the error, and agree on some certain number.

Agricultural Society.
The Meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, will be held at Smith Bowen's Hotel, on Tuesday the 18th November (inst.) at 10 o'clock A. M.
EPHRAIM BUCK, Sec'y.

- The following is a list of the *Premiums* offered by the Society.
- 1st.—For the best specimen of Farm management, adapted to the circumstances of this county, and superior to the practice of our best Farmers at present.—Ten Dollars.
 - 2d.—For the greatest quantity of vegetables raised upon one acre of ground as food for stock.—Five Dollars.
 - 3d.—For the greatest quantity of Sweet Potatoes, raised upon one acre of ground.—Five Dollars.
 - 4th.—For the greatest quantity of Millet, raised upon one acre of ground.—Five Dollars.
 - 5th.—For the best Bull, for the improvement of the breed of cattle.—Five Dollars.
 - 6th.—For the best Milch Cow.—Five Dollars.
 - 7th.—For the best Boar, for the improvement of that kind of stock.—Five Dollars.
 - 8th.—For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, raised upon one acre of ground, taking into consideration the quality of the soil.—Five Dollars.
 - 9th.—To the person who shall manufacture the largest quantity of Linen Cloth in his family, of a good quality, in the year ending in November inst.—Five Dollars.
 - 10th.—To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of Woolen Cloth in his family of a good quality, in the same time.—Five Dollars.
 - 11th.—To the female who shall present before the Society the best gown pattern prepared for the loom by herself.—Five Dollars.
- In addition to which the following is offered by a friend to the Institution.
To the laboring man who shall exhibit the

best certificate for the faithfulness, industry and sobriety in the employment of a farmer in this county for not less than one year—Five Merino Sheep.

By order of the President,
E. BUCK, Sec'y.
Baltimore Oct. 31.
BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

Captain McCay, of the schooner Camilla, arrived here yesterday from the Island of Sacrificios, (in sight of Vera Cruz,) informs that on the 25th September, a heavy cannonade and bombardment were opened by the castle of St. Juan de Ulla upon the city of Vera Cruz, which were continued almost without intermission up to the time of the departure of the Camilla, on the 12th inst. The greater part of the city had been destroyed by the shells and shot from the castle, and the light house at the castle had been knocked down by the shells fired from the city. What other damage was sustained at the castle was not known. The inhabitants of Vera Cruz were all encamped a short distance from the city, without the reach of the shells of the castle.

ORCHARD & HERD GRASS SEEDS,
For Sale by
THOS. & CHARLES SHEPPARD.
Greenwich, 11th mo. 6th. 150 8t

Adjournment.
The lands of Samuel Westcott that was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Wednesday the 10th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
November 4. 150

NOTICE.
Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May and state of New Jersey, will be sold at
PUBLIC SALE,
On Saturday the 10th day of January next,
Between the hours of twelve and five, P. M. at the house of Amos Corson, Inkeeper, part of a certain tract of Land, commonly called the Baker place, the property of Elishaba Godfrey, lately deceased, containing
Ninety-one Acres,
With all the improvements thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Corson, esq. and others.—Also,
A Lot of Wood-land,
Containing one acre and eight perches, adjoining lands of Aaron Hand and others—it being lands that could not be divided without great prejudice to the owners, and will be sold for cash, by
Humphrey Leaning,
James Townsend,
Commissioners.
October 30, 1823—Nov. 8. 150 9t

NOTICE.
The creditors of Seth Hand, an insolvent debtor, are requested to meet at the inn of Mrs. McClell, 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. }
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. }
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 head 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 3t

STACKHOUSE'S
Complete Body of Divinity,
PROPOSALS,
BY JOHN CLARKE—BRIDGETON, WEST N. JERSEY,
For publishing by subscription,
Stackhouse's Complete Body of Speculative and Practical Divinity.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.
The work now offered to the public is one with which the literary world in England and America have long been familiar. It is so well known, so generally admired, so universally sought, and so highly appreciated, that no particular recommendation in its favour has been accepted, preferring rather to depend on its established fame and intrinsic merits for success than to attach to our prospectus the best written eulogium which the brightest genius in our country could produce. STACKHOUSE, as an ingenious compiler, as a man of learning and research, and as a profound Theologian, ranked in his own day among those who gained the highest literary eminence—the lapse of time has contributed exceedingly to increase his well earned celebrity.

The *Body of Divinity* which is now proposed to be published, was originally compiled for the Episcopal Church of England. It first emanated from the Press in the early part of the eighteenth century. Since then, it has stood its ground and sustained a reputation beyond which contemporary writers never did, and subsequent writers never have been able to pass. Several editions of it have been circulated in Great Britain, but it has never yet been published in the United States. Various compilations of systematic Theology have been repeatedly committed to the American Press, each of which has been adapted to the standard of faith of the respective denominations for whom it was published.—This work is professedly written on the *Armenian Scheme*; but notwithstanding this, its high character has caused it to be an object of anxious inquiry by every class of christians. It has heretofore been in the hands of few in the United States except Divines, and for these it has generally been imported by order, and at great an expense. The reason why it has never been re-printed in the United States is obvious. In matters of faith, monopolies have been sought with no less avidity, (perhaps not improperly,) than in the mart of the mechanic; and those denominations of christians whose previsions have not been supported by a widely extended and numerous fraternity have been compelled to condescend, and reciprocate favours in the Book-market, in order to obtain from the publishers of books throughout our country that kind of spiritual nutriment which would enable them to grow up in the faith and opinions which they delighted to cherish as the foundation of their future hopes.—Where this advantage was not presented the student in divinity was compelled to wade through *Tomes* of ancient authors in the dead languages to satisfy his inquiries; or to collect those systems of opinions which are laid down by theologians—as founded on, or deducted from the sacred records—from an endless variety of writers, many of whose sentiments they viewed both as absurd and inconsistent.

The design of the publisher in offering an edition of *Stackhouse's Body of Speculative and Practical Divinity* to the public is two-fold; namely, for their good and his own. While he wishes to supply a demand for it which seems now to be particularly called for, he is desirous to obtain a subscription which will defray the expense, and compensate him for his labour. More than this is not expected—any other reason than this would not be the truth, and he hopes the public will appreciate his candour in this avowal. He believes the work eminently calculated to do good. Truth, and whatever tends to elucidate and confirm it, are, in the present age, objects of research & inquiry.—In this work, all the leading doctrines of the Holy Scriptures are amply discussed and explained. To the pious layman it will supercede the necessity of a great variety of works on divinity which he may be desirous to possess, but which he may not have the means to procure. By purchasing this work true economy may be consulted, as the necessity of procuring many fugitive works which obtrude themselves on the public will be obviated. There are a number of respectable and pious classes of christians and christian ministers throughout our country, who will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity now offered to obtain it upon reasonable terms by encouraging an American edition. Of the Author's style he will only say, that it is plain, but nervous, bold and eloquent.—The work in general evinces the profound scholar and the pious christian—but he does not wish to incur the charge of exaggerated commendation; such an imputation, he presumes, will not be offered by those who have read the work with impartial attention, and from those who have not given it a perusal it would be premature.

CONDITIONS.
This work will be put to Press as soon as the subscription will defray the expenses of the edit on.
It will be printed in the best manner, with new type, and on superfine wove paper, extra medium size.
It will be published in three volumes, octavo, each averaging 550 pages; or in monthly numbers of about 138 pages each.
The price will be seven dollars and fifty cents, in boards, or in numbers, the latter covered in the usual manner of periodical works; and eight dollars, handsomely bound and lettered. [This is half the European price, and it is in a more portable size.]
Those who obtain eight subscribers, and become responsible, shall have a copy gratis, which copy shall be delivered in the same form as those ordered, or made equivalent thereto—and in proportion for a greater or less number.
All payments to be made when the work is delivered, whether in volumes or numbers—and all communications to be post-paid.
Agents to receive the work and deliver it to subscribers will be appointed in the principal cities and towns throughout the Union, the names of whom will be made public.
It is earnestly requested that the names of subscribers be forwarded to the publisher as soon as possible.

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 remises, 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

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'x.
DAN SIMKINS, Adm'r.
October 30. 142 ts

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. FITHIAN, 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. FITHIAN, 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.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.
Corrected Weekly for the g.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 25 to 1 37 1/2
Rye, do	75
Corn, do	50 to 60
Oats, do	25 to 28
Onions, do	62 1/2
Potatoes, do	31
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	1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	5 75 to 6 00
Rye do. do.	2 25 to 3 00
Butter, per pound,	20
Lard, do	10 to 12
Hams, do	10
Pork, per hundred	5 00 to 6 00
Wool, per pound,	35 to 37 1/2
Feathers, do	44 to 50
Candles, do	12 1/2
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 50 to 5 00
Oak dry, do	5 00
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75