

Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of October, 1823.

Present.—Cresse Townsend, Israel Townsend, Jacob G. Smith and others, esquires, judges.

Nathaniel Holmes and David Stites, executors of the last will of Benjamin Stites, deceased, having presented to this court, duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estate, and also of the debts of the said decedent, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay his debts, and the said executors having set forth to the court that the said decedent died seized of real estate in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the court in the premises; It is THEREFORE ORDERED, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of the said decedent, do appear before this court, at the court house in the Middle Township of the county aforesaid, on the Monday preceding the first Tuesday in February next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said decedent should not be sold for the payment of the debts and expenses yet unpaid.

ORDERED, on application of Humphrey Hughes, administrator to the estate of Levi Eldredge, deceased, and Richard Edmunds, administrator to the estate of Jeremiah Wicks, deceased, that the creditors of the estates of the said decedents bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the fourth Tuesday in October, 1824; or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor, against said administrators; the said administrators giving notice of this order by setting up copies thereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space of time in one of the newspapers in Bridgeton.

From the minutes of said court.
Jehu Townsend, Clerk.
October 27, 1823—Nov. 15. 151 8t

NOTICE.

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

PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Thursday the first day of January next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

At the Hotel of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton,

The following described lots of land.

No. 1, is situate on the road leading from Bridgeton to Bowen Town, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Shall and others, and contains fourteen acres and thirty square perches.

No. 2, is situate on the road leading from Bridgeton to Roadstown, adjoining lands of Dan Simkins and others, and contains eleven acres and seven-tenths of an acre.

No. 3, is situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining the Creamer field (so called,) and contains twenty-four acres of WOOD-LAND.

Attendance will be given, and conditions made known at time of sale, by MARGARET C. FREEMAN, Adm'r.
October 21—Nov. 15. 151 7t

Debate on Christian Baptism.

Between Mr. JOHN WALKER, a minister of the Secession, and ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. To which is added a large Appendix; with Strictures on Three Letters respecting said Debate, by Mr. Samuel Ralston, a Presbyterian minister. This day is received and for sale, by

S. Potter & Co.

Booksellers, opposite the post-office Philadelphia.

Where Theological, Miscellaneous, and School Books, of every description, may be had at the most reduced prices.
Oct. 35—Nov. 15. 151

Christian Almanac.

Just received and for sale, by S. Potter & Co. the Christian Almanac for the year 1824. In addition to the useful information generally found in Almanacs, it comprises in 32 pages a summary of Religious intelligence, especially that which pertains to the spread of the Gospel and the benevolent efforts of the day.

This Almanac was first published by the American Tract Society, in Boston, and its value may in some measure, be estimated by the extensive sale, it met with there, near 40,000 copies having been sold the last year. As the profits resulting from the sale of this work will be appropriated for the advancement of Sunday Schools, it is hoped the public will encourage it.

Editors of Country papers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, friendly to the object will please to give the above one or two insertions.
Philadelphia Nov. 12. 151

I, EBENEZER SEELEY, clerk of the Inferior court of common pleas, of the county of Cumberland and state of New Jersey, DO HEREBY CERTIFY and make known to all whom it may concern, that on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1823, RICHARD JARMAN of Bridgeton, was duly appointed by the judges of the court of common pleas, a Commissioner of Wreck, in and for the said county of Cumberland, for the term of two years; and that the said Richard Jarman entered into bond with sureties, approved of by said court, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, well and truly to execute and perform the duties of his said office; and was also duly sworn in open court, truly and faithfully to perform and discharge the duties of a Commissioner of Wrecks for the district in which he is appointed in the county of Cumberland.

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name, and affixed my seal of office, the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.
EBEN. SEELEY, Clerk.

151 3t

NOTICE.

For Sale or to Rent,

That valuable LOT of LAND, opposite Mrs. McClung's Inn, containing about FIFTEEN ACRES, whereon is a good two story HOUSE, with a good Kitchen attached to it; also, a one story House; also a large BARN, built of the best materials, 36 by 40 feet. Payment will be made easy, and possession given on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to

JAMES DIVERTY.
Dennis Creek, Nov. 10—15 151 t

PUBLIC VENDUE.

Oak Timber for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Vendue, on The first day of December next,

In Lots to suit purchasers, the Timber on 200 Acres of land, situate near to and lying between the Public Landings at Newport and Cedarville.

Those desirous to purchase will meet at Mr. Harris' Tavern, Cedarville, at 10 o'clock on the above day, and go from thence to the land on which the Timber stands, at which place the sale will be held, and conditions made known by

Henry Shaw.

November 15. 151 3t*

Sale of Land.

By virtue of a deed of trust to us the subscribers duly made, and executed by John B. Miller, cabinet-maker, of Bridgeton, will be exposed to sale at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the 26th day of November instant,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton, the following pieces of land:

No. 1, Sixty-five Acres of Land, Fifteen of which is Banked Meadow, situate near Bridgeton aforesaid, and joins land of Samuel Tomlinson and John Sibley, esq.

No. 2, Four Acres of Bush-land, Adjoining lands of Ephraim Bishop and others.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Dan Simkins,

Timothy Elmer,

Trustees.

November 15. 151 2t

NOTICE.

The Managers of the Cumberland Bible Society, and of the Sunday School Union, are to meet in the office of the subscriber on Wednesday the 3d of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. As business of importance to the welfare of the Institutions will be transacted, the attendance of all the managers, and a representative from each School, is earnestly requested.

EBEN. ELMER, Sec'y.
Nov. 15. 151 3t

Adjournment.

The sale of the land of Furman Sheppard, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday the 9th day of December next, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and to be sold by

W.M.R. FIDLIAN, late Sheriff.
November 11—15. 151

POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE WHIG.

Mr. CLARKE,
If you think proper to insert the following verses from the Brookville (Ind.) Recorder, in your "Whig" you will oblige
B.

Who gave the right to man
To make God's Sabbath void?
To change the seventh for the first
Who has the Lord employed?

Can aught in Sacred writ
Be found this fact to prove?
Or that the first was Jesus choice
That we should keep in love.

Did Christ the pattern set?
Did he the lesson teach?
Or did the twelve whom he ordained
The change of Sabbath preach?

The seventh was the day
Which God did sanctify,
The holy day he calls his own
And renders reason why.

Can man a Sabbath make?
Or make a better choice?
Shall we induced by human laws
Refuse our maker's voice?

Shall those who love the Lord
And say they are his sheep,
To gain applause and please the world
A man made Sabbath keep.

Where shall we find the text,
Thus saith the Lord our God;
Christ made the former Sabbath void
And spread the new abroad.

From the European Magazine.

ON THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE DEITY.

Fly, vain presumption! fly; nor rashly dare
To tax creative Wisdom's pow'r divine;
To arraign, in impious pride, that guardian care,
Those mercies, which throughout Creation shine.

Say, man, can thine imperial eye
One blot in all his works descry?
Can aught imperfect in his works appear?
Is there, between thy God and thee,
One rigorous, one unjust decree?

Profaneness can't assert it without fear.
Say, can that source impurity possess?
From whence must issue all our happiness?
Can e'er injustice, with unhallow'd feet,
Attempt to approach that Holy Judgment-seat.

Where Truth's bright essence hath eternal shone,
And Mercy beam'd transcendent from her throne?
Th' Almighty Sovereign, since the world began,

In perfect goodness hath his laws ordain'd;
Abundant tokens hath display'd to man
Of love celestial, pure and unrestrain'd;
Of wisdom, whose extent to find
Surpasseth far the finite mind—

Wisdom as universal as his pow'r.
Enthron'd in Majesty on high,
He hears seraphic symphony
His boundless grace and noble acts adore.

There God, in his supremacy reveal'd
Develops what his wisdom hath conceal'd
From mortal's sight; yet let not mortals blame
Th' Omnipotent Mind, but to their Maker's name

Be glory, praise, and adoration giv'n
By men on earth, and perfect saints, in Heaven!

Religious Intelligence.

From the Philadelphia Recorder.

Mission at Leona.—The whole number of native communicants at Regents Town and the neighboring parishes, by the last returns, was 680. The whole number of native scholars, 3,523. The contributions of the Missionary Society in 1822, amounted to 281 5s. 6d.—being larger by 103l. 6s. 11d. than those of the preceding year. George Thomas, William Bickersteth, and Mark Joseph Pamba, have been newly admitted among the native teachers.

Moravian Missions.—The United Brethren have upwards of 30 missionary stations, in which 168 brethren and sisters are employed as labourers. In all these, more or less fruit has been produced. In Antigua, the colonial government and the planters have generously promoted the interests of the mission. In Jamaica, the negroes hunger more and more for the bread of life. At Paramaribo, the mission flourishes. At Enon, S. Africa, the new mission is firmly established and prosperous. Among the Delaware Indians, there are distressing discouragements. Among the Cherokees, the prospects are cheering. The difficulties in bringing home the gospel to the Calmucqs, are yielding, and present appearances justify the hope of much future success. Liberty has been given to the king of Denmark, for the establishment of a fourth station in Greenland, in the vicinity of Slatten-Hook.

Mirza Mahomed Ali Bey.—This young Persian has lately been converted to the Christian faith by the blessing of God on the labours of the Scottish Missionaries in Astrachan, and is permitted by the Emperor to join what communion he pleases.

New Churches in London and vicinity.—Seventeen new churches are now erecting, at an estimated cost of 283,970l. Nine others are determined on, as to place and plan. Plans for sixteen more are under consideration, and thirteen others are to be built. A part of the expense of all is borne by Parliament.

Wesleyan Methodist General Conference.—The eightieth meeting of this body, was held at Sheffield, from July 30th to August 11th. 350 preachers were present. "The most delightful spirit of piety and brotherly affection prevailed during the whole period." 16 new preachers were solemnly received into full communion with the Conference. The total increase in the Societies of the Conference the last year, was 9,659, viz. 8006 in Great Britain, 1653 in the various Foreign Missions. This has not been in any considerable degree the result of extraordinary revivals in particular places. Rev. John Reece and Rev. John Hannah were appointed a deputation to attend the General Conference of the American Methodist, at Baltimore next spring.

Proportions of Christians, Mahometans, and Pagans, on the Globe.—A learned writer has said, if we divide the inhabitants of the globe into thirty parts, five will be Christian, six Mahometans, and nineteen Pagan.

The Happy Sweep.—A poor little boy, in the neighbourhood of Chatham, was bound apprentice to a chimney-sweeper. Some time afterwards he began to attend the Sunday-school, and there was reason to hope that the instructions he received were made useful to him. Being one day sent to sweep a chimney, instead of the dismal noise which is usually made on these occasions, he was heard singing these sweet lines of Dr. Watts:—

The sorrows of the mind
Be banish'd from this place;
Religion never was design'd
To make our pleasures less.

[London Evangelical Magazine.

The Young Theologians.—The superintendent of a Sunday-school in Bristol, discoursing lately with the children, asked, among other things, "Where is God?" One of the elder boys answered, "In heaven." The teacher, not appearing satisfied with this reply, again repeated the inquiry, when a lad younger than the other, answered, "Every where." Requiring still further explanation, the question was again put, "Where is God?" when a third boy, (thinking no doubt that he could improve on the answers already given,) most cheerfully called out, "God is here." The views of the superintendent were now met, and he endeavored to impress upon the minds of the children the important truth that "God is in heaven—God is every where—God is here." [ibid.

We do not often admit into our columns the disputes of other editors, but in the following remarks of Mr. Niles there is something that pleases us. The sprightly and sensible manner in which he treats the nonsense and puerilities of the editors of the National Intelligencer is worthy of attention. Indeed the standing argument with every man who has a bad cause, and a poor intellect to defend it, when his opponent advocates independent principles, seems to be, "You have changed your politics—you are a federal—a democrat." With Mr. Niles, we believe the people politically sound, no matter what their name is. The leaders of parties may not be always so—but they cannot transgress more than once, as the people have sufficient virtue to correct and restrain them.

[Ed. Whig.

"STRANGE COMPANY." It has happened, "in the course of human events," that the editor of the "National Gazette" and myself, have agreed on one subject—that is, concerning the right and constitutionality of a congressional caucus, the design of which is to act against the conditions of the federal compact. For this the editors of the "National Intelligencer" said, "the worthy editor of the Baltimore Weekly Register finds himself in company that he is not accustomed to."

"Very well—but every good rule works both ways." For the sake of a good humored argument, let us admit that Mr. Walsh, a "federalist," and H. Niles, a "democrat," have one opinion on a matter of great constitutional importance. Two individuals, neither of them possessing any public office or employment, accord on a certain point, and one of them is, on that

account, "in company that he is not accustomed to." Very well, again—Now, the state of Delaware is the only "federal" state in the union, and so represents, in itself, the whole "federal" party of the United States—and it is notorious that the leaders of the ascendant party in that state, are the decided friends of a congressional caucus, though their own immediate representative, or the senators that will probably be chosen, would not pretend to enter such caucus, being avowed "federalists." Here then is my corollary—As Messrs. Gales and Seaton act in harmony with the whole embodied "federalism" of the United States, they have gone over from their old party to that of their opponents; and, in becoming the organ of all that is left of "federalism," they are transformed into "federalists!" Surely, my conclusion is much more consistent with the facts of the case than their's. At any rate, if either amounts to anything, the other must amount to something! Further, the "Delaware Gazette," the only paper now published which supports the old doctrines of the "federal" party as applicable to passing events, chimes in with the editors of the "National Intelligencer" in supporting a certain person for president. Here is proof heaped on proof, like "Pehon on Ossa"—irrefragable proof, that Messrs. Gales and Seaton have got into strange company: for, if I recollect rightly, the "Delaware Gazette" lately claimed the favorite candidate, because he would receive the support of the ONLY "federal state!"

But this said "Gazette" has also put me in strange company. The number of the 24th ult. has a "mighty queer" thing about my "vanity" and wisdom, and the political landmarks that lately appeared in the "Register," which are deprecated as partial and prejudiced and good for nothing, though they had, perhaps, a greater spontaneous circulation than any political article, of the same length, that lately appeared from the American press, being published, entire, in at least fifty newspapers—so what the editor of the "Gazette" says about them is—well enough. But he, or some other person for him, thinks that I omitted to notice certain things in these landmarks that I ought to have referred to, and says "among these are the opposition of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. NILES [meaning me!] and others, to the present constitution of the United States; the association of himself, [that is, myself.] and particular friends, in the societies formed by the French minister Genet." &c.—Wheew!—why was it not made to read, "Mr. Jefferson, Mr. NILES, Mr. Monroe and others?" It would have sounded better on the ear, and how pleasant would it be to stand between two presidents of the United States—one the pride of the majority when party raged, and the other who received all the votes, save one, of the electors of president, when parties ceased to prevail—and Mr. Monroe ought to have been named, because he was one of the most decided and distinguished "anti federalists" in the United States. But the "Gazette" has put me into strange company indeed; for so it was, as my father and mother have told me, that just after the battle of Brandywine I was born, and within range of the opposing armies, though one of the "defender of the faith's" grenadiers bravely charged bayonet on my mother, to "kill two rebels at once," the day before that affair took place—so, as the constitution of the United States was in actual operation in March, 1789, I was then less than twelve years old, and must have been a notable colleague of Mr. Jefferson and others, in discussing and opposing its ratification and adoption a year or two before! As to the rest of the article in the "Delaware Gazette," it is like that which has been noticed—but the joke is, that the writer, who has identified me with Mr. Jefferson, accuses me with a practice of associating myself with "noted characters" as my "particular friends!"

"The 'Gazette' has received this attention only because of the entire fitness of its paragraphs to the remark of my friends, Messrs. Gales and Seaton, as noticed above; and to shew that they have got into company that they 'are not accustomed to.'—I will only add, that, even in the year 1798, I had the pleasure to believe there were thousands of 'federalists' who had just as honest a regard for the welfare of the United States as myself pretended to, though we differ so warmly about the measures and men of the existing administration. The leaders of parties may have evil designs—but the body of every great party, in a free country, cannot be supposed willing to commit political suicide.

Executions, Summons,

For sale at this Office.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

We have been made acquainted with some interesting facts, which throw light upon the late proceedings at Cadiz and the Trocadero. The date of these facts is by several days earlier than the capture of Cadiz; but they serve to abate our astonishment at that unfortunate event. It seems that even the treachery of those Generals who had been entrusted with important commands, has not been so ruinous to the cause of liberty, as the want of energy and talent in those who were unquestionably faithful. The inhabitants of Cadiz, the militia, and the troops of the line, were all well disposed to the Constitution—all brave and perfectly ready to defend it to the death; but the want of sagacity, the negligence, and even apathy of their leaders, precluded all chance of success. As an illustration at once of the courage and negligence of the Spaniards, we will relate what passed before and at the taking of the Trocadero. Our account comes from an eye witness. Two days before the surprise of the fort, it was observed that the French were rapidly crossing the canal in two columns, each nearly two thousand strong. The Spaniards betrayed no kind of alarm, but put themselves in readiness to meet the attack. Some English officers who were there, advised them to reserve their fire till the French should begin to mount the glacis. The troops of the garrison, consisting of the Madrid militia, and the Regiment San Martial, implicitly followed this advice—they waited till the French ascended the crest of the glacis; they then poured upon them a fire of grape and musketry, which made them give way; and then, assisted by their English friends, they dashed into the canal after them, and repulsed the two columns with the bayonet, wading up to their necks in water. It might be supposed that with such defenders the Trocadero was safe; yet two nights afterwards it was taken almost without resistance, under circumstances the most humiliating.

On the night, or rather morning, of its capture, about half past two, a loud shrieking was heard in the streets of Cadiz, and women with children in their arms were running about, exclaiming, that "they were sold and betrayed;" that "the French were at the gates." This extraordinary alarm arose from the circumstance of several boats being seen to approach the Isla, close to Puntales, while by the light of the fire from the batteries and some gun-brigs, soldiers were seen disembarking in great numbers. A cry was at the same time heard that the Trocadero was taken. An immense mob immediately collected, and beset the government house, where the Prime Minister Calatrava, and his colleague Manzanares, were in deliberation. The Ministers soon appeared at the windows, and a spokesman was appointed by the mob, who all remained perfectly silent while he stated the object of their assembling. He said, they did not come to disturb or frighten the ministers; they came solely for justice; they had heard that the Trocadero was taken; they wanted to know whether its capture was owing to treachery, cowardice or neglect. If it was owing to any of these causes, they demanded the punishment of the offenders. The Ministers Calatrava answered, that all he knew was from report, that the Trocadero was taken; but the cause of that deplorable catastrophe he did not know. He would, however, immediately institute an inquiry among the soldiers who were arriving from that garrison, and would in the morning acquaint them with the result. For the present he bade them in the name of the law, to depart to their homes. The mob cheered him, and immediately dispersed.

Calatrava and Manzanares then began their inquiry among the soldiers who had escaped, and after an investigation which lasted all night, they collected the following facts:—It appeared that a guard, consisting of a Lieutenant and about forty men, were in that part of the fortress which was most accessible from the canal. The men, who had been harassed with constant labor for several days, and had not the proper relief, became completely exhausted, and it is believed fell asleep. About two in the morning, it being exceedingly dark, the French crossed the canal, having their allies, the Spanish Urras, in their front. The noise, in some degree inseparable from the movement of so large a body of men, just served to arouse a little the attention of the sleepy garrison; but their alarm subsided when they heard themselves carelessly addressed in the Spanish tongue with the phrase of "Don't disturb yourselves; we are all friends." So reassured, they laid themselves down, and it was not until after some time that they saw a body of men in the garrison far outnumbering themselves. They took the alarm; the bugle sounded to arms; and presently a body of their friends came up and fired, but being addressed in Spanish by their opponents, who asked them in affected astonishment how they could fire on their comrades, they became embarrassed; and in an instant the confusion was rendered incurable by the arrival of a large body of French troops. Thus in the confusion resistance was impossible, and the French with scarcely any loss took possession of the fortress.

When the mob met the next day before Calatrava's house, he told them this story, adding that the Lieutenant through whose

negligence this fatal event had happened, had been killed by the first shot; the mob then quietly dispersed. Besides, the good disposition of the inhabitants of Cadiz, of the militia of Madrid, which were staunch to a man, and of the regular troops who had given no ground for suspicion, there were other circumstances which to outward appearance gave hope that Cadiz would hold out, at least for a month or two. The town was amply supplied with provisions; before the taking of Santi Petri, the passage from Gibraltar to Cadiz was performed with such ease and with so little risk, that the rate of insurance seldom exceeded 24 and never 3 per cent. Even after the taking of Santi Petri, owing partly to a change in the winds, and chiefly to the extremely bad seamanship of the French, vessels could go in and out of the harbour of Cadiz with scarcely any risk. And yet with all these advantages Cadiz has fallen without a blow! To what is this to be ascribed? To no want of courage, as we have shown, in the people; to no want of courage or of honesty in their Government: for braver and honest men than Calatrava, Valdez and Alva, do not exist; but to the utter ignorance of all necessary details of business, to sluggishness of character, to want of forecast, and what will appear incredible, but which was the consequence of the foregoing defects, their absolute want of information as to the events daily happening in every part of Spain. Add to this, they were for the most part the dupes of Ferdinand's affected protestations of liberalism, or, if they suspected him, were afraid to act upon their suspicions.

Ferdinand who is by no means the dolt that he has been supposed to this country to be, was all along playing a deep and cunning game. After his arrival in Cadiz, he pretended to have changed his opinions on the subject of the Constitution; he professed the greatest dislike of the conduct of the French, and affected to fear that the Duke d'Angouleme wanted to be King of Spain. The Ministers were weak enough to be the dupes of this artifice, though he was every day doing what ought to have excited their suspicions. He never went out, but walked for several hours every day on the terrace at the top of the palace, where he had erected a tower from which he was constantly looking out with a telescope. Among his amusements he daily let fly a number of paper kites of various colours.—Those who were best acquainted with his character, suggested that this was not done for amusement, but by way of signal to the enemy. One day a circumstance happened that seemed to carry conviction on this point. Five batteries led, on the previous evening, been erected—two to the left, & three to the right of the palace. Ferdinand was seen the next morning to let fly five kites—two to the left, and three to the right.—The circumstance was mentioned to the Ministers: they said they could not interfere with the King's amusement; and it was not till after a long remonstrance they consented, by way of disconcerting the supposed plan of the King, to let fly from the house kite after kite, whenever his Majesty was amusing himself with that extraordinary pastime. The day after this was done, the king desisted from this mode of amusement, or of communication.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Legislature of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Petitions and memorials presented.—From Jacob Vandyke, of Middlesex, for the conveyance of land; from the Evesham Association, Burlington co. for a law to vest the estates of habitual drunkards in guardians; from the same to prevent tavern keepers selling spirituous liquors on the first day of the week; on the subject of the Delaware and Raritan canal; from Sussex, to encourage the formation of uniform companies; from the Burlington association for ensuring houses from loss or damage by fire, for an act of incorporation—read and severally committed.

Mr Griffith from the com. on the subject of the expense of printing and publishing the reports of the supreme court, reported that the same had been attended with great expense to the public and little benefit, more especially since the almost entire discontinuance of certioraries under the late law which greatly diminishes those cases in the supreme court; the com. are of opinion that the printing of these reports ought to be discontinued, whereby an expense of more than 1200 dollars per ann. will be saved.—The expense of the last year was \$1363 25 and would if not prevented by legislative interference amount to a like sum the present—the com. therefore recommend a repeal of the act authorizing the printing of said reports at the public expense.

The sup. to the act establishing the militia system, and that to incorporate the Jersey Little Falls manufacturing company, passed the house.

The sup. to the militia system (authorizing the formation of uniform battalions and the loan of the state arms) was passed 24 to 18, all the members from Cumberland voting in the affirmative. It is not expected that this bill will pass council.

No 4 of unfinished business, relative to Fish baskets in the Delaware, was taken up and committed to Maxwell, White and Coryell.

The bill respecting minors (to exempt them from training) was taken up and negatived 24 to 19. *Ayes*, Beatty, Dayton, Dow, Elmer, Sp. Estell, Ewing, Griffith, Hough, D. Johnston, R. G. Johnson, Lloyd, Mann, Newman, Randolph, C. Stratton, I. Stratton, Swing, White, Woolman, *Nays*, Ackerson, Brittin, Chandler, Christie, Clifford, Conover, Coryell, Drake, Kline, Maxwell, D. Miller, S. B. Miller, Moiro, M'Dowell, Pennington, Schenck, Smith, Stout, Stryker, Teasdale, Townsend, Walling, Westervelt, Woodhull.

A message from council informed that they had passed a bill to divorce

James Sigler, jun. from his wife Elizabeth; also, that to build a bridge over Bass river; and the sup. to the Salem steam mill act, each with amendments—read and ordered second reading.—Adjourned to three o'clock.

Three o'clock the house met.

Petitions were presented for the repeal of the act preventing fish baskets in the Delaware; from the sureties of Peter Gordon, late treasurer, to be exonerated from the payment of their bond; from the New Jersey association for the insurance of houses from loss by fire, for an act of incorporation—read and committed.

Mr. Dayton reported a bill sup. to the election law, read and ordered to be printed; & Mr. Stratton the bill to exempt the estates of tenants by courtesy from liability of sale by execution without amendment, ordered to be printed.

The house took up the amendments made by council to the sup. to the Salem Steam mill act. On the question of agreeing to the first amendment, which was to strike out the proviso requiring the Bank to stop its operations in one year after the operations of the mill shall be discontinued: the ayes and noes were as follows—*Ayes*, Ackerson, Brittin, Chandler, Christie, Coryell, Dayton, Dow, Drake, Ewing, Lloyd, Monro, Newman, Pennington, Randolph, Schenck, Stout, Stryker, Teasdale, Walling, Westervelt, 20. *Nays*, Beatty, Clifford, Elmer, Sp. Estell, Hough, D. Johnston, R. G. Johnson, Kline, Mann, Maxwell, D. Miller, S. B. Miller, M'Dowell, Smith, C. Stratton, I. Stratton, Swing, Townsend, White, Woolman, 20. So the amendment was disagreed to.

The speaker laid before the house the bond of the Treasurer, Charles Parker, for the ensuing year.

The bill relative to the new township of Centreville in Salem county, was taken up and passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Beatty, the house reconsidered their vote of disagreement to the amendments of Council to the sup. to the Salem Steam Mill, and the question being again taken on agreeing to strike out the proviso the votes were, *Ayes*, Ackerson, Brittin, Chandler, Christie, Clifford, Conover, Coryell, Dayton, Dow, Drake, Ewing, Lloyd, Maxwell, Monro, Newman, Pennington, Randolph, Schenck, Stout, Stryker, Teasdale, Walling and Westervelt, 23. *Nays*, Beatty, Elmer, Sp. Estell, Hough, D. Johnston, R. G. Johnson, Kline, Mann, D. Miller, S. B. Miller, Smith, C. Stratton, I. Stratton, Swing, Townsend, White, Woodhull and Woolman, 18. So the amendment of Council was agreed to.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 13.

Petitions presented.—From inhabitants of Hunte-don and Sussex for the repeal of the law prohibiting fish baskets in the Delaware; from Somerset for a law to suppress tipping houses; from Ann Stoll of Sussex, for a divorce—read and referred.

Mr. Lloyd, from com. reported a bill to authorize the Board of Freeholders of Monmouth, to build a bridge over Matawan Creek.

Mr. White from the com. to whom was referred the petition of B. Tomlinson for authority to clear out the north branch of Timber Creek, reported that after hearing the petitioner and those opposed to the measure, the committee deemed it inexpedient to grant the request of the petitioner, which was agreed to by the house.

A message from council informed that they had passed the bill sup. to the act to authorize the erection of a bridge over the Passaic near the Dutch Church, without amendment.

Mr. Hough presented a petition from the heirs of Wm. Ashbridge, dec. for authority to sell real estate late of said deceased—committed.

The house took up the report of the committee recommending a discontinuance of the publication of the law reports at the expense of the state, and agreed to the same; and Mr. Griffith with leave presented a bill sup. to the act for the publication of Law Reports, passed March 12, 1806.

The house took up the bill sup. to the act incorporating the Salem Steam-Mill and Banking Company, with the amendments made by Council, agreed to the same and ordered the bill to be engrossed. [This bill passed the house in the afternoon, 27 to 16.]

The sup. to the act relative to the new township of Centreville in Salem county; and the bill to amend the act to authorize the building of a bridge over Bass river, passed the house.

The petition of the Sureties of the late Treasurer, to be exonerated from payment of their bond, was com. to Messrs D. Johnson, Ewing and J. B. Miller.

Mr. Woodhull proposed a resolution for a committee to enquire respecting the fees allowed, or taken, by judicial or executive officers concerned in the administration of justice in any of the courts of this state, agreed to and com. to Messrs Woodhull, Griffith & Kline.

The bill sup. to the act respecting roads was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Dayton, moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of altering the 6th section of the act incorporating the Medical Society of New Jersey—agreed to and Messrs Dayton, Swing and Woodhull appointed.

Mr. Griffith gave notice that on Tuesday next he would call up the bill sup. to the act against usury.

Mr. Kline presented a bill respecting Trustees, read and committed.

Mr. Teasdale called up the bill to divide the county of Sussex, which was made the order of the day of Saturday next, and the hearing of parties.—Adjourned to three o'clock.

Three o'clock the house met.

Mr. Dow presented a petition from Ann Jackson of Essex county for a divorce from her husband—committed.

Mr. D. Miller reported a bill for the support of the government of the state; Mr. Christie a bill sup. to the act respecting Inns and Taverns, and Mr. D. Johnson from com. on that subject, a further sup. to the act incorporating the George-Town and Franklin Turnpike—read and ordered 2d reading.

Mr. Lloyd presented petitions for the reduction of the rate of interest; also for an act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors on the sabbath.

Mr. Teasdale reported a bill to raise the sum of—thousand dollars for the year 1824.

The bill from C. to divorce Jas. Sigler was read a second time, and after hearing testimony thereon, postponed.

Mr. Dayton proposed a resolution for a Legislative recommendation to the members of Congress from this State, to promote such measures as may be deemed expedient and useful for the encouragement of domestic Manufactures—laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Dow, a com. was appointed to enquire what alterations are necessary in the act on the subject of Lunacy.

Mr. White presented a bill to direct the manner of selecting jurors—Adjourned.

Friday, Nov. 14.

Petitions presented.—From inhabitants of the state for a law to authorize a canal to unite the waters of the Delaware and Raritan; from Gloucester county for a law to authorize an election for the purpose of determining the expediency of erecting a new courthouse and determining whether it shall be located at Woodbury or Camden; from the Agricultural Societies of Morris and Essex for the encouragement of such societies and for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture for the state.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the Justices of the Sup. Court, containing a statement of the amount of fees and compensation received by them, as far as ascertained, independent of their stated salaries—laid on the table.

A message from Council informed that they had passed a bill supplementary to the act for the more easy partition of lands; a bill to ascertain the power and authority of the Ordinary and his Surrogates, &c. and the bill from the house to authorize Parmenus Corson to fulfil a certain contract respecting real estate, and the bill to incorporate the Jersey Little Falls company, without amendment.

The bill to amend the act to authorize the draining of low grounds in the vicinity of Newark, passed to be engrossed.

Three o'clock the house met.

Mr. Maxwell from com. reported the bill for the erection of fish baskets in the Delaware, without amendment—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Randolph from com. on the bill from C. to secure to mechanics and others payment for the erection of buildings, reported the same with amendments, which were in part agreed to, when the first section was struck out and the bill postponed. Mr. Dayton reported a bill sup. to the act to incorporate the Medical Society of this state—read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. D. Johnson moved for a committee of enquiry relative to the act constituting courts for the trial of small causes, and the several supplements thereto. Messrs Johnson, Beatty and Dayton were appointed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Dayton, recommending the subject of our Manufactures to the attention of the members of Congress from this state, was called up and ordered a 2d reading.

The bill sup. to the act concerning sheriffs, was taken up, amended and postponed. Adjourned.

Saturday, Nov. 15.

Petitions—were presented from Essex for a new township in that county; from Burlington and Gloucester, for a law to prohibit the employment of more than one net in a fishing pool in the Delaware; from Bergen for a law to authorize horse racing; from New-Barbadoes, in Bergen, for a new township to be called the township of Rutherford; which were severally read and committed.

Mr. Ewing proposed three resolutions, with a preamble, for the consideration of the house, giving the Thanks of the Legislature to the Commissioners of the Northern Canal, for the zeal and industry they had displayed, in prosecuting the important business assigned them—and to Dewitt Clinton and several other gentlemen, from New York, who had assisted in the Survey—Laid on the table.

The house went into com. of the whole, Mr. Woodhull in the chair—(the members of Council attending) to hear counsel on the question of the division of the county of Sussex. [The pleadings of counsel with the exhibition of documents, occupied the remainder of the day.]

Monday, Nov. 10.

Several petitions on local subjects were presented, read and referred to committees.

Mr. Hough reported a bill respecting the sale of the estate of Wm. Ashbridge, read & ordered 2d reading.

The bill to secure mechanics, &c. in Trenton, was taken up and re-committed. Adjourned to two o'clock.

Two o'clock the house met.

Mr. M'Dowell from the committee reported a sup. to the act incorporating the Princeton Theological Seminary. This bill vests the property in trustees in case the legislature should repeal the act of incorporation.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Woodhull in the chair, on the bill for the division of Sussex. The parties were heard on this bill by counsel. Messrs. Hornblower and Wall for a division, and Miller and Halsey against a division. Hornblower and Miller were heard on Saturday. Halsey having gone through, the house adjourned till 7 in the evening, when Mr Wall was heard, and closed the argument. Much learning and ability were displayed on both sides of the question. The result is doubtful.

STATE PRISON.

It appears from the statement of the keeper and inspectors of the state prison that this institution has cost the state during the past year \$6,015 66, per the following statement, viz.

Paid out for provisions consumed	\$2378 28
Do. for clothing	807 60
Do. for furniture	135 51
Do. for incidentals	231 99
Do. for salaries	3830 00
	7383 38

Profit rec'd from nail factory account	\$687 04
do. cordwainers do.	433 41
do. weaving do.	95 82
do. plaister do.	47 73
do. coopering do.	32 48
do. interest do.	71 24
	1,367 72
	6,015 66

Making the average expense \$63 32 for each prisoner, calculating an average of 95 for the past year. The number now in confinement is 91, of the following descriptions:

Americans 80	White men 67
English 4	Black men 22
Irish 5	Man slave 1
Scotch 1	Woman slave 1
Dutch 1	
	91

In the cells	22	Under the age of 15	1
At hard labor	69	do	25 29
		Over 25	52
		do. 50	9
			91

First time sentenced	77
Second sentence	13
Third do.	1
	91

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's office, Trenton, Nov. 7, 1823. His excellency the commander in chief, has been pleased to appoint WILLIAM B. EWING, esq. deputy quarter master general of the 1st division; and WESTLEY P. HUNT, esq. deputy quarter master general of the 4th division, N. J. militia—each, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

ZACH. ROSSELL, Adj't general.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1823.

DRD In this town, on the 8th inst. Mr. Abel Corson, in the 65th year of his age, and perhaps the oldest ship carpenter in the county.

At Port Elizabeth on the 13th inst. by the falling of a tree, Mr. Abraham Price, aged about 60 years. Verdict of the jury, "that he came to his death by accident in the falling of a tree across his shoulders and neck." He was an honest and respectable man.

At his residence, on Jones' Island, Fairfield township, on the 20th inst. Mr. David Harris, aged about 60 years—for many years a ruling elder of the Presbyterian congregation of that place.

A few days since, in Downs township, Mr. Henry Webb, a respectable citizen and an honest man.

Lately, in Monmouth county, James Mott, esq. in his 85 year. Mr. M. was formerly for many years Treasurer of the state, and subsequently a representative in congress.

In Anderson county, Pa. at an advanced age, Dr. William Crawford, a few years since a representative in congress.

Advertisements omitted this week shall be inserted in our next.

The legislative proceedings of Tuesday, are omitted for want of room.

We shall in our next, furnish any remarks we may receive, on the agricultural meeting which was held in this town on Tuesday last. As most of those interested were present, anxiety on the subject is not on tiptoe.

We have not received the Trenton True American regularly since a week or two before the meeting of the legislature. We might have made a similar complaint for two years past. At all times it is interesting, but at such a period it is more than usually so. We should be glad to know who was in fault.

Beware of Imposition.—We have received a letter from Joshua Brick, Esq. of Port-Elizabeth, in this county, which states that a person calling himself Sebastian Phillippe, made his appearance in that place on the 18th inst. He called himself a Spaniard, from the city of Valparaiso, in South America; and had with him a printed statement of calamities said to have been sustained by him during the late earthquake in that city. This document has, attached to it, what he represented as a regular seal and certificate, testifying to the truth of his statement, and also the certificate of Capt. Stephen Santerre, of the brig Swan, of Philadelphia, with whom he said he came passenger. Upon examination before Judge Brick he was discovered to be an impostor, that he could not speak the Spanish, and that he was supposed to be an Italian, as he spoke that and the French languages imperfectly. He had been about 10 days from Philadelphia, during which time he had got about \$100. on his charity book. He was about 28 years of age. His consular certificate being dated Oct. 2, 1823; caused him to be instantly suspected, as Valparaiso is in the Province of Chili, on the Pacific Ocean, from which, to this place, usually takes from 100 to 125 days. While a mittimus was making out for him he escaped from the person who had him in charge and got off. It is supposed there is a gang of these *alms soliciting impostors* travelling the country, and printers of newspapers would do well to put the public on their guard. The printed document we shall give in our next, as we had not room for it in this number.

The bill to favor Uniform Companies throughout the state, by the loan of the public arms, &c. passed the House of Assembly on Friday the 14th inst. On being sent to council, it was defeated by the following resolution.

En. Mr. Vice President has this month offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:—Whereas it appears that the state of New Jersey have received from the U. S.

their whole proportion of public arms, and that about 5,000 stand, with their appropriate equipments remain in the arsenal of the state.

Resolved, that council deem it inexpedient under any regulations to suffer the said arms to be loaned, conveying it best to compare with the interest of the state, that said arms, now in good order, remain in said arsenal to arm and equip any detachment of militia which any unforeseen emergencies may call forth.

For agreeing to said resolution, Messrs. Dill, Cook, Thompson, Cavanaugh, & Vice President. Against said resolution, Messrs. Zabriske, McChesney, Bowne, Seeley. Some were absent. Newbold and Kaighn did not vote.

The following letter was received from a friend whom we highly esteem. It was not intended for publication, but we have been permitted, at our solicitation, to give it an insertion.

Mr. CLARKE,
I perceive by the alterations between the editors of the Observer and the Whig, that the public are going to be disturbed by a controversy, by which they cannot be profited, and in which none but the foolish will take an interest. This should not be, and I am glad you do not keep it up with that spirit which is evidently manifested by your neighbor, who certainly, as a writer, possesses no merit, and whose only hope depends on such practices. I should suppose you need not such aids in a virtuous community. The example is pernicious, and a venal Press always attaches itself to demagogues and factionists. I am glad to perceive that, except on one subject, (the agricultural,) you never were the aggressor, and in that I hear of no one who censures you. The public looks for more from you than it does from your neighbor—I trust you will not disappoint them.

Yours, very sincerely,
17th Nov. 1823.

The writer of the above letter, and the public, are informed, that there neither is, nor ever was, as we have stated on a former occasion, any "altercation" between us and our neighbor. We have never, since he commenced his business among us, in one instance, directly addressed him. This is an honor he cannot boast of—it is one which is not intended until there is, in our opinion, some improvement in his literary taste—to say nothing of his moral principles. We are not guilty of recrimination. We do not fling back at him his own words, or re-organise his ideas—principally too in his own language, to rebut him, as he does Teamster and us. We do not impute to our neighbour the authorship of any of his essays, though we do not say he would be willing to write them if he could. Neither do we censure him for appropriating to himself, as he does, the language addressed by "Teamster" to "A Freeman" and "A Philanthropist," thereby identifying himself with those writers! We have in a few instances only, spoken of him in connection with others, and then it was unavoidable. The public in looking for more from us than from our neighbor, shall not be disappointed. We can explain ourselves without the aid of notes of admiration, and we can do it ourselves, without the aid of "A Freeman," who, as reports say, wishes it to be believed that he not only wrote those essays so signed, but even all the editorial remarks of importance in the Observer. The principal antipathy of "A Freeman" & Co. to us is because we did not permit them to abuse whom they would with impunity. We would have pleased them had we refused admittance to any reply in our paper to their outrages. The Observer cannot make the public doubt either our consistency or veracity. To mention publicly the facts to which we alluded in our last remarks would bring in the names of both our friends and enemies, and create unpleasant feelings between neighbors who now live at peace, but which, if the silly wishes of the editor of whom we speak were gratified, he well knows it would interrupt. If the public here did not well know to what we alluded, we should have been silent—but they do. While we continue to act as we have done, we shall fear no consequences—and such is our intention. If the editor of the Observer plants a tree he must reap the fruits of it. When he opens the columns of his paper to abuse private, professional, or public characters; or any class of our fellow citizens, or, in short, any individual in this district who has any character at all, he must bear the consequences—however, when he has done so, let him not, in the language of Scripture, "wipe his mouth and say he has done no wickedness." Teamster informs us he has always in his hand "a rod for the fool's back,"—and Teamster shall only be admitted into our columns, (we pledge our word for this,) when that rod is merited. In the eye of the Observer, no man is unprejudiced who is not his particular friend, and his incapacity to discover any thing improper in "A Freeman," & Co. is evidence that the act was not both improper and iniquitous. We think, from what we know of him, that he is no judge.

It will be seen that the affairs of Spain have come to a crisis. The constitutional power is dissolved, and despotism has again lifted its sceptre over that unfortunate people. How long such a state of things will last it is impossible to conjecture, but that it will not be of long duration we may reasonably suppose from the spirit of the people. If moderation and liberal institutions are established by the reigning power, the people may be lulled into quiet, but it will be fatal

to liberty. This will not be established unless the odium of the nation is raised by cruelty and oppression. The regency is dissolved by the liberation of the king. What course he will adopt we may well conjecture, when it is known, that in a royal order issued by him at Xeres, he gave himself entirely up to the spiritual direction of the canon of the cathedral of Toledo, his former confessor and political adviser, and also when it is known that he has re-established the Inquisition at Valladolid.

There appears throughout this country to be an universal anxiety on account of the fate of Riego. How this patriot can be executed, consistent with the king's proclamation, is to us a mystery. Reports are in circulation, that he has made disclosures to government, implicating certain persons of exalted rank in France and Spain, on account of which his life has been spared; this is quite improbable, we rather think he has been pardoned because he has been included in the king's general amnesty, proclaimed before he left Cadiz. Whether Mina, Milans, Llabera, and others now under arms will submit is uncertain. The change of power, seconded by the French armies, may compel them to give up the contest as hopeless.

The French entered Cadiz on the 31 of October. The King had left it on the 1st.—Gold is supposed to have achieved the victory and not French valour. The militia were faithful to the last, but their commanders were not as true as their cause. The city capitulated and marched out with the honors of war. Before the entry of the French, the leading members of the Cortes had escaped to Gibraltar. It is generally thought that Ferdinand cannot long maintain peace without French soldiers to preserve it. The Spanish officers are permitted to wear their swords. The king has promised something like a constitution, and this is proof that he believes a constitutional spirit generally prevails.

Cardinal Della Genga was elected Pope on 27th Sept. and has taken the title of Leo XII. He is an Italian.

The King of Portugal and his son Don Michael, was lately invested with the order of the Holy Ghost!

The Albanians have abandoned the Pacha of Scutor, and taken part with the Greeks.

The government of Great Britain has appointed three consuls to South America,—for Chili, Buenos Ayres and Mexico; another for Columbia would be appointed.

Fifty thousand French are to remain in Spain until the establishment of the King's government—and until the inquisition had set its furnaces in blast to roast patriots and heretics. Mina continues in arms, and has written a letter to the governor of Figueras that if a hair of Riego's head should fall (he has been sentenced to be executed,) he would put to death one French General, two Bishops, and several superior officers who were prisoners in his hands. He pledges himself for the faithfulness of Milans, Llobera and Roten. This is like Mina himself.

A terrible insurrection has broken out in Upper Egypt.
The reports from Greece are in some degree an affset against the Constitutional disasters in Spain, but it appears that the Emperors of Austria and Russia are soon to have a meeting to settle the affairs of that country. This is gloomy intelligence; we are sorry to hear it. Austria has put down Italy; France has subdued Spain, and there can be little doubt that Alexander wants to have his turn next at putting down the Greeks. In doing this it is more than probable he will do more—sieve on all he can get hold of among both Greeks and Turks, and become master of the whole south and east of Europe.

In our Advertising columns we have inserted, "Proposals for Publishing by Subscription, Stackhouse's Complete Body of Speculative and Practical Divinity." We have been induced to offer this work for patronage to the American Public, by the earnest solicitation of a number of highly respectable clerical gentlemen, of different persuasions, as well as by others who have been anxious, not only to obtain copies themselves, but also to see an edition of this valuable standard work circulated in the United States. That sufficient patronage might be secured, and that all classes might be enabled to possess themselves of copies, we have fixed the publishing price as low as possible. It is not more than two thirds the price of those Theological works we have examined which have lately been issued by Booksellers throughout our country, and much less than the price at which stock books can well be sold. Its portable form gives it a decided advantage over the English editions usually imported, they being generally an unwieldy folio, and, as we are informed, when regularly purchased, comes at sixteen dollars.

Stackhouse's Body of Divinity is one of those standard works of high reputation which has passed, through many editions in Great Britain, without having been published, or we believe, previous to this, even offered for publication in the United States.—While it has been in demand by our clergy and fellow citizens to some extent, it has contributed its full proportion, by its high price, to exhaust the wealth of our country

and tax our fellow citizens that they might enjoy the advantages of its perusal. It is one of those works which, it would seem, has been compiled for the benefit of all classes and sects of people, rather than for the purpose of exciting sectarian patronage by the advocacy of sectarian opinions. While the author presents to his readers the opposing doctrinal sentiments of Orthodox Theologians, with all the impartiality of a writer whose sole object was the investigation of truth, without palliation or disguise, he gives his own sentiments with all the amiableness of a Christian, and all the eloquence of a man who is conscious that his opinions are correct and that he understands them. While it must be admitted that he inclines to the Armenian side of the controversy, it should at the same time be said,—so ingeniously, liberally and impartially has he stated the opinions of others—that in many instances he might be complained of as giving the best argument to his opponents. This has caused his Theological works to be favorably received by all denominations of Christians, and made his name respected as a man of real piety and learning.

While few in this country, except Divines, are in possession of Stackhouse's Body of Divinity, its reputation is generally known among the reading class of the community. It seldom happens that a work of such real merit and value is presented to the public for patronage. Should this attempt succeed, it is not likely another edition will soon again be offered, as the present demand will be satisfied—should it fail, it is hardly to be expected that another will soon be made.

Those Clergymen throughout the United States who are desirous to obtain copies of this work, are respectfully requested to forward their names as early as possible. Clergymen in country places and villages may do so, themselves, and the community among whom they are located, an essential benefit, by encouraging its sale and promoting its subscription. There are many students and readers of Theology who would doubtless be glad of the opportunity to subscribe, if they knew of the intended publication, or if they were invited to do so.—No more copies than those subscribed for, will be put to press—and the work shall be executed in a style which, it is hoped, will fully equal public expectation.

Printers of Newspapers in distant places for whom in times past we have advertised; and others who are willing to bring us in debt in future by like courtesy—by publishing in their respective papers for a few times either our Prospectus, or a notice of it, and by taking subscribers for us, shall not only receive the copies to which their subscription may entitle them, but by sending us one of their papers with such advertisement, we shall hold ourselves in readiness, on demand, to return the favour, by publishing for them in the Whig.

The PHILADELPHIA RECORDER—a very valuable and well edited weekly religious sheet, published under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by S. Potter & Co.—before copying our prospectus into that paper, (which they did at full length,) made the following prefatory remarks:—

"We have read with much pleasure, the proposals of Mr. J. Clarke, of Bridgeton, West New Jersey, to publish by subscription, Stackhouse's Complete Body of Divinity. This work should be in the Library, not only of every Clergyman belonging to the Church, but likewise of every candidate for Holy Orders. It is recommended by the Holy of Bishops, to the particular attention of the Theological students, in the course of Ecclesiastical studies, which they established in 1804. We hail the proposals of Mr. Clarke with much gratification, and trust he will be so greatly encouraged as to be induced to present to the American public, editions of most of the standard works of our church. It is surely high time that Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, and Pearson on the Creed, were also widely circulated throughout the United States."

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 a 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 merchant; and those denominations of Christians whose pretensions have not been supported by a widely extended and numerous fraternity have been compelled to coalesce, 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 edition.

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.

SALE OF LAND.

In pursuance of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale, at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 27th day of December next,

At 2 o'clock P. M. at the Hotel in Bridgeton, all that part of the farm, commonly known by the name of the Simon Souder farm, situate in the township of Hopewell, in the county aforesaid, which in the division thereof was set off to Simon Souder, containing fourteen acres and a half. The buildings consist of a Dwelling House and Barn.

For further particulars apply to
DANIEL ELMER,
Guardian.

October 18.—Nov. 22. 152 ts

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

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

Tailoring Business

In all its branches.—He will also keep on hand

Ready-Made Clothing

Of every description, together with a handsome assortment of

PLAID CLOAKS

Of the first quality—either ready made, or will be made by order for ladies and gentlemen at the shortest notice. Also a good assortment of seasonal

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

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

William Crooks.
Bridgeton, Nov. 22. 152 4t

NOTICE.

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

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the 17th day of December next.

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county aforesaid, at the inn of Lavy Foster, in the Middle Township, the two-elevenths of one half of the Plantation supposed to contain one hundred and twelve acres, whereon Samuel Eldridge now lives, situate on the Sea shore, in the township and county aforesaid, joining lands of Robert M. Holmes & others. Also a Lot of Bush Land, supposed to contain four acres more or less, near the premises. Late the property of Eli Eldridge, deceased. Conditions made known at the time of sale by

Stilwell Hildreth, Adm'r.
October 16.—Nov. 22. 152 4t

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Tuesday, the 23d day of December 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, joins Lebanon Run, land of Jonathan Fithian and others, contains fifty-six acres and eight perches, more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of William Carter, taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Parker, and to be sold by

Wm R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
October 20.—Nov. 22. 152

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 Leaming,
James Townsend,

Commissioners.
October 30, 1823.—Nov. 8. 150 9t

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

ORCHARD & HERD GRASS SEEDS,

For Sale by
THOS. & CHARLES SHEPARD.
Greenwich, 11th mo. 6th. 150 8t

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.

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 for 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 } Cassemeres.
- single milled black,
- blue, mixed and drab } do.
- Drab and mixed-angora } do.
- Valencia, marseilles, robroy } Vestings.
- and other
- Figured and plain black and } Bombazettes
- colored
- Black Bombazettes.
- Crescians Plaids.
- Black, colored, figured } Canton Crapes.
- and plain
- Figured Grape Robes for Dresses.
- 4-5, 6-7 & 8-4 Crape Shawls.
- Crape Scarfs, figured and plain.
- Large and small Silk Shawls.
- Fancy Gauze, and other do.
- Fancy fig'd bird eye Handkerchiefs.
- Baniana, Flag, Mad- } do.
- ras, Malabar and other } do.
- Senshaw, Lutestrings, Levant- } Silks.
- fine 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.
- 3-6 and 7-4 Linen Table Diaper.
- Figured and plain Book-Muslins.
- do. do. Swiss Mulls & Jacksonets.
- Ladies' Ruffles and Flounces.
- 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. do. Shirtings.
- Wilmington Stripes.
- New York and common do.
- 3-4 and 5-4 Checks.
- 6-4 Linen do.
- 3-4 and 4-4 Bed Ticking.
- Cotton Drillings.
- Table Diaper.
- Cotton warps and fillings, different no's.

SHOES.

- Men's & Boys, thin lined and bound shoes.
- do. do. coarse Boots and shoes.
- Ladies' black, colored, } Morocco.
- heel'd & spring pump, } and shoe sole
- 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.
- Madera, L. P. Penicill, Lisbon, } Whes.
- Samos and Malaga
- Aniseed, Noyou, Perfect } Cordials.
- Love, 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 Biscuits, Crackers,
- Hams, Lard, Pork,
- Macka, el,
- Line 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 J. B. & R. B. Potter), a handsome and general assortment of

Woolen and Cotton Goods,
Together with a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queens-ware, Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Earthen and Stone-ware,
Which will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Bridgeton September 27. 144

Common & Judgment Bonds,
Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

There is a well, and also a spring of good water conveniently situated for use. The Milville furnace and Cumberland works about four miles distant, furnish a good market for the produce of the farm. There are two landings on the premises, one above and the other below the bridge.

Possession will be given next fall; payments made easy. For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN LANING, jun.
August 16. 138 3m

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 2mq

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the city of Trenton, A

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 comprize 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 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.

BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

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, a his estate both real and personal, trust; for the benefit of his creditor 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, Adm.
September 6. 141

NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at Bridgeton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, for the convenience of those who have business to do with him in the Sheriff's Office.

JOHN LANING, jun.
April 12. 120

White Pine Boards

and other LUMBER

POTTERS & WOODRUFF
HAVE FOR SALE,

Pannel white pine boards, 1st common do do 2d do do do Cedar siding plastering lath, Heart boards and scantling, Sap boards, half price do 10,000 good quality 2 feet shingles, White oak posts, &c.

Bridgeton, May 10. 124

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

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

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. } tm

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. } tm

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.		Corrected Weekly.	
com and Fitch,	per lb	\$0	6 to 8
ans	bushel	1 25	scarce
4, mess	barrel	12	13
tick, run of Kiln, M.		6 50	
lter, lump,		14	18
Do. salt, insp.		10	
ndles, tallow dipt		25	24
ffee, W. T. fine gr.		25	24
Do. 2d quality		26	25
Do. Java		8	9
eeese,		32	55
athers, American	lb	7	9
ax, clean		6 75	7 00
reewood, hickory cord		4 75	5 00
Do. oak		2 50	3 00
Do. pine		5 50	6 00
Do. gum logs		3 12	
lour, wheat,	barrel	3 12	
Do. rye		2 50	
Do. corn meal		6	7
lass, wind	100 feet,	1 25	1 20
8 by 10,	bushel	40	50
Grain, wheat		45	40
do. rye		25	33
do. corn		15	
do. oats		10	12
do. bran double	lb.	0 9	0 10
Hams	lb.	14	16
Lard		25	30
Lumber	1000 feet	17	22 50
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch		15	20
do do heart, 1 inch		25	30
do do white pine, pannel		17	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
Oar, rafters		25	
Timber, pine		12	20
do inch spruce		22	25
do oak		17	21
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.		3 50	4
do cypr. 22 inch.		60	
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200		38	18
do lhd. do		24	24
do do red oak		38	60
do barrel, w. oak		25	
Heading, oak		4 00	6 00
Hoops, shaved		0 40	0 45
do rough		25	28
Mackarel,	barrel	75	15 00
Molasses, sug. house gall.		3 50	4 00
do West India		6 50	6 50
Peas	bushel	55	
Pork, Jersey	barrel	5 50	1
Rice, new crop	cwt.	2 50	3 00
Sha. southern	barrel	75	80
Salt, fine	bushel	50	60
do ground		37	40
Seed, clover,		36	35
do herd grass		32	31
do timothy		32	32
Spirits, viz.		7	8
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.		12 00	12 50
do. Penn'a 1st pf.		16	17
Gin, Philad. dist. do		13	14
Rum, New England		9	12
Whiskey, rye		37	34
do apple		15	
Starch	lb.	7	8
Sugar, New Orleans	cwt.	12 00	12 50
do loaf	lb	16	17
do lump		13	14
Tallow, country		8	
Tobacco, Virg. manu.		9	14
do do caven.		37	32
do do large		15	

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.
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 Ithica 2 do.
Orange county Bank, - 2 do.
Catskill Bank, - 1 1/2 do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 1/2 do.
Utica Bank, - 2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica, - 1 1/2 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.
New Brunswick Bank, par.
State Bank at Trenton, - 1 1/2 do.
All others, par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.
Philadelphia Notes, par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, - par.
Lancaster Bank, Easton, do. - par.
German town, Northampton, - par.
Montgomery County, - par.
Harrisburg, - par.
Delaware county at Chester, - par.
Chester county at West Chester, - par.
Newhope Bridge Company, - 35
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, - } 1 do.
Gettysburg, - }
Carlisle Bank, - } do.
Swatara at Harrisburg, - } do.
Pittsburg, - } do.
Greensburg, and Brownsville, 5 do.

DELAWARE NOTES.
Bank of Del. at Wilmington, 1/2 d.
Wilmington and Brandywine, par.
Commercial Bank of Delaware, 1/2
Branch of do. at Milford, - par.
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.
Laurel Bank, - 25

MARYLAND NOTES.
Baltimore Banks, - 1 d.
Baltimore City Bank, - 1 do.
Havre de Grace, - 1 do.
Elkton, - 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, 2 do.
Georgia, generally, 4 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches, 70
OHIO—Chillicothe 5 dis

SUBSCRIPTION'S

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

The Museum of Foreign Science & Literature.

This work is a selection of the best and most entertaining essays and pieces found in the European periodical publications which are received in this country. The price is six dollars a year. It appears monthly.

Christian Advocate,

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

The Wesleyan Repository,

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

For Sale at this office.
Dr. Miller's letters on Uni-

tarism, a very valuable work.
Tull's Husbandry, a late and

SILAS W. SEXTON,

Fashionable Clothier and

Merchant Taylor,
No. 28, MARKET STREET,
Between Front and Second streets, south side, two doors east of Letitia Court,
PHILADELPHIA:

AS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloones, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs, Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c. and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and give his establishment a trial, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

June 21. 130 6m

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland,

will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,