

the knife, went to your trunk and drew from it this instrument, of keener edge, (a razor,) and with it, you served her head from her body. For all this, what is your defence! A plea that would deprive her of all that she has left behind her, her reputation. Happily for her memory, this lies beyond the reach of your vengeance.—Your efforts to tarnish it, have only given it additional lustre. If there was one in the vast assembly who witnessed your trial, that harboured for a moment a suspicion dishonorable to her, his conscience now rebukes him for his cruelties.—After five months preparation: after having all her nearest friends before you; after producing the inmates of your family, you have not been able to extort from one, a single word that could alarm every jealousy itself.—All attested that she was constant, artless, meek, submissive and kind. Oh, she would have been a prize to any man but you; had you permitted her to live, she would have been a blessing to your children. Poor helpless orphans, what now is to be their destiny; who is left to watch over their dawning intellect, to chasten their morals, to lead them to virtue's shrine. Father of Mercy, be thou their protector, guardian and friend.—Spirit of their murdered mother, hover over and direct them through the dangerous and devious windings of life.

Williams—I have now faintly sketched the picture of you guilt. If it be not faithful to the original, it is only because the coloring is not deep enough. With all this weight of sin upon your heart, you have but twenty days to live. The hour is at hand when you must leave us, and hasten into the presence of a Being, whose frown is far more dreadful than the sentence which now consigns you to the tomb.—Are you prepared for the interview—or have you wrought yourself into the belief that there is no fatality? and will you rest satisfied in this belief, until you are roused from your torpor by the signal for your appearance at the bar of the Most High? Ah, sir, you are risking too much upon your opinion.—Should you err in this particular, the anguish which now rends your bosom, is peace when compared to the misery which awaits you. When you reflect that the wisest, ablest, and best of men are against you, does it not sometimes occur to you that you may be in error? When you open the sacred volume, are you not sometimes startled with the thought, that it may be true? If it be, how dreadful are its denunciations against you.—But amidst its thunders, it breathes a whisper of consolation, even to the most hardened offender.

Yes, **Williams**, even you, all bloody as you are, may be yet within the reach of its kind promises.—Fly then, I beseech you, to the last stay of the sinner's hope for a happy eternity. You have nothing to bind you to this life—there is not a being upon earth whom you can call your friend—not one who would dare to acknowledge you as a friend. You have arrested the throbbings of the only bosom that could now beat in unison with your own—you have silenced the only lips that could speak a word of consolation to your dejected spirits.—But there is an all-merciful Power above who may not forsake you, when your kinsmen and countrymen disown you. While the light of life yet gleams upon your short and dreary path to the grave, catch the fleeting moment to bespeak the intercession of that Redeemer whose power is equal to your necessities. He may yet wash out the foul stain that renders you loathsome to the world, and raise you to the mansions of bliss where you may again be greeted and once more be forgiven by the kind companion of your bosom.

Hear now the sentence of the law, and then farewell forever.

You **John M. Williams**, will be reconducted to the place whence you came, where you will be kept in close custody until Friday, the 17th day of November next, when you will be taken to some convenient place of execution; and there, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon, you will be suspended by the neck until you are dead. And may the Lord have mercy upon your soul.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.
November 29, 1823.

SIR,—In compliance with your directions, I herewith transmit statements from the major general of the army, and the several subordinate branches of this department, lettered from A to M, which contain, in detail, a view of the administration, for the three first quarters of the year, of the various branches of the public service entrusted to this department, comprising the army, military academy, fortifications, ordnances, including the arsenaries, military pensions, bounty lands, and Indian affairs.

The statements afford satisfactory proof, that order, accuracy, economy, and accountability, have been introduced into every branch of the military service. It will be seen, by them, that the money appropriated by congress has been applied with economy to effect the objects of appropriation; that the accounts have been made up with

accuracy, and transmitted with promptitude to the proper departments for settlement, and have there been settled without delay. The observations are true, with scarcely a single exception; and the result has been, that, of the entire amount of money drawn from the treasury in the year 1822, for military service, including the pensions, amounting to \$4,571,961 94, although it passed through the hands of no less than 291 disbursing agents, there has not been a single defalcation, nor the loss of a cent to government; and that the whole has been accounted for at the treasury, except a small amount, which remains in the hands of the disbursing agents, ready to be applied to the objects for which it was drawn. The disbursements of the three first quarters of this year, have been equally satisfactory; and, there is every reason to believe, that no defalcation, nor any loss will occur in the year. The administration in relation to Indian affairs, though greatly improved, and the expenditure reduced fully one-half, is not as perfect as that of the military branch of the department, nor can it be made so, unless rendered equally perfect in its organization. It is impossible, under the present arrangement, that the minute and constant attention to its details, which is indispensable to a perfect administration, can be bestowed.

But it is not only in its disbursements that the military service has attained a high perfection. The condition of the army in every branch, both of the line and staff, in its material and personal, and in its discipline and administration, is highly respectable. If there is any exception, it is in the discipline of the artillery. Though the officers of that branch of service are equal in skill to any other, and are distinguished for their attention to their duty, yet, it is found impracticable, dispersed as the artillery is, in commands of single companies, to render the discipline of the corps as perfect as is desirable. It is contemplated, during the next year, to concentrate a sufficient number of artilleryists, for discipline, at some proper point, and, by rendering their discipline perfect, gradually extend the perfection, thus acquired, to the whole corps. It can be effected without additional expense to the public; and, it is believed, without material inconvenience to the service.

Of the military academy, it may, with confidence be said, that it has attained a state of perfection as great as it is practicable, under the existing legal provisions; and that it is not inferior to any similar institution in any country.

Under the appropriations of the last session, forts Washington, Delaware, and the one at the Riguets, will be completed; and it is contemplated, should appropriations be granted, to commence, in the next year, the works projected at New Utrecht, which is intended to cover fort La Fayette, which commands the Narrows at New York, and those at Brenton's Point, for the defence of Narragansett bay.

The board of engineers, besides its ordinary duties, were, during the last summer, engaged in executing several special orders; and, among others, in projecting a break water at the mouth of the Delaware, under the act of the 7th of May, 1820, and the forming a plan for the improvement of the entrance into the harbor of Presque Isle, on lake Erie. In relation to both these important subjects, it made very interesting reports, with plans and estimates, which accompany the statement from the engineer department, herewith transmitted.

The completion of the new fortresses, and those to be erected, will require an appropriation in order to fabricate the cannon and carriages necessary for their armament. It is estimated, that an annual appropriation of \$100,000 will, in ten years, furnish a sufficient number for all the works contemplated for the defence of the coast. There would, undoubtedly, be great economy in granting a permanent appropriation instead of an annual one, as contractors would vest their capital at much less profit, under the assurance which would be afforded by the former.

Under the appropriation to fix on a site for a national armory on the western waters, made the last session, a commission, consisting of col. M'Ree, col. Lee, and capt. Talcott was constituted, which has been incessantly engaged in exploring the country on the western waters, in order to make the location. It has not yet reported, but it is expected that it will make its report in the early part of the session of congress.

In the month of June last, the Ricaree Indians, who inhabit the country on the Missouri, a little below the Mandan villages, attacked general Ashley, with his party, while peaceably engaged in trading with them, at their request, under licence from the government, and killed and wounded several of his party. Col. Leavenworth, who commanded fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluffs, adopted immediate measures of redress. With a part of his command he made a successful attack on the village, and compelled the Ricarees, after a considerable loss on their

part, to sue for peace. Statement marked L. contains the correspondence in relation to the transaction, and exhibits a full view of the facts.

The report from the adjutant general's office, marked M. contains the returns of the militia, according to the latest reports to that office. Returns from only three states have been received in the course of the year, though every effort has been used to ensure punctuality in making them.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servt.
J. C. CALHOUN.

**The President
of the United States.**

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CLARKE,

I have sent you the following communication taken from "The Christian Mirror," for insertion in your paper. It is worth perusal, because it is an *irony* on the practice of many places. The town of ignorance is extensive, and school committees of the kind alluded to are too frequent. The idea of encouraging *cheap schoolmasters* is often fatal to the purse, because the injury from novices is frequently so great, that it takes twice the time to reform bad pronunciation and injurious habits, in many branches of rudimentary education, than it at first took in acquiring them, or than it would have taken in establishing good ones—to say nothing of time lost. There is an antipathy,—and a most absurd one—often shown by school committees against employing professional men, or those who study for a profession while they teach. This antipathy arises generally from the fact, that many incompetent teachers engage to perform that of which they are ignorant; and that their leisure time is necessary to learn themselves that which they propose daily to teach. In other words they must occupy their evenings in learning what they have to give instructions in during the day. There may be other reasons, but this is a leading one. If perfect competency was supposed, who need care in what way a man employs his leisure, suppose the teacher be correct in his morals and deportment, and does justice to his employers. I am not friendly to high charges, but I am in favour of reasonable encouragement given to competent men. A man of learning and of good character and morals, will not sell his time for nothing, while he can get a man who loves his offspring so much as to place him under his charge—while he can find men who have education, or who have knowledge of its real value arising from their willits—to support him. Indolence among teachers is as bad as ignorance—of what use is it to children if their teacher had an Encyclopedia in his head, if he only teaches them what they ask for, without using care and energy to shew them their wants and dissipate their ignorance.

From the Christian Mirror.

CHEAP SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

MR. EDITOR,—Passing the other day through the town of Ignorance, I called at the public house for some refreshment, where I found several natives of the town, who had met to consult on employing a suitable teacher for their winter school. Being a stranger in that place, and having a little the appearance of a "college learnt man," my first appearance rather served to embarrass them, and silence ensued.—They soon however resumed their conversation; and when I understood their opinions in regard to school masters, it was no longer surprising that my appearance embarrassed them. For they had laid it down as one of their first principles, "that no College learnt man was fit to keep school." They assigned their reasons for this—such a school master they said, always asked one or two dollars a month more than others;—and besides they did not want their children to learn Latin or Greek, as they never meant to send them to college; and they did not want them to learn Geography, for they did not expect their children would be sailors. They wanted **to get a cheap master**, and such a one they would have or none. After a variety of remarks all in character with their ignorance and prejudice, they appointed a person to employ an instructor, giving him particular directions to get the one who would keep the cheapest; and then adjourned.

Being rather more amused than edified with their proceedings, I proceeded on my journey. After pondering these things in my mind, and enquiring how I could render any assistance to their agent in this business, (thinking possibly his means of information might be limited, and that he would not be able to get the *cheapest* man, without considerable difficulty, I have concluded to advertise for such an one, in behalf of the agent for "school class, No. 13, town of Ignorance."

And now **MR. EDITOR**, you have an opportunity of assisting the said "agent" in his responsible appointment. By giving this notice in your paper, it will undoubtedly be communicated to several, who are ready to take charge of a *cheap school*. But perhaps I ought to mention some other things, though of minor importance compared with the price. A pious man will be unpopular; especially if he has religion enough to

keep him from going into parties of pleasure and amusement. And for a master to pray in school would be considered worse than lost time. As parents, I have understood, do not pray in their families in the town of Ignorance, & from some things which were pretty broadly hinted in the above meeting, I am convinced that praying in school would not be tolerated. And furthermore, I know for certainty that whosoever keeps the school, must say nothing about the children's learning the catechism. Young men of piety, and such as would wish to pay particular attention to the religious education of children, though they were disposed to keep cheap, and never have been to college in their life, had better not apply for the school. The people of said town will not think the worse of the school master, (if he will keep *cheap*) for allowing him to use a little profane language, only he must be careful not to use in school; neither will they think him the less qualified for instructing a *cheap school*, should he occasionally drink hard. The people will think very little of such common sins as profaneness and intemperance; and they will be careful not to condemn themselves in that thing which they allow. **Morals are pretty much, and religion is entirely set aside.** This is the place where a cheap school master will succeed in finding employment.

MR. EDITOR, If you know of any young or old ignoramus, you can easily direct him where he will find employment the present winter, and winters following, as long as he will keep cheap and retain his old name. And you may also give public notice, for the consolation of others of the same stamp, that there are many other places in the vicinity of the town of Ignorance, where they can be employed, if they make reasonable application. The great enquiry is for **CHEAP SCHOOLMASTERS.** **EGO.**

CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE.

December 19.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, instructing an inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting the public armed vessels of the United States from carrying gold, silver or jewels, was read for consideration.

December 22.—Among the petitions presented were the following:

MR. FINDLAY presented the petition of the president and directors of the Delaware Canal company, praying pecuniary aid from congress. Referred to the committee on roads and canals.

December 24.—In pursuance of notice given yesterday, Mr. Smith asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to revive and continue in force sundry acts relative to discriminating duties on imports and tonnage. The bill was read twice, and referred to the committee on finance.

December 29.—Mr. Smith presented a memorial of certain underwriters and merchants of the city of Baltimore, relating to claims for depredations on their property committed by the French. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 19.—On motion of Mr. Call, it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval depot in the harbor of Pensacola.

December 22.—Mr. Herrick presented the following resolution, which lies for one day of course:

Resolved, That the post master general be directed to lay before this house, a statement of the extent of each post route in the United States, the number of miles the mail is annually transported on each route, with the annual expense of transportation under existing contracts, and the amount of postage which accrued in each route, after deducting the compensation of post masters, and incidental expenses for one year next preceding the first day of April last.

MR. BRECK offered the following resolution, which lies one day of course:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this house with the amount of exports from the United States to Greece, Asia Minor, and Egypt, during the years 1820, 1821 and 1822; also, the amounts of imports therefrom for the same period; distinguishing, in separate columns, the countries now under the control of the Turkish government from those possessed by the Greeks in arms; also, the amount of duties paid on said imports into the treasury of the United States.

MR. MALLARY submitted the following resolution, which lies one day according to a rule of the house:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this house such information as he may possess, (and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good) relative to the determination of any sovereign or combination of sovereigns to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent, and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance

which such sovereign or combination of sovereigns may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies as before.

MR. HALL presented a petition of Hadrianus Van Noorden, of North Carolina, praying the Government to procure him compensation for spoils committed on his lawful commerce, by French cruisers, previous to 1800.

December 24.—Mr. Livingston moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That provisions ought to be made, by law, for increasing the establishment of the military academy, at West Point, so as to admit 500 cadets as students in the same; and that the committee on the part of the president's message which relates to the military academy, be directed to prepare and bring in a bill accordingly.

On motion of Mr. McArthur, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more adequate punishment than is provided by the existing laws, for postmasters and other persons employed in the management or transportation of the mail, who may be guilty of robbing the same.

MR. CASSELY presented a petition of sundry citizens of New Jersey, engaged in the manufacture of duck and cotton bagging, praying that additional duties may be imposed on duck and all coarse cloths manufactured from hemp, tow, and flax, which may hereafter be imported into the U. States.

December 29.—On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that every post master intending to resign his appointment, shall give a reasonable notice, at his office, of such intention.

MR. CAMPBELL stated in support of this resolution, that post masters are in the practice of resigning *secretly*, & recommending a successor; whose appointment is often the first intimation any body receives of the intention of the predecessor to resign. He thought this inexpedient and unfair.

FOREIGN.

By the packet ship Orbit Capt. Tynrham, from Liverpool, the editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 14th, and the latter to the 15th November, inclusive. Their contents are unimportant. The accounts from France are not so late as those received by the Midas at Baltimore.

The settlement of all the differences between Russia and Turkey is confirmed. The negotiations were conducted through Lord Strangford, the British Ambassador.

The affairs of South America principally occupy the British papers.—The editor of the London Courier, in concluding a long article, says,— "Spain begins at once under foreign influence; to evince her despotism by an armament, which can have only for its object the regaining her power over the American colonies. She does not, then, choose to submit her cause to arbitration. Are we, then to wait for the decision of any Congress! Let us not be deceived. All hesitating policy, all half-measures, are beneath the dignity of this great nation. A shifting, crackling, trimming policy may suit states of the 2d order, but it is utterly unworthy such a country as Great Britain.—No men can applaud more than we do, the sending Consuls and Commissioners to the South American states: it is the first step, a step for which we see the continental powers were not prepared. They wished to make us subservient to the delays, the turnings and windings of Congress deliberations. We have waited to take upon us their trammels. But they wish to have it supposed that we have not in form recognised the independence of South America. Hut we have not, in fact? It is a manly policy which our government has adopted. It is the first step; but it must be followed by other steps; and we trust it will be followed by the appointment of some higher diplomatic character—of some Envoy or Minister to the colonies. This will put our intentions beyond all doubt. It is the only policy worthy of us."

The king of Portugal has restored Lord Beresford to his old rank of Commander in chief of the Portuguese forces.

Constantinople, Oct. 10.—News has been received of an advantage which the captain pacha has obtained over a division of the Greeks, consisting of 36 light vessels, in the bay of Lemnos.

A letter from the Isle of Salamina contains some curious details: the most part of the inhabitants of Athens

And several European consuls have left. The following is the letter—The Turkish corps, about 18,000 men, which occupied Thebes in the month of July, & threatened Athens, marched on Negropont, and afterwards on Thermopylae, which they now occupy. The Greeks maintained themselves in the citadel of Athens, to the number of 800, with 16 European officers of artillery, and have plenty in their magazines.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the London Courier, Nov. 11. The most important news from France is the following—

They are already speaking of the vessels of war which are about to sail from Cadiz. They will be augmented by two frigates and three corvettes, and the necessary transports will be procured in the different ports of Europe, for TWENTY THOUSAND INFANTRY, and TWO THOUSAND CAVALRY. It is said that general MORILLO will command the expedition, and those troops only will be employed which have already served in South America, and who are accustomed to the climate. The expedition will repair to Havanna to unite with MORALES, whose army it is said amounts to 2500 men. Cuba being the centre of operations, it is supposed that the general in chief will first attack Mexico, because of its vicinity to Havanna, and that Spain there finds powerful auxiliaries in the aristocracy and clergy. Spain intends to publish a manifesto, in which she will announce to the nations of Europe, that she will permit strangers to participate to a certain degree in the commerce of the colonies, contenting herself with the recovery of her sovereignty, over this part of the new world.

The Times says that this restriction of commerce is precisely the greatest grievance of which the colonies complained under the ancient system, and that 'the commerce of South America being now as free to England as to all the other states of Europe, France has no right to take measures which tend to deprive Great Britain of advantages which she possesses.'

Letters from Cadiz announce in general that the Spanish troops are very much discontented with the new order of things. At Algeiras they are crying "Long live the constitution," and the greatest confusion prevails in that city."

SPAIN.

The London Morning Chronicle says, 'On the 29th of Sept. when it was decided that Ferdinand should go to port St Marys, general Quiroga, aid de camp to the king, made a personal demand of his majesty for a passport and permission to quit Cadiz, his majesty answered, Quiroga you must not go—I cannot spare you—remain—we will go together to Madrid. Your rank, your honors, your pretensions shall be preserved to you, for I am satisfied with your services and am grateful for them.' Seeing that the general still hesitated, his majesty assured him that he would religiously fulfil the promises he had made him. The general left the king, concealed himself and took the first opportunity of escaping to Gibraltar; the next day, on the occupation of the city by the French, an order was given to arrest him as well as all the English which had served during the siege. The general having saved himself, the others disguised themselves and escaped in fishing boats.

The London Morning Post of the 10th Nov. says, a private letter from Seville announces the arrival of general Ballasteros in that city—he was accompanied by a strong escort—report says that he has been imprisoned in the Barrack, but nothing is said of his sentence. The same letter announces that an express had been sent from Seville for the purpose of arresting general Morillo.

Rheumatism—An alleged specific cure for the rheumatism has been communicated by a gentleman from the coast of Guinea, which is to rub the parts affected with a mixture of Cayenne pepper and strong spirits. The rubbing must be continued some time, and repeated till the cure is effected. Probably the American red pepper or the India black pepper might answer, when the other is not attainable.

It is reported that the marquis la Fayette intended to settle in America.

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1824.

Our respected friends in Downs Township are informed, that the communication forwarded to be inserted this week is unavoidably postponed until the next, when it will be promptly attended to.

The District Court in New Jersey, held on the 2nd Tuesdays in March and September, in New Brunswick, and on the 3d Tuesdays in May and November, in Burlington. Our readers will therefore please to correct this error in our Almanac in the first page. We copied from the Almanac for the coming year, which appear in this respect to be incorrect.

Public Documents.—We promised in our last, some notice of the documents accompanying the President's Message; of which we had then received Part I. composing all those from the War Department. In our paper of today will be found the letter of the Secretary at War, which will afford our readers a general outline of their contents. We design, as we have leisure and room to extract from these and other documents presented to Congress, to publish such parts as we suppose will be most interesting.

A perusal of these papers has impressed our minds with the most favourable opinion of the ability and economy that has been displayed in the administration of the war department from which they emanated. It appears that, with all its multifarious concerns, in expending during the year 1822 upwards of four and a half millions (including the pensioners and Indians) and employing 291 disbursing officers, "there has not been a single defalcation nor the loss of a cent to the government."—We believe it may be safely said, that never since the commencement of our government has there been so favorable a result, and that the army has never cost so little in proportion to its effective force. It occurs to us to remark, in passing, that although the circumstance of the great officers of our government being candidates for the Presidency may be attended with, some injurious consequences, upon the whole it must be beneficial. Each one is thereby stimulated to greater exertions to conduct the affairs of his office in the most vigilant and economical manner. So many jealous eyes are constantly bent upon him, that the slightest deviation from propriety will be immediately detected and exposed. Indeed we know of no better ground, upon which the people of this country can select their chief magistrate than that the preferred individual has displayed ability, economy and good management in subordinate stations. We are constrained to say that Mr. Calhoun presents himself with strong recommendations. We prefer another it is true; but should he prove to be the choice of New Jersey and of the nation, as from the indications we think highly probable, we shall cheerfully acquiesce, and rejoice that at a period, when wisdom and energy in the executive, may be peculiarly needed, we have confided the interests of the country to safe hands.

The following communication is received for publication, and is inserted by particular request.
FOR THE WHIG.
New Experiment.—It is suggested that one yard of silk or satin levantine is worth five bushels of corn to feed fattening hogs on towards the latter end of fattening, to cure or prevent weakness in the loins, or worms in the kidneys.
AN OLD FARMER.
Newport, Dec. 31, 1823.

FROM THE NATIONAL REGIS.
The following definition of the word "Democracy," is given by the editors of the Boston Patriot, at the suggestion of a Modern Federalist. It exactly agrees with our opinion of the term. All true Americans, then, are Democrats—and Democrats are all Federalists, who subscribe to the Patriot doctrine:
Democracy means that the people are absolutely sovereign, and possess absolutely equal rights; that government is established by them, for their

benefit only; that all its officers are their servants, and accountable to them without limitation, for all official proceedings should be elected by them only, and remain in office only during their pleasure; that taxes are interposed to pay for making and administering equal and wholesome laws, and not to enrich office-holders, and should not therefore exceed what is necessary for effecting such purpose. 'This is Democracy,' proclaimed and practised by that party who began and completed the Revolution, and who enumerated Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Samuel Adams, and Madison, among its leaders.

SUMMARY.
The renowned Spanish General and Ex-Minister San Miguel is dead.—One account says he died of his wounds—another that he poisoned himself.

The savings' banks and Friendly societies of England and Ireland have eight millions and a half now deposited in the government funds. Ferdinand has agreed to ratify the convention made with the British government in March last, by which British subjects are indemnified for spoiliations on their commerce.

The new pope, *Dela Genga*, is soon to visit England and Ireland. A Greek priest named *Christ*, has been crucified by the Turks in mockery of his name. He was, after being several hours tortured in this way, daubed with pitch and burnt alive.

A horrible association was formed in the very heart of London, for the purpose of inveigling persons known to be the bearer of large sums of money, and when within their trap, of murdering and robbing them. They have been broken up.

John Nott has been sentenced to three months in the New York penitentiary for stealing a bag of feathers. What a heavy punishment for so light an offence.

MARRIED,

On Saturday evening the 27th ult. by the Rev. F. G. Ballentine, Mr. Edmund Garrison of Deerfield to Miss Rebecca Dore, of this town.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Jane, Mr. Robert Patrick, to Miss Louisa Blew, both of this place.

On the 23d ult. in Deerfield by the Rev. F. G. Ballentine, Mr. William Stratton, to Miss Rachel Hoover, both of Millville.

Prices Current at Bridgeport.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig	
Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 25 to 1 37 1/2
Rye, do	75
Corn, do	45 to 50
Oats, do	25 to 31
Onions, do	15
Potatoes, do	37 1/2
Dry Apples do	62 1/2
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	3 75 to 4 0
Rye do. do.	2 00 to 2 50
Butter, per pound,	15
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per hundred	4 50 to 5 00
Wool, per pound,	35 to 37 1/2
Feathers, do	40 to 44
Candles, do	12 1/2
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 50 to 5 00
Oak dry, do	3 00
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

Neptune Fire Company.

A stated meeting of said Company will be held at the Hotel of Richard Jarman on Thursday evening Jan. 8th at 7 o'clock.
N. B. Punctual attendance of the members is requested.
H. R. MERSEILLES, Sec'ry.
Bridgeton, Dec. 30th 1823.

Neptune Corps of Engineers.

A stated meeting of said Corps will be held at the Hotel of Richard Jarman, on Tuesday evening Jan. 6th at 7 o'clock.
N. B. An election of officers.
JOHN SIBBLEY, Jun. As, Sec'ry.
Bridgeton, Dec. 30 1823.

The property of the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, deceased, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned till Thursday the 15th day of January inst. between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Richard Jarman in Bridgeport, to be sold by
MARGARET C. FREEMAN, Adm'x.
January 1. 158 2t

Cumberland Bank.

BRIDGETON, Jan. 2, 1824.
The DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend on the Stock of this Bank for the last six months of One Dollar per share, which will be payable to the Stockholders on their legal Representatives after the 10th inst.
C. READ, Cashier.
Jan. 3.—158 2t

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

November Term, 1823.

On application of Lewis Davis administrator of Elhanon Davis, deceased; Cooper Madden, administrator of William Maddon, 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 administrators give notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their respective claims on or before the first day of December, 1824, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months, and for 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 administrators.

By the court
T. ELMER, Clerk.

Jan. 3. 158 2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

November Term, 1823.

Edmund Sheppard and Elizabeth Smith, executors of William Chard, deceased; Levan Chance, administrator of Levan Chance, deceased; having severally exhibited to this court duly attested accounts, by which it appears that the personal estate of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses, and set forth that said decedents died several years ago of real estates, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenement and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the judges of the Orphans' court, at Bridgeport, on the third Monday in February next, at two o'clock, P. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estates of said decedents, situate in the county of Cumberland, aforesaid, should not be sold as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid.

By the court
T. ELMER, Clerk.

Jan. 3. 158 6w

Adjournment.

The remainder of the land of John Carns, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Friday the 27th day of January next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeport, to be sold by
WM. R. FITZPATRICK late Sheriff.
December 30. 158

Adjournment.

The lands of James D. Westcott, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned till Tuesday the 6th day of January next, at one o'clock precisely, in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeport, to be sold by
JOHN LANNING, jun. Sheriff.
December 9. 133

Adjournment.

The land of William Carter, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 20th day of January next, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeport, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by
WM. R. FITZPATRICK late Sheriff.
December 25. 157

Real Estate for Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of John Pissant, deceased, will be exposed to sale at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Friday the 9th day of January next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the public house in Port Elizabeth, kept by John Kinsey, a small Farm, containing about 50 acres—Also a lot of Meadow, called Duvaul's Island, containing about 7 acres, all situate near Port Elizabeth.
ALSO,

On Tuesday the 13th of January,

Will be sold on the premises a tract of

WOOD LAND,

Containing ninety five acres, situate in the Upper township, in the county of Cape May, adjoining lands of James Ludlum, esq. and others; this sale will commence at two o'clock, P. M. Condition and attendance by
Joseph V. Clark,
Charles C. Stratton,
Executors.

December 17.

N. B. Daniel Carrel will shew the former, and Richard Thompson, jun. will shew the latter to any persons wishing to view the same. 157 ts

Executions, Summons,

For Sale at this Office.

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 highest genius in our country could produce. STACKHOUSE'S, as an ingenious compiler, as a man of learning and research, and as a profound Theologian, ranked in his own day among those who gained the highest literary eminence—the lapse of time has contributed exceedingly to increase his well earned celebrity.

The BODY OF DIVINITY which is now proposed to be published, was originally compiled for the Episcopal Church of England. It first emanated from the Press in the early part of the eighteenth century. Since then, it has stood its ground and sustained a reputation beyond which contemporary writers never did, and subsequent writers never have been able to pass. Several editions of it have been circulated in Great Britain, but it has never yet been published in the United States. Various compilations of systematic Theology have been repeatedly committed to the American Press, each of which has been adapted to the standard of faith of the respective denominations for whom it was published.—This work is professedly written on the *Armenian Scheme*; but notwithstanding this, its high character has caused it to be an object of anxious inquiry by every class of christians. It has heretofore been in the hands of few in the United States except Divines, and for these it has generally been imported by order, and at great an expense. The reason why it has never been re-printed in the United States is obvious. In matters of faith, monopolies have been sought with no less avidity, (perhaps not improperly,) than in the mart of the merchant; and those denominations of christians whose pre-ensons 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 the theologians—as founded on, or deduced 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. If 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.

