

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. III.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1823.

No. 105.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JOHN CLARKE,
PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE
UNITED STATES.
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

Philadelphia Prices Current. Corrected Weekly.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Bacon and Fitch, per lb. | \$0.9 to 1.0 |
| Beans, bushel | 1 25 scarce |
| Beef, mess, barrel | 10 12 |
| Brick, run of Kiln, M. | 6 50 |
| Bristles, American lb. | scarce |
| Butter, lump, | 14 18 |
| Do. salt, insp. | 12 15 |
| Candles, tallow dip | 11 |
| Coffee, W. I. fine gr. | 26 27 |
| Do. 2d quality | 25 |
| Do. Java | 26 27 |
| Do. mixed qual. | 24 26 |
| Cheese, | 8 9 |
| Cider, best, barrel | 1 50 |
| Feathers, American lb. | 32 35 |
| Flax, clean | 11 12 |
| Firwood, hickory cord | 7 7 50 |
| Do. oak | 5 00 5 50 |
| Do. pine | 3 50 4 00 |
| Do. gum logs | 5 50 |
| Flour, wheat, barrel | 6 30 |
| Do. rye | 4 25 |
| Do. corn meal | 3 50 |
| Glass, wind | |
| 8 by 10, 100 feet | 6 7 |
| 10 by 12 | 7 75 |
| Grain, wheat, bushel | 1 25 1 30 |
| do. rye | 75 80 |
| do. corn | 65 70 |
| do. oats | 35 43 |
| do. bran double | 30 |
| Hams, lb. | 10 12 |
| Iron, in bars, ton | 95 100 |
| do sheet | 165 170 |
| do ho. l. large | 128 130 |
| do do small | 140 |
| do rod | 125 130 |
| do hol. ware | 80 90 |
| Lard, lb. | 0 9 0 10 |
| Lumber, 1000 feet | |
| Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch | 14 00 16 |
| do do heart, 1 to 2 | 25 30 |
| do do white pine, panel | 25 30 |
| do do do common | 17 50 22 50 |
| Scantling pine, 1000 | 15 20 |
| do heart do | 25 30 |
| do sap do | 10 scarce |
| Lath, oak | 8 |
| Oar, rafters | 20 25 |
| Timber, pine | 12 20 |
| do inc. spruce | 22 25 |
| do oak | 17 21 |
| Shingles, cedar, 3 ft. | 4 4 50 |
| do. cyp. 22 inch. | 70 |
| Staves, pine, 19 10 | 38 |
| do do oak | 25 |
| do barrel, oak | 24 |
| Heading, oak | 38 60 |
| Hoops, shaved | 26 |
| do rough | |
| Mackerel, barrel | 3 50 5 50 |
| Molasses, su. h use gall. | 0 48 0 50 |
| do do India | 27 33 |
| Nails, cut, all sizes, lb. | 7 10 |
| Oil, sperm, gall. | 89 |
| Peas, bushel | 75 |
| Pork, Jersey, barrel | 11 50 12 00 |
| Rice, new crop cwt. | 3 3 50 |
| Shad, sout. cr. barrel | 6 5 |
| Salt, fine, bushel | 55 |
| do ground | |
| Seed, clover, | 7 00 |
| do herd grass | |
| do timothy | 3 50 4 00 |
| Segars, Spanish, 1000 | 6 16 |
| do American | 1 75 |
| Shot, all sizes, cwt. | 9 50 |
| Spirits, viz. | |
| Brandy, Pe. ch 4th pf. gall. | 80 90 |
| do. Pen. 1st pf. | 65 75 |
| Gin, Philad. dist. do | 41 45 |
| Rum, New England | 38 40 |
| Whiskey, rye | 30 31 |
| do apple | 28 30 |
| Starch, lb. | 6 8 |
| Sugar, New Orleans, cwt. | 11 50 13 00 |
| do loaf | 16 18 |
| do lump | 14 15 |
| Tallow, country | 9 10 |
| Tobacco, Virg. manu. | 7 10 |
| do do green | 27 32 |
| do do spun fine | 25 30 |
| do do large | 15 |
| Wax, bees, yellow | 33 35 |
| do white | 50 54 |

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, out of the court of Chancery of New Jersey to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue,

On Tuesday, the twenty first day of January next,

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

At the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton.

The two following described tracts of Land, situate in the township of Maurice River. The first joins land of Daniel Robinson, Mordeca Lewis, the Cumberland and Cape May meadow company and others, containing three hundred and fifty six and a half acres, more or less. The second joins land of John Chambers, the Bingham land and others, being the northern part of a larger tract which John R. Coates granted to John L. Howell. A further description will be given on the day of sale.

Seized as the property of Anna Howell, Samuel L. Howell, John L. Howell, and others, and taken in execution at the suit of Sarah Sparkes, Henry Sparkes, and Isaac Wainwright, executors of Richard F. Sparkes, complainants, and to be sold by

John Lanier, Jun. Sheriff.

Nov. 12—Dec. 14. 103

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| U. S. Branch Bank Notes, | 2 p. c. dis. |
| Banks in New Hampshire, | 2 |
| Boston Banks, | 1 do. |
| Massachusetts Banks generally, | 1 1/2 a 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. |
| Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, | no sale. |
| Albany Banks, | 1 p. c. dis. |
| Troy Banks, | 1 do. |
| Mohawk Bank in Stenectady, | 1 do. |
| Lansingburg Bank, | 1 do. |
| Newburg Bank, | 1 1/2 do. |
| Newburg branch, at Ithaca | 2 do. |
| Orange county Bank, | 1 do. |
| Catskill Bank, | 1 1/2 do. |
| Bank of Columbia at Hudson, | 1 1/2 do. |
| Albany Bank, | 1 1/2 do. |
| Columbia receivables, | 1 do. |
| Utica Bank, | 2 do. |
| Ontario Bank at Utica, | 1 1/2 do. |
| Plattsburg Bank | 3 do. |

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| New Brunswick Bank | 3 p. c. dis. |
| State Bank at Trenton | 1 p. c. do. |
| All others | par. |

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Philadelphia Notes, | par. |
| Farmers Bank at Lancaster | par. |
| Lancaster Bank, | par. |
| Easton, | par. |
| Germantown, | par. |
| Northampton, | par. |
| Montgomery County, | par. |
| Harrisburg, | par. |
| Delaware county at Chester, | par. |
| Chester county at West Chester, | par. |
| Newhope Bridge Company, | 1 |
| Farmers Bank of Reading, | par. |
| Susquehanna Bridge do. | 1 1/2 dis. |
| Farmers Bank of Bucks county, | 1 do. |
| York Bank, | 2 1/2 do. |
| Chambersburg, | do. |
| Gettysburg, | do. |
| Carlisle Bank, | do. |
| Swatara at Harrisburg, | do. |
| Pittsburg, | do. |
| Northumberland, Union, and Co- | 15 do. |
| lumbia Bank at Milton, | no sale. |
| Silver Lake, | 11 do. |
| Greensburg, | 11 do. |
| Brownville, | 11 do. |
| Other Pennsylvania Notes | no sale |

DELAWARE NOTES.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Bank of Del. at Wilmington, | 3 d. |
| Wilmington and Brandywine, | 3 d. |
| Commercial Bank of Delaware, | 3 d. |
| Branch of do. at Milford, | 3 dis. |
| Farmers Bank of Delaware, | 25 |
| Laurel Bank, | 25 |

MARYLAND NOTES.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Baltimore Banks, | 1 d. |
| Baltimore City Bank, | 1 dis. |
| Avon de Grace, | 1 do. |
| Elkton, | 1 par. |
| Annapolis, | 1 do. |
| Branches of do. | 1 1/2 |
| Hagerstown bank, | do. |
| Bank of Caroline, | 12 1/2 d. |

VIRGINIA NOTES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Richmond and Branches, | 1 1/2 do. |
| N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, | 5 do. |
| do do do | 2 1/2 do. |
| Columbia District Banks, generally, | 1 |
| Franklin bank of Alexandria | no sale |
| North Carolina, | 7 dis. |
| South Carolina, | 5 do. |
| Georgia, generally | 7 do. |
| Bank of Kentucky and branches | no sale |
| (OHIO—Chillicothe. | 2 dis. |
| Most others | no sale |

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the legislature of the state of New Jersey, have during their present session, passed an act, incorporating a company to improve the navigation of Maurice River.

Agreeable to the stipulations of said charter, books will be opened at the house of Nathaniel Salmon, in the town of Malligo, in the county of Gloucester, and at the store of William Duffey & Co. in the town of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, on Monday, the sixth day of January next, and continue open for the space of ten days, where commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions to the stock of said incorporation.

Nov. 25.

41 100

TARTAN PLAIDS.

POTTERS & WOODRUFF
Have lately received a handsome Assortment of Tartan Plaids

SUITABLE FOR CLOAKS:

ALSO

CLOAKS READY MADE,

Which they will sell at Philadelphia prices.

Nov. 19.

The land of Edward Rawson, which was to have been sold this day, is farther adjourned to Tuesday the 24th day of December 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.

Nov. 27.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL.

A plan is projected to unite the waters of Lake Ontario with Lake Champlain, by a canal across the country from Ogdensburgh to Plattsburgh. The expense of completing this canal will not, it is supposed, exceed 1,500,000 dollars.—It is stated that the sugar cane grows as spontaneously and to as much perfection in East Florida, as in the West Indies.—The Aphonia, or loss of speech, has been cured in London by the application of Galvanism in combination with the nitras argenti.

Population of the World.—According to a statistical chart published in a Neapolitan Journal, the universal population of the Globe is 698,000,000, thus subdivided—172,000,000 in Europe, 330,000,000 in Asia, 70,000,000 in Africa, 40,000,000 in America, and 20,000,000 in other parts.—It is stated that a man was discharged from serving on a jury at New Castle, (Del.) in a criminal case, in consequence of his infidel sentiments; it appearing to the judges that he did not believe the Bible, that there were any future state of rewards and punishments, or that man is any thing more than the "beasts that perish."—The Franklin Gazette says, New York will make canals of 400 miles in seven years. Pennsylvania has slumbered 21 years over one of 22 miles!—The administrator to the estate of Mr. Dougherty late clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, advertises for sale much superb furniture, and several negroes and their wives. He says they are all articles of the first quality!—Major Frazer, and M. M. Dox, Esq. of Buffalo, have been elected, the one as principal, and the other as second, in challenging a citizen of that village to fight a duel pending the late election. This is the same Mr. Dox who in 1817, a member of the New York legislature elect, refused to take the duelling oath.—Important invention.—A gentleman of Massachusetts has lately completed a machine for cutting fur from skins, without injury to the pelt, which has heretofore been rendered useless for leather. It will also shear cloth much better than any machine now in use.—This machine will cut the fur from a thousand skins per day, or shear 2500 yards of cloth—whereas the cutting the fur from 50 skins—or shearing 120 yards of cloth, is considered a day's work, by the present mode of cutting and shearing.—On the 26th of Feb. last, a child was presented to the Royal Academy at Paris at the age of 5 years, so corpulent that it could not walk, its stature not more than other children of the same age, and its weight one hundred and eight pounds.—A large heap of Virginia coal in the navy yard at Philadelphia, took fire spontaneously on Monday morning last, and was with difficulty extinguished.—Deaths by Intoxications.—The deaths by intoxication which occurs directly are we apprehend more numerous than most people are willing to admit; while those which take place through that practice, yet are not classed under it are innumerable.—A late Philadelphia paper gives an account of the death of four by intoxication. One laid himself down in that state, and was frozen to death; another laid himself down among carpenter's shavings in his own house, his family having removed to another that it might be repaired, and was discovered almost entirely consumed by the flames, which had nearly demolished his dwelling. The other two were drowned, one in lake Ithaca, and the other in a ditch near that village.—The Creator of heaven and earth says in his word "Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, till wine inflame them!"—John Wiggins in the state of New York was lately sentenced to five years servitude in the penitentiary for the crime of Bigamy, or having two wives at the same time.—A challenge.—A Virginian has challenged any citizen of New York, on a wager of 500 dollars, to produce, in the year 1824, at the Maryland cattle show, a native bullock of Virginia of greater nett weight than any that can be exhibited at the same time and place by any New Yorker. This is another Sir Charles and Eclipse affair, and will no doubt end so.—A Mr. Clarke, of Albany, has now in his possession a sow weighing 688 lbs., two of her pigs 76 months old weighing, the one 635, the other 580 lbs., and a pig of nine months old, whose weight is 490—the aggregate amount of weight of the family, 2,893.—The office of the clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, has a salary of 3,000 dollars.—The mermaid carried to England by Captain Edes, was advertised for exhibition at London, on the 16th Oc-

tober.—James Madison was, before the late election for governor of Virginia, put on nomination for that office, but the nomination was withdrawn, on its being represented that if elected he would not accept the office. A Pennsylvania politician with whom a few months since we conversed, did not know who was governor of that state,—perhaps the gentleman who attempted to make the above nomination did not know that Mr. Munroe was President of the United States.—Com. Porter has resigned his station as navy commissioner, and taken command of the West Indian station for the suppression of the pirates.—The population of Cincinnati (Ohio,) is stated to be 11,000. Only one death occurred there during the week preceding the 19th ult.—250,000 ship letters were received at the Post Office, London, Oct. 7.—Three bottles of green goose-borries were lately accidentally dog up in England. They were in excellent preservation, although it was thought they had been buried a century or more.—Hair cutting Bank.—James D. Oliver of New York, a respectable hair dresser, (do not laugh readers) has given notice that he will apply for "an act of incorporation by the name and style of the Hair cutting Bank of the city of New York, with a capital of 100,000 dollars, to do all the business of hair cutting in the city, and to be located at No. 27, Nassau street, one door north of Maiden lane." The dandies of New York, when this bank gets into operation, will soon be in excellent trim. It is not ascertained, among the 11,000 petitions about to be presented to the next session of the legislature, whether the sweeps are going to do any thing for their fraternity; but there is no doubt, should they press the matter a little, that they would succeed, as any thing in the banking way, however absurd, is always sure to go down swimmingly.—In Tennessee, 12 Justices of the Peace are before the legislature on impeachment.—It is supposed that 350 persons, mostly Americans, have died of the fever this season at Pensacola.—It is said that the Province of Pernambuco sends three deputies to the Brazilian Congress. Of these one is white, one mulatto, and the other black!—The currency of Kentucky which was at from 80 to 105 per cent. discount, is improving, and is expected soon to become sound.—A tape worm was expelled from a child of Mr. McDowell of Amity, 2 three years old, 24 feet long; the medicine that occasioned its expulsion was simply emetic tartar.—A girl fourteen years of age, was shot dead in North Carolina, lately, by the snapping of a gun which was thought not to have been loaded, and which had no priming in the pan.—The Charleston Gazette says, "What signify short crops of cotton, and talking about tough times, when a single potatoe, raised in St. Paul's Parish, weighed upwards of six pounds—enough for the consumption of a small family?"—Lousetalk.—All the talk of a certain talkative lady being loose, she asked the Chevalier Ruspini the cause of it, who answered, "it did proceed from de violent shocke her lady ship did give dem wid her tongue."—Dr. Buchanan thus describes the idol (Juggernaut) of the Hindoos:—"It is a block of wood having a frightful visage painted black, with a distended mouth of bloody colour. Its arms are of gold, and it is dressed in a gorgeous apparel."—A Scotch peasant being ridiculed for his bad singing, replied, "its far gate atween here and heaven. A' music sounds well 't the distance."—The famous Rowland Hill, when preaching on the utility of prayer, said to his audience, "If praying do not make you give over sinning, sinning will soon make you give over praying."

FOREIGN.

From the London Courier, Oct. 25.

"We regret to learn from the Irish papers, received this morning, that the system of outrage still continues in the counties of Cork, Limerick, Carlow, Westmeath, and Leitrim. The following remarks upon this subject are from the Dublin Evening Post of Tuesday last—"The accounts from the South of Ireland, since Saturday, are of a very unpleasant nature. Though the King's Counsel are sitting at Special Sessions in Limerick and Cork, the work of destruction goes on as actively, almost, as at any former period during the last winter or spring. The infuriated and desperate peasantry are again collecting arms; and again have the gentry, who were not able to remove to towns or to the capital, called upon the government for assistance. But what can the government do more than it has done?"

From the London Morning Chronicle, November 26.

Accounts have this morning been received from Greece of the most satisfactory nature. On the 24th of Sep. the Castle of Corinth surrendered to the Christians, and by this achievement the Morea has been again liberated from the barbarians. This event will be considered important in history, because it has been preceded by the most brilliant success on the part of the Greeks.

The Turkish fleet, after the loss of six ships which they sustained, in action with the Grecian navy, attempted in vain to gain the Dardanelles; and were forced back into the haven of Napoli di Romania, where the Greeks had assembled all their forces round them. The situation of the barbarians was highly critical, for they were hourly exposed to an attack, and their destruction was extremely probable, for the Greeks, recollecting the bloody scenes at Sico and Cyprus, were filled with the most determined purpose of revenge, particularly the islanders.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Greece.—The affairs of Greece present somewhat of a more favourable aspect than they have lately exhibited, for though the carnage and the loss of life which have attended this sanguinary contest have been most afflicting, yet the patriotic troops, unappalled by danger, and unsubdued by suffering, still maintain the contest in every quarter of the country, with a spirit worthy of the sacred cause, in which they are engaged. Without meaning to pledge ourselves for the accuracy of the accounts which have been recently received, we may be allowed to state that they are (on circumstantial to allow the supposition that they are entirely fabricated, and that though they may not be free from exaggeration, we may fairly draw from them this inference, that the affairs of the Greeks are not in a desperate state, and that the contest is maintained with that degree of zeal and perseverance which authorizes the hope of ultimate

The terrible effects of the late hurricanes are daily seen on the whole extent of the Norfolk coast: the bodies of 30 men and 20 boys, have been cast ashore, together with quantities of wrecks and articles of different cargoes.

VIENNA, Oct. 11.

We are assured that the Duke of Wellington has instructions from the cabinet of St. James, of a most pacific nature, and in consequence quite opposed to the wishes which have been here openly expressed by some ultras, who talk of nothing else but interfering in the affairs of the Peninsula, with arms in their hands, and dispersing the constitutional assemblies of Madrid and Lisbon by the lance of Cossacks. The system of Great Britain tends, on the contrary, to preserve peace in the West as well as in the East.

Frontiers of Moldavia, Oct. 5.

The last letters from Odessa confirm the account that Selim Pacha, with 15,000 men, had gone over to the Persians; that several severe actions ensued, in which the Turks were totally defeated, and lost all their artillery.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.

In the course of last week, intelligence was brought by Tartars direct from Syria, which confirms what had been previously announced relative to the disaster at Aleppo. On the 6th of Sept. when the late accounts came away, the shocks of the earthquake had not yet ceased. The ravages occasioned by the event are not confined to Aleppo. They have been felt, more or less, at Antal, Antalia, Gesses, Latakia, Alexandretta, Tarsus, Marasse, Hama, and Hems. Some slight shocks were felt even at Damas, and the Isle of Cyprus.

The plague has made its appearance at Candia, and the mortality there is very great. A fire which broke out on the night of the 8th inst. in the house of an Armenian, reduced to ashes 2000 houses, all inhabited by persons of the lowest class.

The plague had made some progress in the course of the two last weeks, particularly in the villages bordering on the canal, and among the troops encamped near Bujukdere. Bars and Galata are not quite free from it, but no case has yet appeared in the hospitals.

From fort papers to the 21st inst. have arrived this morning. They supply no intelligence worthy notice.

WOMEN OF GREECE.

An account from Sicily, dated the 18th August, inserted in the *Drapeau Blanc*, gives the particulars of further important success of the Greeks. It appears that shortly after a signal defeat of the Turks, they (the Turks) suddenly re-appeared at the foot of the Souli mountains with 15,000 men. The situation of the Greeks was then very precarious, and it was resolved to destroy their wives and children to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, and afterwards to rush upon them and sell their lives as dearly as possible. This resolution reached the ears of the Greek women, but they had influence sufficient to prevent its execution, and succeed in restoring confidence amongst them. It was then resolved that the women (who insisted upon it) should arm, and 800 were selected and armed. The men amounted to 5000.—After invoking the Deity in their favor, they attacked the enemy, the women mixing with the men in feats of personal valor, and drove them far from Souli.—The result of the action has been 1350 prisoners and four pieces of cannon. The loss of the Greeks was 167 and 37 women.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.
Way of thinking on the Continent.
SIR—Being lately returned from a very extensive tour in Europe during which I visited all the principal Rhenish towns, I was much struck with the complete republican spirit which pervades almost all classes of persons in the neighborhood of the Rhine. They not only talk in the most undisguised and unpreserved manner of the want of good faith on the part of the Holy Alliance, and of their detestation of the existing Governments of the Continent, but likewise speak in the most sanguine terms of the probability that, before long, a great change will take place. The general opinion of thinking persons seem to be that, on the death of Louis XVIII., an insurrectionary movement will immediately commence in France in favor of a Republican Government, under some form or other, & that the example of France will be instantly followed by other states. Similar opinions are too common all over the continent, and too well known to render any further observations on them, in the public prints, a matter of interest, but for the following very curious coincidence, which shows how well the members of a certain party must understand each other. In three or four very distant parts of Europe—for example, the South of France, Alsace, Paris, and Cologne—The following toast is given and drunk with the enthusiasm of confident expectation, by persons of ultra liberal principles, "La Cloche de Notre Dame." This toast is frequently proposed to such English travellers who express their opinions freely on the present detestable government of France, and it is done in a manner as if it were to sound them, from an apparent belief which seems to prevail on the continent, that the scientific and enlightened part of the English are hostile to the existing governments of France. For a long time I could not guess at the meaning of this singular sentiment, till an explanation suggested itself the other day that it might be the watch-word of a general rising of the people, to which the *bell of the Cathedral*, or, in other words, *the death of the King*, might be the signal. It is probable, that when I have time to look up and arrange my papers I shall send you some curious facts and observations relative to the opinions entertained by various persons on the continent on the probable issue of the present struggle between the advocates for liberty and the supporters of the present slavish governments.

Viator Europæus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.

Another measure has been taken, besides the order for bringing in all the objects of gold and silver, which tends to put a lighter money into circulation, by quintupling the nominal value of all the gold and silver coins. It is easy to see to what all this will lead. The embarrassment of the Porte arguments daily, and though we enjoy at present great tranquillity, an approaching crisis is dreaded. Two months have scarcely elapsed since we heard as certain that Russia would not commence hostilities, and unfavorable news for the Turks succeed each other with rapidity. Since the 22d, the Porte has received official intelligence of the recapture of the town and post of Corinth; the Citadel was then still in the power of the Turks. It seems certain that the Morea has become the tomb of the Musselmens. We cannot yet accustom ourselves to suppose the insurrection will have any important results; because the government continues to treat it with profound contempt. A year ago they laughed at the Greeks; six months back their conduct was criticised with severity; now more attention is paid to their cause.
If the events of the Morea began to attract more attention, the news which the Porte has received from Mesopotamia and Syria will more afflict the

ing local and a great sensation among the Musselmens. The news from the Counties is, that on the 12th of Sept. the Turks to the number of 20,000, had been defeated at Trebisond, and that the Persians had in consequence entered the town—that all Mesopotamia and the greater part of Armenia, were actually in their power, and that a Persian army was advancing in Anatolia; finally that the greater part of the towns of Armenia, along the Black Sea, had revolted. If the Porte does not quickly succeed in making peace with Persia, the result of all these events may be very important.

From every part of the Empire there arrives news which announces the approaching dissolution of this barbarous government. Firman follows firman, and the Turks expect assistance from foreign governments against the Greeks and Persians. Discontent is mounted to an extreme degree, because the weight of the taxes is borne almost wholly by the Musselmens. The Greeks who were in this capital have fled on all sides, and on Sept. 20, a great number of their houses were set on fire by the Turks. To all these misfortunes there must be added the devastation of the greater part of Syria by earthquakes, which had not ceased on Sept. 5th, for the same day a new stroke threw down edifices at Aleppo which had before resisted its effects; and only one habitable house remains in that city, which has lost 20,000 inhabitants besides an immense number of wounded; several rich people, and the foreign Consuls, have had houses built of wood in the gardens to pass the winter. Many other towns of Syria have also suffered more or less from the same cause; even at Damas, an island of Cyprus, slight strokes were felt. In the midst of their disasters the Turks crowd their mosques and predict the dissolution of their Empire.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor of the Washington Whig, dated,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

Occupation of the Columbia River.
"The bill for this which has this week been the subject of consideration, authorizes and requires the President to occupy with a military force the territory on the waters of the Columbia River, and to extinguish the Indian title to a district of country not exceeding thirty miles square, on the borders of said river in the region of tide water, and that 320 acres of land be allowed to each actual settler, being the head of a family, and to each unmarried man between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who shall establish himself in said district, and pursue any mechanic art, or cultivate ground therein, within eight years after the Indian title shall be extinguished thereto. It provides further for the appointment of a Governor, Secretary, Judges, &c. The Governor and Secretary to hold for six years—the former to have a salary of three and the latter of two thousand dollars per annum.

The banks in the bill were filled under the superintendance of Dr. Floyd, at whose instance the bill was introduced at the last session, and who appeared to be particularly interested in its success. \$50,000 to be appropriated for carrying it into effect. It passed through committee of the whole with but few remarks, excepting from Mr. Floyd. In the House, on the question of engrossment, a debate arose in which Messrs. Wright and Baylies, (the latter at considerable length) advocated, and Mr. Tucker, of Va. opposed it, when on motion of Mr. Floyd, the further consideration of it was postponed to the 2d Monday in January next. It was evident that if the House had passed upon it now it would have been rejected—hence the motion."

Mr. Colden has presented in the House, a memorial from Capt. Kearney of the Enterprize, in behalf of himself, officers and crew, representing that in the month of October 1821, he captured five piratical vessels with two of their prizes. Two of the piratical vessels were destroyed, the remaining three, and the two prizes arrived at Charleston, where the former were libelled for condemnation, and the latter for salvage. The condemnation took place—and the salvage was allowed, but the costs of prosecution were so enormous, as to amount to upwards of \$700 more than was received for the sale of the prizes, which deficiency he has been compelled to pay, and that the costs for prosecuting the claim for

salvage, amount to almost as much as the proceeds of the claims. The merchandise libelled for salvage paid upwards of \$900 duties into the Treasury—and praying that such part of said duties may be refunded as will make a reasonable compensation to himself, officers and crew, for the risk and trouble they have had in the captures aforesaid.

The subject of retrenchment generally has been on motion of Mr. Hardin, again referred to a select committee. Messrs. Hardin, Whipple, Tracy, Holcomb, Ross, William, N. C. and William Smith, compose the committee.

On motion of Mr. Metcalfe, the President has been requested to furnish Congress with a statement of the progress that has been made in winding up the affair of the *Indian Department* under the act of last session; and on motion of Mr. Walworth, he has also been requested to lay before Congress, the several laws passed by the legislative council of Florida. On motion of Mr. Colden, the naval committee have been directed, to enquire into the expediency of continuing to the widow and child of Capt. Lawrence the pensions heretofore allowed by law. Gov. Wright after a flourishing speech yesterday, laid on the table a resolution directing the militia committee to enquire into the expediency of arming the militia with rifles, excepting those residing in cities, towns, and villages. The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, has been re-committed. A bill has passed without a dissent, to release from imprisonment, William Sayles of Madison county, New York. He is nearly 82 years old, and is confined on account of his surety-ship for a delinquent post-master. The House have also passed, no one objecting, a bill to make perpetual the act to regulate the collection of duties of 1815.

This is the celebrated *enforcing act*, as it was termed of that day, to which much clamor was raised—an evidence in addition to the many already in existence, of the extravagances which are sure to accompany high wrought political sentiment.

It was thought by many that considerations connected with the next Presidential election would have the effect of producing an inharmonious session, but I have the satisfaction of being justified in stating that nothing of that sort has as yet been indicated.—There appears to be as much friendship, and good feeling with the members towards each other, as I ever witnessed—I hope it will continue to be the case, and that the ungentlemanly abuse of those considered candidates for that elevated station, will be confined (chiefly at least,) to the newspapers. One other thing I am pleased to notice, that those editors who have made themselves most busy in this business, are least respected here. Gen. A Smyth derives no credit for his late gratuitous attack on Mr. Adams in a letter to his constituents, I have not even heard one individual justify it. The late letters of Messrs. Clay and Adams, evidence a deep rooted hostility to each other, Mr. Clay postpones a full exposition of the matters of difference between them, confessedly, for fear it might be misinterpreted—but has he not left the subject in a predicament as liable to it, (provided nothing of an electioneering character was intended) as if he had, at once provided his promised narrative.

The Speaker I observe, has been blamed by some for placing again Mr. Russell at the head of the committee of Foreign Affairs, on the ground that between that committee, and the Department of State, there ought to exist the utmost harmony—of the propriety of the appointment, every one will judge for himself. I do not believe that the opinions of the late numerous candidates for the clerkship of the House, in relation to the presidential election were generally known to, or had any influence in the minds of the members, the intimations to that effect, in some of the newspapers, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. M'Lane of Delaware, a very competent man, succeeded to the chairmanship of the committee of ways and

means, vice Gen. Smith elected Senator. John W. Walker, of Alabama, has resigned his seat in the Senate, on account of declining health. This gentleman has for several years exhibited a most unhealthful and sallow countenance.

John Branch, late Governor of N. C. is elected Senator for 6 years from March next, by a majority of 14 votes over Gen. Stokes the present member.

Gen. Udree, heretofore a member, is elected to the House in the place of Mr. Worrman of Pa. deceased.

John Taylor, of Caroline, a distinguished agriculturist, is elected a Senator from Va., in the place of Mr. Pleasants.

There is published in the newspapers a letter signed R. Barber, addressed to the editors of the *Mobile Commercial Register*, and dated at Pensacola, 30th Sept. giving an account of the commencement and progress of the dreadful pestilence which has lately desolated that devoted place. He ascribes the origin of the disease, to a cargo (about 25 tons) of damaged fruit, consisting of plantains, pines, oranges, &c. from Havana, which, in a state of high putrefactive fermentation, was landed on the beach—from the mass of which those not entirely worthless were separated, and daily exposed to sale in the market. From the rejected mass, a most horrible stench was emitted for several days. The writer was a boarder in a House at a short distance—six young merchants from the northern states were in the same house. The landlady of the house, her daughter aged 17 years, and the six gentlemen before named, all died in a short time afterwards—the disease spread rapidly to every part of the town, and universal consternation and dismay was depicted in every countenance. The heat and drought during the last spring and summer had been greater than usual, or perhaps ever before experienced. The northwest and northeast parts of the town are bounded by a deep morass or quagmire. This surface, owing to the great heat and drought, and the putrefactive vegetable and animal matter lodged in it became excessively offensive—so that in the last week of July, swallows fell dead when sitting over it. At the time the letter was written 280 had died in the city, out of the remnant of the population that was left—great numbers also died in the vicinity, the woods, &c. after escaping the seat of infection. Thirty Creek Indians were in the latter place: every one died. Scarcely any that were taken sick, recovered. The physicians and lawyers were generally among the first victims—after awhile, all the spare boards which happened to be in the place, being worked up—the weather-boarding of the Houses was torn off, to make coffins for the dead—and many were buried without any, as there was but one carpenter and joiner left.—Nursing and proper attendance was out of the question: it could not be had. This is unquestionably the most awful visitation that ever befel any portion of the United States—the history of which is enough to chill the blood of the most unreflecting. As all the physicians competent to give an accurate, and scientific account of the peculiar characteristics of the disease, are probably dead, we are not likely to be favoured with such an account.

The inveterate character, and desolating effects of the autumnal epidemics, which have of late years prevailed in so many sections of the United States, is an alarming consideration, and will have the effect of preventing the increase, if not to lessen the population on the sea-board, particularly in the southern states. A Georgia gentleman informs me that very many in that state were removing to the highlands, westward, finding it impossible to raise their children in the eastern section of it.

A story has reached us of a Nunnery in the West of England, in which one young female, at least is forcibly detained. She is said to have escaped lately, and thrown herself on the protection of a gentleman, who not choosing to risk a quarrel with the Catholic establishment, suffered her to be forcibly returned to her prison. We mention the circumstance, with the view of exciting inquiry, that the truth may be ascertained and justice done.—*Western Luminary.*

N.W. BRICK STORE, NEAR THE HOTEL IN BRIDGETON.

Potters & Woodruff,
Have lately received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

Well suited to the present and approaching season: among which are the following, viz:

- Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths.
- and mixed } do.
- 2d Quality black, blue, brown, } do.
- drab and mixed } do.
- Superfine fancy cold milled } do.
- and low priced pelisse } do.
- Double & single milled } do.
- black, blue, brown } Cassimeres.
- and mixed } do.
- Fine drab, and other quality Coatings. } do.
- Plain and corded Velvets. } do.
- Different colors pelisse do. } do.
- Swansdown, valencia, mer- } Vestings.
- elles and robray } do.
- Fine and middling white } Flannels.
- red and yellow } do.
- Red and green backing Baize. } do.
- Figured pelisse Flannels. } do.
- do. } Rattinets.
- Fine, middling, low priced, } Bombazetts.
- figured and plain } do.
- Figured, bordered, plain, fine, } Shawls.
- middling and low priced } do.
- Waterloo } do.
- Canton Crape and Silk } do.
- Bordered and plain Cashmere } do.
- Worsted Bombazetts. } do.
- Black and colored Canton Crapes. } do.
- Senshaw, Lutestring, Mantua } Silks.
- and other } do.
- Black, blue and white Sattins. } do.
- Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs. } do.
- Madrass, Malabar and other Cotton do. } do.
- Women's black, white, } Gloves.
- and other Silk } do.
- Women's Beaver, Kid } do.
- and York-tan } do.
- Men's Buckskin, Dog- } do.
- skin and other quali- } do.
- ty } do.
- Figured Swiss, Jackonet, } Musins.
- Book and Leno } do.
- Plain Mull, Book, Leno } do.
- and Jackonet } do.
- Linen Cambricks. } do.
- 7-4 Linen Table Diaper. } do.
- Fine, middling and low priced Irish Linens. } do.
- do. } Long Lains.
- Cotton Counterpanes. } do.
- Men's Worsted, Woolen and } Hose.
- Cotton } do.
- Women's Wosted and Cotton } do.
- Plaid, plain, mantua and sattin Ribbons. } do.
- Cotton Cord, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. } do.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

- Bleached and brown Sheetings. } do.
- do. } Shirtings.
- Plaids, Stripes and Chumbrays. } do.
- Ticking and Checks. } do.
- 4-4 and 6-4 Diaper. } do.
- Coverlet and other Cotton Twist. } do.
- Cotton filling—different no's. } do.
- Striped and plain Linsey. } do.
- Cassinetts and Sattinets. } do.
- Bated, Raw Cotton, and } do.
- cotton Candle Wick. } do.

Liquors & Groceries.

- Fourth proof French Brandy. } do.
- Middling and low priced do. } do.
- Jamaica Spirits and common Ru- } do.
- Holland and Country Gin. } do.
- Madeira, Lisbon, Port, } Wines.
- Samos and Malaga } do.
- First and second quality Molasses. } do.
- Gun Powder, Young Hyson, } Tea.
- Hyson Skin and Bohea } do.
- Loaf, Lump, white Havanna, } Sugars.
- Canton and brown } do.
- Winter strained and other Oil. } do.
- Mould and dipht Candles. } do.
- Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinna- } do.
- mon, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Salt petre, } do.
- White and brown Soap. } do.
- Rhode-Island Cheese, Coarse and fine Salt } do.
- Mackerel, } do.
- Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour. } do.
- Together, with a general assortment of } do.

Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Cutlery, China, Glass and QUEENS WARE.

Looking Glasses, Bread and Snuffer Trays, &c. &c.
All which they will sell at a small advance for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
November 9. 98th

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons who have legal demands against the estate of the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, and all who are indebted to said estate, are desired to come forward and make payment immediately.
MARGARET C. FREEMAN
Administratrix.
Dec. 14. 105

The land of James Reese, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday, the seventh day of January next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
Dec. 10.

GERMAN FLUTES.

With Preceptors.
For Sale at this Office.

ABOUT New-Year's day it is generally the custom for Newspaper editors to offer some remarks on that period, drawing public attention to it as a time of mirth—a time when wit and humour is freely indulged in, and when every thing is done, that can be done, to give pleasure.—We have ventured to try another ground; but our object is to do good, as well as to please. It is to awaken reflection, and to call the mind to scenes whence they can draw stores of the most refined and exalted pleasures.—We have offered the Readers of the Whig a general form of supplication to ALMIGHTY God, and we know not a sentiment contained in it which every man may not safely prefer to the Deity. To us this plan is new.—We hope the example will receive the approbation of the public in general—but if not, of the religious public. It might have been more perfect, but it was composed in haste. Every person who reads may add what is lacking—and we trust every reader of the Whig will give it a solemn and attentive perusal on the FIRST DAY OF THE NEW-YEAR.

O Lord God Almighty, the creator of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible. Thou art the Eternal, independent, and self-existent being. Thou art infinitely benevolent, beneficent, true and holy. Thou art that Being who is illimitable in thy immensity, inconceivable in thy mode of existence, indescribable in thy essence, and known only to thyself. What thou doest is right, because thou art infinitely wise; it is just, because thou canst not err; thou art absolute in thy dominion; and infinitely happy because infinitely good. The heavens are full of thy Majesty, and the earth of thy glory! Thou measurest the waters in the hollow of thine hand; thou spreadest out the heavens as a curtain; thou weighest the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance! The inhabitants of the earth are as dust in thy presence.

O Lord, thou art the God to whom we present our petitions; and it is to THEE we offer our aspirations of thanksgiving and praise. It is thou that hast made us, and not we ourselves; in thee we live and move and have our being, and on thee we are dependant for all we enjoy.

O Lord, thou hast commanded us to worship thee as our sovereign, to praise thee for thy greatness, to seek thy favour, to live in thy fear, and to make thee our friend. Thou hast invited us to approach thee, and to call upon thee by the most endearing of all titles—"Our FATHER, who art in heaven;" and thou hast promised, if we serve thee with all our hearts, to number us among thy children; and make us heirs of glory, and immortality, and eternal life.—May thy name be glorified, and thy will be done by all to whom the command of obedience has been given—the whole human family—until all the earth shall be filled with thy praise!

O Lord, thou hast created all things for thy pleasure. It was thy mighty hand that gave the first impulse to nature, and made it spring from nonentity. Thou saidst "Let there be light, and there was light." Thou badest the seasons roll—the Planets move—the morning stars to sing together. The minutest of thy works display an immensity of power, and present mysteries which are incomprehensible to us finite beings. Thy providence governs the whole; thy goodness is unbounded; thy throne sendest thy rain on the just and on the unjust, and makest thy sun to shine on the evil and the good. Thou suppliest thy creatures with all things needful, and richly to enjoy. Thou givest us length of days, and health, and food, and clothing, and protection from dangers and accidents—to thee we are indebted for all these things, O our creator.

But O Lord, what returns have we made to thee for these thy blessings and favours? Have we made it our study to please thee, to love thee, or to serve thee?—O Lord, we confess our ingratitude, our unthankfulness, and our disobedience.—but THIS DAY, which is the first of a new year, we would reconsider our past conduct; we would examine ourselves—how we have spent our lives—and before we proceed further, would make resolutions to begin anew. We owe thee, O Lord, a mighty debt for thy unmerited goodness; and we feel our lives in great danger by a longer continuance in opposition to thee; for we know a day of retribution will come, and perhaps unexpectedly, and before we are prepared. We know, O Lord, that thou hast promised us happiness if we serve thee, and live in holiness and righteousness all our lives; and therefore the benefits resulting from our reformation will be all our own, and the glory shall be thine.

O Lord, it is in obedience to thy commands, and in compliance with our duty, that we now offer to thee our supplications. We confess ourselves unworthy to come into thy presence—for thou art pure and holy, and we are sinful and depraved. By repeated acts of rebellion against thy holy laws, we have exposed ourselves to thy wrath, and to the pains of eternal death. We have lifted up our rebellious arms against thee by reiterated offences. We have broken thy covenants, violated thy precepts, and commandments, and allied ourselves to thine enemies. We have been led by the corruptions of our own hearts, by the example of the ungodly, by the allurements of sin, by the pleasures of the world, by habits of vice, and by the temptations of Satan;—and these have made us wander far from thee—these have placed us in the ranks of the devil, and kept us in hostility to thy sacred majesty. We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; and have done those things which we ought not to have done; and there is no health in us. We have rendered ourselves vile in thy sight, for we are fallen and miserable transgressors of thy laws. We are of ourselves unable to merit any favour at thy hand, for we are children of wrath, and deserving of thine anger and hot displeasure; for thou, O Lord, hast said that thou abhorrest sin, that the sinner shall not go unpunished, and that thou wilt enter into judgment with transgressors. We have revolted against the Majesty of thy laws; we have grieved thy spirit; spurned thine invitations, and would not have thee to reign over us!—It is to thee, O Lord, we confess our sins, for it is against thee we have offended. Have mercy upon us miserable offenders, and continue to spare us. Lead us to true repentance and reformation; change our natures and our affections, and enable us THIS DAY to commence our lives anew, and to dedicate ourselves to THEE, who alone has a right to all the service we can render.

But, O Lord God, notwithstanding all our transgressions, thou hast still delighted in mercy; and hast given us space to repent. Thy compassions fail not. Thy kindness to thy rebellious children surpasses our comprehension. Thou dealest with us as a God, and not as a man, else we would soon be consigned to endless misery. Thou still invites us to come to thee; and hast given us many promises on condition of obedience—and thy word is IMMUTABLE. Thou hast said, if we humble ourselves, and pray, and seek thy face, and turn from our sins, that thou wouldst hear from heaven, and forgive us; that thou wouldst pour out thy spirit upon us; that if we forsake our wicked ways and evil thoughts thou wouldst abundantly pardon us; that thou wilt preserve us from evil, that we shall walk in thy ways safely—and not stumble; that thou wilt be our place of defence—our munition of rocks; that if we walk through the fire it shall not burn—or through the water and it shall not overflow us; that our enemies shall be at peace with us; that our steps shall be ordered by thee; that if we acknowledge thee in all our ways, thou wilt direct our paths; that thou wilt be our counsellor—our teacher, and our guide; that darkness shall be light to us, and the crooked ways straight; that if we honour thee, thou wilt honour us; that thou wilt be where thy servant is; that what we do shall prosper; that if we are just our memory shall be blessed; that thou wilt open thy good treasures, the heaven, to give us rain unto our land in its season; that we shall rejoice in every good thing, and that thou wilt withhold no good thing from us if we walk uprightly.

O Lord, may we THIS DAY consider our ways, and turn to THEE with all our hearts, lest thou swear in thy wrath that we shall not enter into thy rest. For we have experienced so many of thy mercies, and so few of thy judgments; that we greatly fear lest our repeated sins should cause thee to depart from us, and leave us to our own evil hearts, and to the guidance of Satan—lest in the midst of our iniquities thou wouldst cease to remember thy mercies, and enter into judgment with us in thy wrath. Preserve us, O Almighty father, and leave us not to ourselves, and take not thy holy spirit from us.

O Lord, we praise thee that thou hast made it possible for us to escape from the miseries and pains of that death that never dies. When we were without hope; when sin had separated us far from thee; when the thunders of thy law threatened; when there was no arm to save, no mediator to ransom, and ruin before us, and an angry God ready to fall upon our guilty heads to send us to that place where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched, help was laid upon ONE WHO IS MIGHTY TO SAVE. For in COM- passion to our lost and helpless condition thou sentest thy beloved son JESUS CHRIST to ransom us from our slavery—to redeem us from our perilous situation, and bring us into a state of favour and reconciliation with thee. O Lord, this was great condescension, and benevolence, and mercy: we did not desire it; we were unworthy of it, for the sacrifice was great—the gift was the greatest thy almighty power could bestow, or we could receive. And shall we be unmindful or ungrateful for it? Forbid it, O good Lord—let us not despise it; for sinners and vile as we are, we are invited through the atonement of a Crucified Saviour, to participate in the benefits which flow from his death and sufferings. He died to give us life; he arose from the dead that we might find a passage to immortal glory; he has broken down the partition wall, and opened a way into the holy place for us to enter; the kingdom of heaven—the throne of grace is made accessible to all believers; the DEITY, whom we had offended, may now be propitiated, and we restored to his image, and his favour, and his presence—we may receive the gift of his holy spirit, and have our conversation in heaven.

O Lord, it is through the merits and intercession of Jesus Christ that we now address thee. We cannot through any other name. He is now our advocate—and will be our Judge; therefore we cannot escape if we neglect his salvation, because it is through him alone we can find acceptance.

O Lord, we beseech thee to direct us in future life by the rule of thy word. Increase our faith, and enable us to have continual access to thee through our Redeemer. Preserve us from sin, and temptation, and errors of judgment, and pride, and anger, and malice, and hypocrisy, and guile, and uncharitableness, and the inordinate love of the world, and calumny, and back-biting, and evil speaking. Save us from a desire to render evil for evil, or return evil for good; from disturbing the peace of society; from malice against those who disagree with us in sentiment on religion, politics, or morals. Inspire us with true dignity, and its companion, humility; and also with a detestation for every practice which would degrade or debase us. Preserve us from intentionally and maliciously, or in any-wise, misapprehending the motives of others to their injury. Exalt us to usefulness. Illuminate our minds by thy spirit, and make thy word a light to our feet, and a lamp to our paths. Preserve us from being deceived by those false doctrines and opinions of men, which they might inculcate as the word of life, or enforce as the precepts of truth; and give us clear and correct views of thy revealed will, of our duty, and of the manner in which we should perform it. May we entertain a love for all mankind, and a desire to do good to their bodies and souls. May we live in harmony and peace with our neighbours—destroy every unnatural prejudice which would tend to separate us; and help us, O Lord, to pray for them when they injure us. Give us so much health and prosperity as is good for us, and give us victory over our own hearts. Lead us to useful knowledge; rule and govern our passions; bring them into subjection to thy will, and aid our infirmities. Give us grace to choose the best paths and to walk in them. May thy glory be our delight, and may our dependance be always firmly placed on the arm of Omnipotence. Preserve us from self-deception, from the councils and society of the evil-minded, and from their evil suggestions. Make us wise as serpents, and harmless as doves. May we always be found doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly before thee; and may we confess thee before men, that thou mayest comfort us when we are called to thy awful tribunal, to render an account—when all our motives, and our words, and our actions, shall be examined and rewarded by thee.

O Lord, we beseech thee to bless all states and conditions of mankind—the sinner as well as the good; for we are all the creatures of thy providence—we are all thy children, rebels as we are, because Christ has died for us. Bless the young, and raise them in thy fear and to thy glory. May the old be prepared at the summons of death to enter and take possession of thy rest. Visit the sick in their afflictions with thy consolations. Comfort the poor and destitute; afford them the conveniences and blessings of this life, and give them assurance of a kingdom in heaven. Bless our armies and our navy; and keep all travellers and mariners under thy especial protection, and in thy favour. We beseech thee, in an especial manner, to bless the PRESIDENT of these UNITED STATES, and all others in authority. Direct the councils of our nation; teach our SENATORS wisdom, and make them fear thee, and work righteousness. May they consult the happiness of the people whom they govern; and make them a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well. Preserve our nation in peace and prosperity, and make it a splendid model of perfection for all other nations to imitate; that we may be for a name and a praise in all the earth. May the rights of man be asserted, and religious and political liberty be extended through the habitable globe. Destroy the tyranny of Princes, and humble oppressors in all places, and O God, emancipate the human family from the domineering shackles of despotism, and all unnatural restraints of conscience.

We thank thee, O Lord, that thou hast given us immortal souls, and made us capable of holding an intercourse and communion with thee. We thank thee that we were born in a christian land, and of christian parents, and that we were taught to read and to know thy word and will. Make us grateful for these favours; preserve us in the possession of sound minds, and may they be rightly exercised. May all our time be spent to the glory of God—in doing good to our fellow men—in intellectual improvement, or in our lawful and temporal concerns. May we live with a conscience void of offence towards thee and towards man, and may our days be prosperous, and our end peace.

We would remember before thee, O Lord, and beseech thee in behalf of the widow, and the orphan. Be thou, the helper of the fatherless, and the support of the bereaved. Be near all those who call upon thee, for thou art more ready to bless than thy creatures are to seek thy blessing. May we all be blessed in our families, and in our domestic relations; that nothing but harmony and love may be found among us.

O Lord, we beseech thee to revive and spread the religion of Jesus Christ in all the earth. May the ministers of thy word be men who fear thee, and work righteousness. May they teach thy word in its purity, and with energy and life. May thy spirit accompany their labours until sin shall have no more place among us. May thy people be willing in the day of thy power. May the earth be filled with thy glory—and all nations be made to come and worship before thee. May the altars of the Pagan no longer be ensanguined by sacrifices immolated to dumb idols; may thy creatures no longer worship thy works instead of thee; may the followers of Mahomed forsake their sensual delights, and may they enjoy pleasures infinitely more ethereal, and refined, and durable, than those they pursue—pleasures arising from a consciousness of the approbation of their God.—O Lord if we have asked any thing that is amiss we pray thee to forgive us.

Finally we beseech thee, O Lord, our creator, to pour out thy spirit upon all the human family. May thy name be praised from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same; may Christians, and Jews, and Pagans, and Mahometans, acknowledge one God, and confess one Saviour; may righteousness flourish, and peace, so long as the moon endureth; may the knowledge of the gospel of peace spread where there is a heart to receive, and a tongue to confess it, until the Lord be King over all the earth—to who we glory, and honor, and power, and dominion, now henceforth and forever, Amen.

Our subscribers who are in arrears, are requested to send in their respective amounts due, as soon as convenient. Those who do not, will, it is hoped, be in readiness, when called on, to discharge their bills—and they may expect a collector to wait on them soon.

This paper, which for the last two years has been published by the firm of John Clarke, & Co. will hereafter be conducted by JOHN CLARKE, the senior editor, and proprietor.

Gov. Heister of Pennsylvania, has appointed John Binns, editor of the Democratic Press, an Alderman of Philadelphia!!! O Temptation! O Moses!

The Freemen of the county of Westmoreland, Pa. have been called by public notice to meet to day, (the 28th inst.) to consult on the expediency of nominating Gen. Jackson, as a candidate for the next presidency.

A Counting House sheet Almanack will be given in our nest.

DIPD, near this place on Tuesday last, Mr. JOHN BROWN.

On Thursday evening, Mr. MICHAEL ALKINE.

At Cold Spring, Cape May, on the 18th inst. Mrs. HARRIET WALES, wife of Dr. George Wales.

A BARGAIN.

For sale, the HOUSE and LOT, late occupied by Ephm. Holmes, at the corner of Main and Front streets, in Bridgeton, on the west side of the creek. The Dwelling House is of brick, 55 by 45, two stories high, well constructed, and in a good situation for a store or tavern. The lot contains 56 square perches, and has also on it a barn, smoke house, and other convenient buildings. The terms will be easy for the purchaser. If not sold before the 25th of March next, it will be rented.—For particulars, enquire of

TIMOTHY ELMER.
Dec. 21, 1822. 104 6t

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

PUBLIC OUTCRY,

On Saturday the Eleventh day of January next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of Hannah Ford, Innkeeper, the following property, viz.

1. One lot of Salt meadow, about five acres and three quarters, adjoining lands of Charles Ludlam and others.
2. A plantation called the Baker Place, situated in about three miles from the mouth of Great Eggbarbour river, with all the improvements thereon, adjoining lands of Reconnoice Balcock and others—containing one hundred and sixty-nine acres.
3. A plantation situate about five miles and a half from the court-house, with all the improvements thereon, adjoining lands of Aaron Hand and others—containing one hundred and twenty-four acres and a half.
4. An undivided right of beach, known by the name of Ludlam's beach.

The above described property being the real estate of Elizabeth Godfrey, deceased, situate in the upper township of Cape May, aforesaid.

Conditions made known on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM L. STITES,
Administrator.
Nov. 30.—Dec. 7 102 4t

Cape May Orphan's Court.

Term of October.
Present: Cresse Townsend, Jacob Foster, John L. Smith and others, esquires, judges.

Ordered, on application of Samuel S. Macey, Administration to the estate of Isaac Smith, Esq. deceased, that the creditors of the estate of the said decedent bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the fourth Tuesday in October, (1823,) or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor, against said administrator; the said administrator giving notice of this order, by setting up copies hereof 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, in one of the newspapers printed in Bridgeton.

By order of the Court,
JANU TOWNSEND, Clerk.
Nov. 4. 81 98

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday, the 21st day of January next, Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, Bridgeton.

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in Bridgeton aforesaid, bounded on Water-street and land of Alexander Boyce, John Shannon, and others, containing eleven square perches of land, more or less.

Seized as the property of Enoch Abon, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Yarrow, and William Morris, executors complainants, and to be sold by

JOHN LAMING, jun. Sheriff.
Nov. 12. Dec. 14. 103

The Lands of Joseph Millvaine, is further adjourned, until Wednesday the 8th of January next, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock.

WILLIAM R. FISHAN, late Sheriff.

POETRY.

CHRISTIAN HYMN.

Sing to the Lord! let harp, and flute, and voice,
Up to the expanding gates of Heaven rejoice,
While the bright martyrs to their rest are borne;

Sing to the Lord! their blood-stain'd course
is run.
And every head its diadem hath won,
Rich as the purple of the summer morn;
Sing the triumphant champions of their God,
While burn their mounting feet along their
skyward road.

Sing to the Lord! for her in beauty's prime
snatch'd from this wintry earth's ungenial
clime.
In the eternal spring of Paradise to bloom,
For ere the world display'd its brightest
treasure,
And the air-panted with the songs of pleasure,
Before earth's throne she close the low-

ly tomb,
The vale of tears with willing footsteps trod,
Bearing her cross with the incarnate Son
of God.

Sing to the Lord! it is not shed in vain,
The blood of martyrs, from its freshening
rain
High springs the church like some fount-
shadowing palm;

The nations crowd beneath its branching
shade,
Of its green leaves are kingly diadems made,
And wrapt within its deep embosoming
calm,
Earth sinks to slumber like the breeze-
less deep;

And war's tempestuous vultures fold their
wings and sleep.

Sing to the Lord! no more the angels fly
Far in the bosom of the stainless sky,
The sound of fierce licentious sacrifice,
From shrined alcove and stately pedestal,
The marble gods in cumbrous ruin fall,
Headless in dust the awe of nations lies,
Jove's thunder crumbles in his mould'ring
hand,

And mute as sepulchres the hymnless tem-
ples stand.

Sing to the Lord! from damp, prophetic cave,
No more the loose-haired Sybils burst and
rave,
Nor watch the augurs pale the wander-
ing bird;

No more on hill or in the murky wood,
Mid frantic shout and dissonant music rude,
In human tones are wailing victims heard;
Nor fathers by the reeking altar-stone
Cowl their dark heads to escape their chil-
dren's dying groan.

Sing to the Lord! no more the dead are laid
In cold despair beneath the cypress shade,
To sleep the eternal sleep, that knows no
more;

There, eager still to burst death's brazen
bands,
The angel of the resurrection stands;
While, on his own immortal pinions borne,
Following the breaker of the imprisoning
tomb,
Forth springs the exulting soul, and shakes
away its gloom.

Sing to the Lord! the desert rocks break out,
And the thron'd cities, in one gladdening
shout;

The farthest shores by pilgrim step
explor'd;
Spread all your wings, ye winds, and waft
around,
Even to the starry cope's pale waning bound,
Earth's universal homage to the Lord;

Lift up thine head, imperial capitol,
Proud on thy height to see the banner'd
cross unroll.

Sing to the Lord! when Time itself shall
cease,
And final Ruin's desolating peace
Enwrap this wide and restless world of
man;

When the Judge rides upon the enthroning
wind,
And o'er all generations of mankind
Eternal Vengeance waves its winnowing fan,
To vast infinity's remotest space,
While ages run their everlasting race,
Shall all the beatific hosts prolong,
Wide as the glory of the Lamb, the Lamb's
triumphant song!

The following anecdote is given by an
eye witness of the events of the 7th Ju-
ly at Madrid. It reminds one of the ar-
rest of André. In the dispersion of one
of the battalions of the insurgent guards,
Mon, their commandant, was met and
taken prisoner by a peasant. He of-
fered six ounces of gold and his gold
repeater, to let him escape; but the
peasant, although he had scarcely a
shoe to his foot, rejected the offer with
scorn. Mon begged of him to spare his
life, "I will not kill you," replied the
peasant, "but with the sword of the
law."

RELIGIOUS.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

No. IV.

An essay on the sacred import of the
Christian's name; dedicated to the
lovers of truth.

"The disciples were called Christians, first
at Antioch." Acts xi. 26.
"Search the Scriptures." Jesus Christ.
"Prove all things, hold fast that which is
good." Paul.

IV. While defferent parties exist,
there is nothing more certain than that
each will endeavor to support that one
to which he belongs, in consequence of
which, he will endeavor to weaken the
rest; to prevent their influence; and
that is in effect, as far as can, forbid-
ding them to do good. We have this
examplified in one of Christ's disciples.
Mark vi. 58. "Master we saw one
casting out devils." A glorious work
indeed! And surely all men ought to
be encouraged, who are engaged in it—
casting them out too in thy name—and
that is the only name under heaven in
which it could be done—and he follow-
ed not with us,—and what of that?—
for he followed him,—for what? he followeth
not with us—a poor pitiful reason in-
deed! But Jesus said forbid him not,
for there is no man that shall do a mer-
it in my name, that can lightly speak
evil of me verse 39. Glory to his name
for this rebuke! But if he were now on
earth he would not only have one to re-
buke, but the parties altogether.

V. Partyism is calculated to fill the
mouths of gainsayers with arguments
against us. For we preach, that the
religion we recommend to the world is
a religion of love; is a spirit of unity
and concord—that it is pure, peaceable,
and easy to be intrated—it is the
spirit of charity which suffreth long
and is kind—envieth not, vaunieth not
itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave
itself unseemly—seeketh not her own
—is not easily provoked—thinketh no
evil—rejoiceth not in iniquity, but re-
joiceth in the truth—beareth all things
—and finally that it never faileth I Cor.
xiii. 4.—8. In other words, that it is of
God, and is perfect like its author.—
And we stand up and solemnly profess,
that this is our religion. But does our
conduct toward each other manifest it?
It does not. The men of the world
"say (and there is too much truth in it)
they are not what they pretend to be—
they put on habiliments of sanctity,
and make long prayers; but interest is
at the bottom of their plans"—And in-
deed facts are so plain against us as
nearly to prove the truth of what they
assert.

VI. Partyism always tend to grieve
and dispirit the hearts of those who are
for peace. They desire to know and
learn nothing among men but Jesus,
and him crucified—to live peaceable
with all men, not to render evil for evil,
nor railing for railing,—but to love the
brotherhood—and like their Divine
Master, to behold with "equal eye all,"
every nation, that fear God, and
work righteousness. Hence when they
go up to the house of God, it is with de-
sign and desire to worship God, in spir-
it and in truth, to get their souls nour-
ished with the sincere milk of the word,
to renew their spiritual strength—(that
they may be enabled to withstand the
wiles of the Devil, and combat his tem-
ptations—that they may renounce the
allurements of the world, and mortify
their members which are upon the earth—
that looking unto Jesus, the author
and the finisher of faith, they may run
with patience the race that is set be-
fore them—forgetting the things that
are behind, and reaching forward to
the things that are before, they may
press toward the mark, for the prize of
the high calling of God, in Christ Je-
sus.

Therefore they desire not to be al-
ways learning the first principals of the
doctrine of Christ, but to go on towards
perfection. But when they arrive at
the place, which is called by the name
of God; how much are their souls grieved,
and disappointed? Are they there
taught, to disdain, in comparison, all
other knowledge but that of Jesus cruci-
fied for the sins of a guilty world? to
imitate that love that led him to Cal-
vary and the Cross? to breathe in the
midst of persecution and reproach, of
suffering and death, that prayer of love,
"Rather forgive them?" No, this is
not the religion that is taught them from
the sacred desk. The preacher rises
and exhibits a few things respecting
the first principles of the doctrine of
Christ, which most of them, have long
since learned by rote. Then instead
of turning to the right, and leading
them into the narrow and flat of the gos-
pel, into green pastures by the still wa-
ters; causing them to lay down and
rest in God; like a warrior he causes
them to arms, wheels to the left, and
teaches them to fight, not indeed the
battles of the Lord, but imaginary ones.
He sets their notions and whims in
battle array; against the notions of
their brethren of other parties, in-
structs them accurately in the arts of
war, furnishes them with weapons
which are carnal, not mighty through
God, to the pulling down, the strong

hold of sin and satan, weapons, not
prepared, to fight and overcome their
foes, but to wound and destroy their
friends. Here they are not taught to
fight the good fight of faith—to put on
the whole armour of God &c. but they
are taught to think lightly of other
christians, perhaps better than them-
selves, and to beware of them as dan-
gerous; thus by the stratagems of the
devil (for they deserve no better name)
the minds of their hearers are turned
from the love of the brethren to hate
them, and view them often as outcasts
from God.

VII. Another, evil that arises out of
partyism is that frequently in the
same neighbourhood, and at the same
time, there are two or three worshiping
assemblies in opposition to each other;
when the whole might constitute one
assembly only. Each of these parties,
in their own own opinion have God
engaged on their side, and in opposi-
tion to the others. Let Christians
blush and be ashamed at the recollec-
tion! Does not this look too much
like ancient heathenism, when each of
the nations had their gods, who took
part with them against the rest both in
times of war and peace? These dif-
ferent divisions and subdivisions, have
their different houses of worship built,
and dedicated according to the pattern
of their own minds and generally one
of the strictest carries the keys.—
When, therefore, a stranger passes
along though, in pursuit of the lost
sheep of the tribe of Israel; and though
he may have forsaken all, Father and
Mother, Sister and Brother, houses and
land, for Christ's sake and
yet he cannot be admitted to preach,
nor to teach, unless he be something
more than a christian. His name
therefore and his surname must be de-
livered up; the name of his stat, the
article of his creed &c. Should it hap-
pen that he was not called by the name
of their party, as if he should not wish
his name to be known by the name of
any particular party, he must pass on
though the people were dying in their
sins, and destitute of stated preaching.
He comes to another temple, rotting to
the ground, unoccupied—the hinges of
the door rusting with idleness, and
the people around perishing for lack
of knowledge; but unless he can im-
brace that mansion which has distin-
guished them as a party he cannot be
admitted there.

He goes on, and comes to another,
they bid him enter, and preach. But
should he advance any thing which
does not strengthen their party, they
will either oppose him to his face or go
away, and revile him behind his back.
Or though he should preach, the things
they approve, and would extol in one
of their own order; yet, in him they
account for it on other principles.—
"Yes," say they, he knows where he
is: if he were at such a place, he would
preach other doctrine! Thus men of-
ten make void the law of God, through
their own traditions." Under these dis-
tressing circumstances, frequently
those whom God has sent to preach his
everlasting gospel, have to turn out in-
to the hedges, and highways, exposed
to wind and weather; to call to the
gospel feast, those who are not too full
of pride or prejudice to hear them.

ASA.

We insert the following disgusting
communication, because it is well au-
thenticated:—"Thomas Jones, a paint-
er, at Carelon, sold his wife on Tues-
day last, for three pence, with the pro-
viso that if she did not phase, after
three days' trial, she was to be return-
ed, and the purchase money divided
between the parties. The most singu-
lar part of the transaction is, that the
parties are not twenty years of age,
and have not been married a month."
Bristol Mercury.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,
November Term, 1822
Nancy Roecap, administratrix of Ja-
cob Roecap, deceased, having exhib-
ited to this court, duly attested, an ac-
count of the debts and credits of said
decedent, by which it appears that the
personal estate is insufficient to pay
the just debts and expenses, and setting
forth that said decedent died seized of
real estate in the county of Cumber-
land aforesaid, and praying the aid of
the court, in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Joseph
Golden, guardian of Jacob Hann and
Andrew Hann, having made applica-
tion for the sale of the real estate of
said minors, for their support, main-
tenance, &c.

It is therefore ordered, that all per-
sons interested in the lands, tenements
and real estates of said decedent, and
said minors do appear before the judges
of this court on Monday of February
term next, and shew cause if any
they have, why the whole of the real
estates of said decedent and said mi-
nors, situate in the county of Cumber-
land, should not be sold for the pay-
ment of debts, support, maintenance,
&c.
By the Court,
T. ELMER, Clerk,
Dec. 14. 103 2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

November Term, 1822.

Upon application of Hannah Miller,
administratrix of Stephen Miller, de-
ceased, to limit and appoint a time with-
in which the creditors of said decedent
shall bring in their respective debts,
claims and demands.

It is ordered by the court, that the
creditors of said decedent, bring in
respective claims, on or before the first
day of January, 1824; and that said
administratrix give public notice there-
of by setting up a copy of this order in
five of the most public places in this
county, for the space of 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, shall be forever barred
his or her action therefor against said
administratrix.

By the Court,
T. ELMER, Clerk,
Dec. 14. 103 2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

September Term, 1822.

UPON application of George Bacon
administrator of John Miller, deceased—
Jonathan Fithian, do.—Rosanna
Erwin, do.—Henry Shaw, Esq. do.—
James Ogden, do.—David Lupton, ex-
ecutor of David Woodruff, do.—to limit
and appoint a time within which the
creditors of said decedents shall bring
in their respective debts, claims and
demands, or be forever barred from an
action against said administrators and
said executors.

It is ordered by the Court, that the
administrators of John Miller, deceased
—Rosanna Erwin, deceased—and
James Ogden, deceased—Give public
notice to the creditors of said decedents
to bring in their respective claims, duly
attested on or before the first day of
April next, and that the creditors of
David Woodruff, deceased, bring in
their respective claims, on or before the
first day of October, in the year eigh-
teen hundred and twenty-three, by
setting up a copy of this order in five of
the most public places in this county,
for two months, and by 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, therefore,
against said Administrators, and said
Executors.

By the Court,
T. ELMER, Clerk,
October 14, 1822. 94 2mo.

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.

Will be sold at private sale, a very
valuable
Mill for Grinding Grain.

It is situated on the head waters of
Cedar Creek, in the town of Cedar-
ville: it is in complete repair, with two
pair of stones and in the midst of a
grain country where there is no situa-
tion for a rival establishment, the de-
mand for work is always as much as
can be met; and from the increase of
agricultural industry and improve-
ment, there must be an increased de-
mand upon the establishment which
will warrant any enlargement. At-
tached to the establishment, is a house
one and a half stories high with a lot of
ground, blacksmiths' shops, and a lot
of meadow adjoining, which will be
disposed of with the above. Many other
advantages might be enumerated,
which may be known by those wishing
to purchase: for further particulars,
enquire of the subscribers,

JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury.
JOEL FITHIAN, Salem.
CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton.
ALSO
On the same stream of water, a very
VALUABLE
SAW MILL,
Where lumber is plenty and near.—
The Mill is newly built from the founda-
tion, and in complete repair. At-
tached to the above, is a good
Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.
With twelve acres of land, and a fine
young orchard, bearing.
For particulars, enquire of
JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury,
CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton,
RICHARD BENNETT,
Cedarville,
Or the subscriber,
JOEL FITHIAN, in Salem.
Nov. 23. 100 2m

Creditors Take Notice,

That I have applied to the Judges of
the inferior court of Common Pleas in
and for the county of Cumberland; and
they have appointed the eleventh day
of January next, at two o'clock in the
afternoon, at the Hotel of Smith
Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
Dec. 10. 103 2m

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published
every Saturday evening, at Two Dollars a
year, one half payable in advance.—An ad-
ditional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid
within the year.
The Whig will be forwarded by Stage or
Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they pay-
ing the expense of carriage.
No Subscriber, taken for a shorter period
than six months, and a failure to notify a
discontinuance at the expiration of the time
will be considered as a new engagement, and
the paper forwarded accordingly.
Advertisements inserted three weeks for
one dollar when not exceeding one square,
and continued weekly for twenty-five cents.
Larger advertisements at the same rate.
Constables' Sales,
Warrants, Subpoenas,
And a variety of other blanks.
For Sale at this Office.

REMOVAL.

P. C. WILLMARTH,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT STORE,
from No. 21 to No. 131 North 3d
Street, above Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE
Sign of the Golden Hat,
Where he offers an excellent assortment of
LOW-PRICED HATS,
ALSO,
WATER-PROOF
Imitation Beaver Hats

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness
and durability.

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

A handsome deduction made at Wholesale
P. C. W. having received the
most encouraging patronage from a
caudid and discerning Public, with the
utmost confidence in the merits of his
Manufacture, anticipates a continued
and increasing custom.
February 11. 59tf

VILAS 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.

HAS now on hand a general assortment of
ready made Clothing, consisting of
close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market
and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloons, 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 Cloth,
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.
52 6m. December 24, 1822

Creditors Take Notice,

That I have applied to the Judges of
the inferior court of Common Pleas of
the county of Cumberland, and they
have appointed the sixteenth day of
January next, at two o'clock in the af-
ternoon of that day, at the court-house
in Bridgeton, in the county of Cumber-
land, to hear what can be said for or
against my liberation from confinement
as an insolvent debtor.
Jonathan Socwell.
December, 2d, 1822. 102

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to
me directed, will be exposed to sale,
at public vendue, on
Tuesday, the tenth day of Decem-
ber next,
All those three distinct tracts of
Timbered Land,
Situate in the township of Milville, on the
stage road leading from Milville to Maligna
The first joins Parvins Branch's land, late of
George Burgin and Israel Stratton on the
road from the Union Mills to Souders' Mill
and lands of Joshua Combs and others, con-
taining, (after deducting 150 acres to the
Leaming.)
2605 ACRES,
The second tract, joins land of Edmund J.
Hollinshead, Stephen Garrison and others,
Containing 196 Acres.
The third tract joins the Browning Sur-
vey land, late of Robert Jordan and others,
Containing 126 Acres.
There will be a fuller description given on
the day of sale.
Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Oct 3. — Nov. 2. 97

The above described land of Joseph M'Ilvaine which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Tuesday the 24th inst. between 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. Dec. 10. 103 2m