

## Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC ACTS.]

**AN ACT** authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the seven per cent. stock of the United States, in the year 1824.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be, and they are hereby, authorized to purchase, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, any stock of the United States, bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum, not exceeding the sum of eight millions six hundred and ten thousand dollars, upon such terms as they may think proper, not exceeding the following rates above the principal sum purchased, that is to say:

For all such stock as they may purchase before the first day of April next, at a rate not exceeding two dollars for every sum of one hundred dollars, in addition to the interest which would have accrued on that day upon the said stock:

For all stock which they may purchase between the first day of April and the first day of July next, at a rate not exceeding seventy-five cents on every sum of one hundred dollars, in addition to the interest which would have accrued on the day last mentioned:

For all such stock which they may purchase between the first day of July and the first day of October next, at a rate not exceeding, on every sum of one hundred dollars, the amount of interest which would have accrued on the day last mentioned:

For all such stock which they may purchase between the first day of October and the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, at a rate not exceeding the principal and the interest which shall have accrued at the day of purchase.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to make such purchases, under the foregoing restrictions, at such times and places as they may deem most expedient, out of any moneys in the Treasury, heretofore appropriated for the redemption of the public debt, or out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, Jan. 22, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

**AN ACT** making a partial appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and forty dollars be, and the same is, hereby, appropriated, for the compensation granted by law to the Senate and House of Representatives, and to the officers, clerks, and servants of both Houses of Congress, and for defraying the contingent expenses thereof; and that the same be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

**AN ACT** further extending the term of half pay pensions to the widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, who died in the public service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in all cases where provision has been made by law for five years' half pay to the widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, who were killed in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States, during the late war; and, also, in all cases where provision has been made for extending the term for five years, in addition to the first term of five years, the said provision shall be further extended for an additional term of five years, to commence at the end of the second term of five years, in each case, respectively, making the provision equal to fifteen years half pay; which shall be paid out of the fund heretofore provided by law: and the said pensions shall cease, from the causes mentioned in the laws providing the same, respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, entitled "An act to amend and explain an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private ar-

vessels of the United States," passed March the third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the payment of any pension already granted, until the full expiration of the term thereof; nor to effect or impair the rights of any person or persons which may have accrued during the existence of the act hereby repealed as aforesaid.*

Washington, Jan. 22, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

## POETRY.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.  
(Inserted by particular request.)

### ADDRESS TO THE DEITY. *Precise and Prayer.*

O thou, whose throne is in the Realms on high,  
Beneath whose feet yon splendid planets roll;  
At thy command the flame-wing'd lightning's fly,  
And the loud thunder rolls from pole to pole.  
At thy all-powerful word from Chaos rose  
This vast creation; heaven, earth and sea;  
Ordain'd by thee, the sun his light bestows;  
This mighty universe was made by thee.

The moon whose lustre cheers the gloom of night;  
The splendid host that glide the vaulted sky;  
The morning glories opening to our sight,  
Proclaim our great creator dwells on high.

The lofty mountains towering to the skies;  
The foaming Cataracts tumbling down their sides,  
From whence the flowing rivers take their rise,—  
To fertilize the countries they divide.

The boist'rous deep, whose waves impetuous roll,  
Around the world, at thy supreme command,  
And the fierce winds; which rush from pole to pole,  
Proclaim their maker's praise in ev'ry land.

To thee to whom all power and praise belong;  
To thee whose mighty presence fills all space,  
To thee, Oh, king of kings! I raise my song,  
And beg of thee a portion of thy grace.

That I, Oh God! may praise thee as I ought;  
For all the favours I receive from thee;  
Thro' all the dangers of my youth thou'st brought,  
And in each trouble hast preserved me.

When thro' the east the light of morning breaks,  
And tuneful songsters warble fourth their praise;  
And when again the sun the world forsakes,  
O! may I join the animating lays.

Oh may my thoughts to thee, Oh God! aspire;  
Thy wisdom governs this vast universe;  
Oh fill my soul with virtuous, pure desire,  
To learn of thee—thy counsel never errs.

In all the dangers which attend me here,  
While toss'd upon the stormy sea of life,  
Oh guard me till the solemn sound I hear;  
Which calls me hence—from scenes of woe and strife.

Teach me with Christian fortitude to bare,  
Whatever trials, turns of fate I meet;  
When grief culls from my eyes the falling tears,  
Or anguish quicker cause my heart to beat.

If thou in wisdom dost again see best,  
To lay on me thy sore chastising rod;  
May I with humble resignation sit;  
And learn and do thy will, Oh Maker, God.

If plenty spreads to me her ample store,  
Oh, may I thank thee with a heart sincere;  
And let me not forget the suffering poor,  
Nor misery's voice with inattention hear.

Bid wars to cease, no more his trump to sound,  
Nor dye the fertile ground with human gore;  
No more let discord in the world be found,  
Let peace forever reign on every shore.  
Fairfield. M. R.

### Miscellaneous Articles.

#### From the New York Patriot.

#### ROMANTIC ADVENTURE.

We mentioned, some time ago, that about twenty Greeks had been taken at sea by a Turkish ship, and sent into Smyrna—at which place they were heavily ironed, and put on board a vessel for Constantinople. When they arrived at Muhallieh, they were put on board of a vessel navigated by seventeen Turks, which reached Coumeapi in the night, and came up under the walls of the Seraglio. Only three Turks remained on

deck—the others, having deposited their arms there, had gone below to amuse themselves. The Greeks were at the bottom of the hold, their chains had been knocked off, and they were bound only with cords, ready to be landed on the following day. The leader of the Greeks soon made a calculation of what might be done in these circumstances, which although nearly desperate, seemed to offer some hope. He moved himself therefore so near one of his comrades that he could reach him; and by his assistance, partly by force, partly by biting with his teeth, his cords were soon loosed. Once at liberty himself, it required not short time to free all his countrymen, and this was effected without the least noise or suspicion. Having taken possession of the vessel, they dressed themselves in the clothes of the Turks; and as their beards had grown long during their captivity, there was little risk of being detected. They therefore made sail just at day weak, and disappeared.

But a new danger was soon to be encountered at the Dardanelles, where they were hailed from the shore and ordered to stop. They replied in the Turkish language, that the current was too strong, and that they were bearing despatches from the Grand Signior to the squadron—and were allowed to proceed. In a short time they arrived before the second fort which they passed in the same manner. At Tenedos they were exposed to greater danger: it was broad day light, and a Turkish frigate bore down upon them, but they had the presence of mind to show themselves boldly on deck, and to pass under the guns of the fort. This hardy and ingenious manœuvre succeeded to a wonder; the frigate, convinced that they were Turks, however, to wait for them, but they seized the first opportunity to set sail and take advantage of the wind, which still continued favorable. After this they encountered a Spezzote vessel, which fired into them, supposing they were Turks. They at length made themselves known, and accompanied the Spezzote ship to Ipsara, where they arrived safe and sound, after a deliverance almost miraculous, and a voyage of five days. The *Oriental Spectator*, a paper opposed to the Greeks, says that this narrative may be relied on as authentic.

#### EXTRAORDINARY OPERATION. LONDON, Nov. 13.

The following account of a method for straightening bowlegs, was given by Sir Astley Cooper, in his lecture of Wednesday last. "A person in this metropolis happened to have bow-shins. A part of his duties was to teach ladies to draw and paint, and in the prosecution of this branch of his profession, he found his bow-shins, as he himself declared to me, a very great evil (a laugh). He felt that his merits were less fairly appreciated, and his instructions less kindly received, by reason of the convexity of his shins; he was persuaded, in short, that his bow-shins stood between him and his preferment. Under this impression, he went to a very noted person in this town, and showing his bone (a laugh) said to him, 'Pray, sir, do you think you can make my legs straight?' 'Sir,' said the Doctor, 'I think I can; if you will take a lodging in my neighborhood, I think I can scrape down your shins, and make them as straight as any man's. A lodging was taken; the father of the patient assisted in the operation, and all three of them took a turn in scraping down the convex shins. A great deal of rasping was required; an incision of very considerable extent was made in the shin, the integument was turned aside and an instrument which was at that time contained in the surgeon's case; called a rogee, was employed to scrape the shin-bone. When the doctor was tired of rasping, the father took a spell, and the patient (in his turn) relieved his father. At last he shell of the bone became so thin that the doctor said they must proceed no farther with that leg. The other leg was then rasped in a similar manner, and thus large wounds were produced in both of the shin-bones. The surfaces granulated very kindly, and very little exfoliation of the bones

took place: but unluckily the granulations would form a bone, so that up jumped the bones of the shin again [much laughter.] The doctor, however, was resolved not to be defeated, and according put a layer of arsenic over the whole surface. It was in consequence of the effects of this application that I saw the patient.—The arsenic was absorbed into the system, and he became paralytic in his arms and lower extremities. A great number of exfoliations took place in his legs; and he showed me a large box, in which the exfoliated portions of bones were contained. I recommended him to go into the country, and he went to Bath, where he stayed for some time, and got rid of his paralysis. The case made a good deal of noise in town; and there were some surgeons who expressed a strong wish to prosecute the doctor. I recommended them however, not to take any steps until I had seen the patient himself, and when he next came to me I asked him whether he thought his legs improved, and whether he would again undergo the same operation, at a similar hazard of his life to have his legs made a little straighter? He replied that he would [a laugh] and under these circumstances I was of opinion: that as the young man was content, it was folly to think of prosecuting the doctor. The patient, in this case, appeared to be as great a fool as the doctor whom he consulted, and deserved to be punished for his folly. I have no wish to injure individuals, and shall not therefore, mention the name of the operator. Some time elapsed since the case occurred, and the transaction is now almost buried in oblivion.—(One of the parties is since dead; not the person, however, who underwent the operation, for he still lives, and is proud of his improved legs.)

#### Extraordinary and Singular Procreation.

There is now living in the neighborhood of Bollington, Cheshire, a man of the name of John Jackson; the following particulars of whose history, together with that of his wife, were related by himself, and can easily be substantiated. He relates that he was married the first time in the year 1763, to one Betty Brown, by whom he had 12 children, six boys and six girls. In 16 weeks after her death, he married his present wife, who before their marriage was a widow, and had five children, which were then all living; by her he had 22 children, in 20 years and 46 weeks, the time and circumstances of whose birth were equally singular, and probably unprecedented. He hired a cow from a neighbor every year during that period (in which he had but two different cows) and in three or four weeks after the cow had calved, each time his wife was delivered of a child; but in the 21st year the cow had two calves at the same time, and his wife was then pregnant:—the people in the neighborhood began to predict that his wife also would have two children, which in about three or four weeks was realized by the birth of two boys.—When he took them to the church at Prestbury to be baptized, the Minister smiled (as he had had 32 children baptized there before) and said, 'Well, John, have you another?' 'Yes, two, sir,' was the reply. 'Well, what must they be called?' 'Abraham and Isaac,' said John. When the children had been baptized, and the ceremony was over, the Minister said, 'Well, John, we would have another, and call it Jacob; and faithful, as in times past, in about twelve months afterwards John's wife bore him with another boy, which was called Jacob; so that he had 35 children baptized in Prestbury church, 23 of whom in the space of 22 years.

#### How to make the Eye Lashes grow beautifully.

In Circassia, Georgia and Hindostan, it is one of the first objects of a mother's care to promote the growth of her children's eye lashes. Hair left to itself seldom grows long, but either splits at the top into two or more forks, or becomes smaller and smaller till it ends in a fine gossamer point. When it does so, it never grows any longer; but remains stationary. The Circassian method of treating the eye lashes is founded on this principle. The careful mother removes with a pair of scissors the forked and gossamer like points (not more) of the eye lashes, and every time this is done their growth is renewed, and they become long, close, finely curved and of a silky gloss.—This operation of tipping may be repeated every month or six weeks. The

eye lashes of infants and children are brut, tipped when they are asleep. Ladies may, with a little care, do the office for themselves. The secret must be invaluable to those whose eye lashes have been thinned and dwarfed, as often happens by inflammation in the eyes.

#### ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A peculiarity generally attributed to the Yankees, is that of answering a question by asking another; and numerous anecdotes are related to prove that it exclusively belongs to them. But whoever has travelled south must have noticed that it is quite as common among our southern brethren—as the following anecdote will illustrate.

A gentleman passing through one of the southern states, and wishing to know the distance to a neighboring house, inquired of a planter, who was leisurely at work by the road side, how far it was to Pierce's. "From up country I reckon?" "Yes," said the gentleman. "Well, how goes cotton?" "Rather dull I believe." "Mighty bad roads, friend." "But," says the traveller, "how far do you call it to Pierce's?" "Bound to S—I reckon." "Exactly," answered the traveller, and rode on—when the planter having completed his inquiries proceeded to reply, "Well now, I don't justly know exactly, how far, but I reckon you'll find it something of a piece before you get there!"

#### Revolutionary Anecdote.

From the communication of a writer in the Old Colony Memorial, the following is selected, which, it is said, was the subject of much newspaper amusement, and absurd as it may appear, was a fact.

"Some British officers, soon after Gage's arrival in Boston, walking on Beacon Hill after sun set, were affrighted by noises in the air, (supposed to be flying bugs and beetles) which they took to be the sound of bullets. They left the hill with great precipitation, spread the alarm in their encampment and wrote terrible accounts to England of being shot at with air guns, as appeared by their letters, extracts of which were soon after published in London papers. Indeed for some time they seriously believed that the Americans were possessed of a kind of magic white powder, which exploded and killed without a report." In that much celebrated and admirable poem of the day McFingal, the circumstance is thus satirized:

No more the British colonel runs  
From whizzing beetles as air guns;  
Thinks horru-bug bullets, or through fear  
Musketoes takes for musketeers;  
Nor 'scapes, as if you'd gained supplies  
From Belzebub's whole host of flies  
No bug these warlike hearts appals;  
They better know the sound of balls.

It is stated as a fact that two vessels, appointed to defend the Island of Aegina, are commanded by females. A young and beautiful female of 21 years, commands at Athens, 1000 Soldiers raised by herself, for the purpose of fighting the Turks. They ought to be free.

Letters from Washington, report, that a direct proposition has been made by England to our government, to combine against the Holy Alliance for the purpose of protecting our South American brethren.—Something of importance, no doubt, engages the attention of the cabinet, as it has been sitting in council every day since the 9th inst.

The Ontario, arrived at Norfolk, from Gibraltar, brought no papers. The Captain reports, that Bailiaeros had been banished from the Spanish territory by the British squadron, destined to the West Indies, had arrived at Gibraltar, on the 25th inst.

Early Marriages.—The Quebec Gazette states that there is now living at L. Islet, a woman whose age does not exceed 88 years, whose grand daughter is a grand mother.

Starch.—Take one ounce of isinglass—and two quarts of hot water, and stir in one pint of common wheat flour, and in half an hour strain the same and press it through the strainer, then add Water enough to reduce it to a proper consistence—there will be sufficient to starch from 10 to 12 dozen pieces of clothing. And it will be far superior to the common or even Poland starch.—*Prov. Pap.*

## FOREIGN.

Selected from papers received by the late arrivals.

It is said in the London Times that the Spanish Government has at length been driven to the necessity of adopting some measures for the maintenance of its credit in foreign countries. This necessity has been occasioned by the complete failure of Guebard's loan. The point now under consideration respecting the financial affairs of Spain is understood to be what concessions on the subject of the constitutional Loans will induce the capitalists of Europe to make further advances of money to the restored government. This complicated question is now the situation of the affairs of Madrid.

The King of England visited Drury Lane Theatre on the 3rd Dec. The throng was so prodigious that a seat could not be obtained at an early hour in the morning; and the men who opened the doors had their lives ensured, it is said, at the expense of the Theatre.

There was a severe storm in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, on the 3rd. inst. by which considerable damage was done. A young woman in Liverpool was killed in her bed from the falling of a stack of chimneys. Several vessels went ashore during the gale. Remains of the crew of an American vessel, name unknown, which was upset at sea landed at Holyhead. The crew were originally 15 in number, 10 of whom perished one by one with hunger, having clung to the wreck until exhausted. The survivors were 16 days upon the wreck, eight of which they were without food.

Several of the Paris papers have announced the election of General Jackson as President of the U. States.

It is stated that both Mussulmans and the Greeks wish that their contest was at end. Negropont, Bœotia and Attica do not furnish the Turkish treasury with more than a million and a half piastres, and it costs four millions annually to keep them in subjection.

Morillo has not the least influence in Spain, and Abisbal has been refused permission to return to that country.

General Mina was received in Plymouth with the most enthusiastic applause. On getting into his carriage, the horses were taken out, and it was dragged by the populace amidst the loudest huzzas, and cries of "Mina forever," "Brave Mina," through the town to the royal hotel. No fewer than 8000 persons assembled on the occasion.

General D'Alembert of the French army died suddenly in November, and it was reported in London, Nov. 29, that general Boarke was also dead. These deaths and many others of the French officers had occasioned suspicions that unfair means were used to rid the country of those persons.

It is expected that parliament will reduce the duty on rum to 3 shillings the gallon, and that on wine to four shillings and six pence a gallon.—John Bull pleases himself with the idea of getting good Burgundy and claret as cheap as Teneriffe and Port.

Fears were entertained at Lloyd's that a vessel going from London for St Petersburg, with 120,000 l. in specie had been lost. The whole was the property of Mr Rothschild, and only 50,000 l. insured.

The Paris Constitutionnel, of Nov. 23, states that Ouvrard's loan has been annulled through august influence.

Col. Eight who was severely wounded in defending the heights of Corunna, against the French in the late Spanish war, has arrived in England. He states that Morillo wished much to have him shot, but that the French general interfered and saved him from the sanguinary Spaniard.

Greenock Nov. 23.—Private letters from Paris, mention that the views of the French Cabinet, with regard to the South American States have very materially altered within the last ten days—the French Ministry not exactly coinciding with the restored King of Spain in his proceedings; and finding the Russian influence predominant at Madrid to the contravention of French interests. In consequence of this, hostilities had been suspended as regarded the fitting out any armament for South America. Notices are stated to have been sent round to the French Consuls in the Spanish Ports ordering them to there, which belonged to the French

merchants, and had been captured by the Spanish Privateers during the war, such captures being declared illegal.

Dublin Nov. 29.—In the Court of King's Bench, here, on Tuesday, Mr. French; for sending, and Mr. Shea, for carrying a hostile message to Mr O'Brian, were brought up for judgment; when Mr French was sentenced to pay 100l. and to be imprisoned in the county jail of Cork for one month; and Mr Shea to pay a fine of 10l. and be imprisoned in the same jail a fortnight.

The following melancholy picture of Spain concludes a long article in the Constitutionnel.

"The revocation of the edict of Nantes robbed France of several hundred thousand of its inhabitants, but still there remained a fertile soil, other internal riches, and a fund of industry which could never be expatriated.—But Spain, which at the present time does not contain half the population which France had 140 years ago, has sent out three or four times as many exiles, fugitives, prisoners, and suspected persons, as the whole number of the victims of the edict of Louis XIV. against the Protestants. The soil of Spain is productive, but all those who might cultivate it are obliged to fly from their country, and carry with them the industry which might enrich the Peninsula, the wealth which might raise its credit, and the knowledge and talents which might, in the course of time, repair the innumerable wrongs it has suffered for thirty years."

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

Jan. 22.—The following members were appointed a select committee, in pursuance of the determination yesterday, on the resolution authorizing the president to despatch a ship of the line to France, to bring the marquis de la Fayette to America; viz. Messrs Hayne, King, of N. Y. Macon, Smith, and Jackson.

Mr Kelly communicated a resolution of the legislature of Alabama, requesting the establishment of a district court of the United States in the state of Tennessee; which was laid on the table.

Mr Van Beuren offered the following resolution, which was read, and passed to a second reading:

Resolved, &c That the following amendment of the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states:

Congress shall have power to make roads and canals; but all money appropriated for this purpose, shall be apportioned among the several states according to the last enumeration of their respective numbers, and applied to the making and repairing of roads and canals within the several states, as congress may direct: but any state may consent to the appropriation by congress of its quota of such appropriation in the making or repairing of roads and canals, without its own limits; no such road or canal shall, however, be made within any state, without the consent of the legislature thereof, and all such money shall be so expended under their direction.

The joint resolution reported by a select committee of the senate, proposing an amendment of the constitution in regard to the election of president and vice president was taken up, and on motion of Mr Barbour, was postponed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Jan. 23.—The bill from the house of representatives authorizing a road to be made from Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas, was read the third time, and upon the question of passing it, Mr Chandler said, that as he doubted the power of congress to pass this act, he requested the privilege of recording his name against it. He therefore called for the yeas and nays on the question; which were, yeas 29, nays 8. So the bill was passed.

Jan. 24.—Mr Floyd laid on the table the following, for consideration on Monday next:

Resolved, That the president be requested to cause to be laid before this house an estimate of the expense which would be incurred by transporting the troops now at the Council Bluffs to the mouth of the Columbia or Oregon river.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 22.—The Speaker laid before the House a Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of the officers of the Navy of the United States, the periods of their admission into the public service, the dates of

their respective commissions, and the time of their actual service at sea since the 1st January, 1815.

Jan. 23.—Mr. McLane, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1824; and a bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year 1824; which were twice read, and committed.

Mr. Newton, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to abolish the office of measurer; which was twice read, and committed.

Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, submitted for consideration the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire how far it may comport with the public good to change the mode of compensation to Navy Officers, substituting a gross sum per annum in lieu of all allowances now made.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire how far it may be expedient and proper to change the mode of payment to army officers, substituting a gross sum per annum in lieu of such pay and emoluments as are now allowed."

## THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1824.

"Caudo" was received too late for insertion this week—it shall have a place in our next.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, Mr. Condict of New-Jersey, submitted resolutions for enquiring into the propriety of substituting as payment to the Navy and Army officers, a gross sum per annum, in lieu of all allowances now made.

Congress has for several days been employed by the very interesting debate on Mr. Webster's resolution respecting the Greeks, which was in the words following:—

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an Agent or Commissioner, to Greece, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appointment."

On this question, which was made the order of the day for Monday the 19th, Mr. Webster made a most dignified and eloquent speech. In speaking of the holy Alliance, and their unwarrantable proceedings, together with their ostensible pretensions and real conduct, and particularly the circulars issued at the risings of the Congress of Sovereigns at Trappau, and at Verona, Mr. Webster says, "The law of nations declares that all states are equal; these papers deny it. The law of nations maintains that in extreme cases resistance is lawful; these papers deny it. The law of nations proclaims that one nation has no right to interfere in the affairs of another, these papers deny it.—We are one of the nations. Our system of government is, throughout, utterly hostile to that system, and if we are safe from its effects, we may thank our situation or our courage." On the following day Mr. Pointsett of South Carolina, made a speech in opposition. Among other things he asserted that the Porte had not been remarkable for a strict observance of the law of nations, in its intercourse with the European powers. He feared that they would regard us much less—a nation whom they never acknowledged; that we might grow out of the resolution, and that, should they hear of our resolves, their janizaries might fall upon and murder our consuls, &c. He argued his cause with considerable adroitness, but much sophistry. It can be no violation of the laws of nations to make an inquiry, or send a commissioner to make an inquiry on the affairs of Greece, when the Porte has not in other cases observed the law of nations, and has never acknowledged us; particularly too, when the commissioner is sent to ascertain and report facts, and no more. This is the course we, and all other nations pursue under such circumstances.—Was not commissioners sent to South America, before we acknowledged their independence? Was it not from the report of diplomatic agents, we, and all the powers of Europe as well as us,—were induced to send envoys to

and hold intercourse with, constitution; al Spain? Are we to depend on newspaper reports for intelligence of so important a nature?

On the Greek question much has been said on both sides. The sufferings of that heroic and oppressed people have been portrayed in lively colours, and the character and conduct of their barbarous tyrants not less so.—We are sorry (here is not more unanimity among them. There are too many who dread disasters which can only have an ideal existence. To what are we indebted to the Turks that we should fear to shew a marked preference to the Greeks, and give them our public sympathy and countenance? The Greeks have by their valour, unaided, thrown off their yassalage, and taken their station among independent nations. In doing this they have followed our example. They have only claimed a right by force, which force had long withheld.

## COMMUNICATION.

As large quantities of Salt Marsh, meadow and woodland, in this county, are owned by non-residents, and the herbage, grass or timber growing thereon annually sold for the payment of taxes, it should be generally known that by the operation of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, such sales of grass will be rendered useless to the purchaser, as the time limited for him to enter upon the land will have expired long before the grass can be mowed. The 4th section of the act alluded to enacts "that it shall and may be lawful for the purchaser or purchasers of any timber, wood, herbage or other property, so as aforesaid to enter upon the premises for the purpose of conveying away the property by him purchased, for the space of two months next after the day of sale and no longer."

The following sentiments, extracted from Mr. Clay's speech on Mr. Webster's motion in favour of the Greeks, is such as our readers will recollect we have on late occasions frequently advocated. We truly admire, and respond to it. It is such as must do him honor; and the politician who acts on any other principles we shall ever suspect of insincerity. The remarks, it will be recollected were elicited by a suggestion that as Mr. W. is a federalist, his motion should be generally opposed.

"I knew," said Mr. Clay, "that at least some of the objections to the original proposal are occasioned by the source from which it has proceeded.—There are individuals in this House, who look at the mover of this resolution, as if its value or importance was to be measured by inquiring who brought it forward. Sir, I have long had the pleasure of knowing the honorable gentleman who originated this resolution—I have sometimes had the pleasure of acting with him; and I would suggest to those to whom I have alluded, that if they seek to be regarded as the sentinels of freedom, they must disregard the source from which any measure favorable to its interest may happen to have proceeded, and must take it up on its own intrinsic merits. If a gentleman who happens to belong to a different party, in political sentiment, shall bring forward a proposition fraught with liberal principles and noble sentiments, is it to be rejected for his sake? If this is the case, we cease to lie republicans, and those who act on principles the reverse of ours, will be the men who truly deserve that name; and, sir, if all republicans must oppose this doctrine, and all federalists advocate it, I for one, should cease to be a republican, and would become a federalist."

Extract from Mr. Holcombe's speech on the bill for obtaining the necessary surveys, plans and estimates on the subject of roads and canals.

Mr. Holcombe, in rising to express his sentiments on this important subject, took a retrospective view of the benefits which have resulted to the human race, from the enterprising labors of a Columbus, a Fulton, and others, whose views, escaping from the narrow circle of selfish considerations, extended over the whole empire of man, and have, in their realization, produced benefits incalculable and unimagined.—With respect to the present bill, he was fully disposed to advocate its passage, considering a system of internal improvement to be necessary to our growth in prosperity and importance. With regard to the constitutional power, he considered that it was granted to congress in the clause authorizing that body to adopt measures for the public defence, and also by that giving

power to congress to make appropriations, &c. He went on to touch the subject of amending the constitution; and contended that that fundamental instrument ought to be touched with the greatest reverence; and that as regards it, the expression might be adopted and figuratively applied—"While the Coliseum stands, Rome shall stand; when the Coliseum falls, Rome shall fall," &c. After a beautiful parenthesis on the subject of the constitution, which we were only enabled to hear indistinctly, and which, therefore, we cannot on this occasion, attempt to report, Mr. H. went on to contend, that if we could justify to ourselves the expenditure of annual sums in the erection of monuments of taste, he knew not how we could excuse the rejection of a bill such as that which is now before the Committee. He replied then to the objections which had been urged as to the time not having yet arrived, the state of the Treasury, &c. The present bill authorizes no prodigious effort, and touches but slightly on the Treasury; but, were it even otherwise, and did it even bankrupt the Treasury, he knew of no other means so likely to restore it to credit and prosperity, as the means contemplated by the bill. Look at New York; by the completion of its grand canal, it is destined to reap a golden harvest. He then took a view of the results of canal navigation in England, and in Holland—results of wealth and renown, which were equally in the power of this country. He was the last man to advocate any visionary schemes, but he thought a system of internal improvement, which would remove all obstructions to the free communication of trade and intelligence, ought never to be regarded as visionary or unimportant. He intended, if he should not be anticipated, to suggest to Congress to create a system of internal revenue, with a view to its application to purposes of internal improvement. He opposes the idea, that the States would ever carry into effect a general system of internal improvement; and ridiculed the expectation, if ever it could be entertained, that the States would ever connect the Mississippi with the waters of the Atlantic.—This country possesses more facilities for internal improvement than any other nation. He took a detailed view of these facilities, conducting the imaginations of his hearers from the Atlantic, in every direction, to the stupendous rivers and mighty lakes which roll their waves through every section of our extensive country. Much is expected from the 18th Congress: it forms a new era in our country; and he hoped the expectations of the people would not be disappointed.

## ANIMAL SAGACITY.

To the numerous and well authenticated instances already before the public, of sagacity in the dog, we may add the two following:

### FREDERICKSBURG (Va.) Jan. 10.

A correspondent in the county, of unquestionable veracity, writes to us as follows:—"On Sunday the 4th inst. about the hour of midnight, when my family had retired to bed and nearly all in a profound sleep, I was surprised at the violent barking of a faithful watch dog. So great was the alarm, that he ran against the door I was approaching as if pursued. On opening the door, the light of fire warned me of my danger—I was bursting through the roof of my house directly over the room where I had three daughters in bed, and who would most certainly have fallen victims to the flames had it not been, under Providence, for the sagacious dog. The wind was high, and being weak handed, it was with great exertion the house was saved. The fire was the effect of accident originating in carelessness."

### From the Burlington, Vt. Sentinel.

A small boy of Mr Smith's of Huntingdon, aged 13 years, about two weeks since, was mounted upon a high spirited horse, which his father had hired of a neighbour, in order to return him to the owner; having a pair of bars to go through, his younger brother was sent in order to let them down, and on removing the top bar the horse leaped over, which threw the boy from his seat with one leg through the stirrup. In this situation he was dragged by the full speed of the horse over legs anti cradle knows nearly half a mile. All that probably was the means of saving his life, was a kind and affectionate dog that accompanied him to the bars, and on seeing his situation sprang immediately to his relief, caught him by the collar of his coat, and held his head from the ground, running beside the horse, until the stirrup broke, which cleared him from his critical situation. He was severely bruised but, riot dangerously.

The people of London have recently had an opportunity of witnessing a most brilliant triumph of science and the arts, in the departure at 8 o'clock at night, of one of the mail stages, splendidly illuminated by portable gas. Gas is certainly the most brilliant, and at the same time the mildest and least offensive light, with which we are acquainted; and where it is used on a large scale, it is one of the most economical lights ever used.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.

ELITE—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the old cells, occupied as sick rooms for the females of the Walnut street prison. We have not been able to ascertain the actual extent of the damage, but believe it to be inconsiderable. Some fears were entertained of an insurrection among the prisoners: but a detachment of the marines, who were promptly marched to the spot, dissipated all fears on that head.

Since the above was in type, we have been informed that the prisoners behaved remarkably well, and that all fears of them were entirely groundless.

Incendiaries—The citizens of Morristown, N. J. were alarmed lately by frequent fires in their town; suspecting incendiaries they appointed a committee who, after a laborious session of five days, reported that they had been able to obtain satisfactory evidence of the guilt of certain culprits, who were lodged in jail. The committee recommended that a guard should be appointed to watch the jail during the confinement of the incendiaries.

On last Wednesday week, we are informed a colored man was froze to death in the woods near Goshen, Cape May.

We are informed that the schooner Nancy, said to belong to New York, and bound there from the West-Indies, was stranded on Goddard's beach, Cape May, in the gale of Sunday the 25th inst. She had 80 hhd's of Molasses on board, all of which were taken ashore, and it is thought she will be got off, as she was driven on a sand beach, and has taken in no water. We are informed that a sale of the molasses will take place on Monday next, the 2d inst.

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst. by Jeremiah Stratton esq. Mr. John L. Souder of Bridgeton, to Miss Eliza Smith, of Port-Elizabeth.

At Port-Elizabeth on Saturday evening last by the Rev. John Wishart, Mr. George Jackson, to Miss Elizabeth Wright; Also by the same Mr. James Cole, to Miss Nancy Queen; And thirdly by the same Mr. George Patterson, to Miss Elizabeth Trace, all respectable gentlemen and ladies of that place.

DIED.

On Saturday morning the 24th inst. Mr. THOMAS WOODRUFF, in the 44th year of his age—a respectable and useful citizen—and an elder of the P. Church of this place.

On the 25th inst. George Washington Bolivar aged 13 mo. son of Dr. Edmund Sheppard of Newport.

Departed this life on the 25th inst. in the 68th year of his age Major ALMARIN BROOKS. On the 26th his remains were interred in the Presbyterian burial ground of this place, attended to the grave by the remaining members of the society of Cincinnati residing in this town, and by the brethren of Brearly Lodge No. 9, of which the deceased was one of the original founders.

In the death of Major Brooks our country laments the loss of one of her bravest defenders during her revolutionary contest with Great Britain.—He enlisted as a private in the continental army, with Capt. Richard Howell formerly governor of this state, in the summer of 1775 and marched with Col. Maxwell's New Jersey regiment to Canada. In July 1780 without his previous knowledge or application, on the recommendation of his officers for bravery and good conduct, he was presented with an Ensign's commission in Capt. Wayman's company of the 2d N. Jersey Regt. and continued as an officer in the service till after the peace, and till the disbanding of the army, at Newburgh, N. York. In the year 1793 he commanded a battalion in the western expedition, and was one of those selected to remain six months in that country to enforce the execution of the law, if necessary. In 1798 he was appointed a captain in the additional regiments raised by authority of Congress under the apprehension of a war with France. Major Brooks was present and engaged at Abraham's plan in Canada in 1776, at several battles with the Indians in the expedition under Gen. Sullivan in 1779,—at the battle of Short-hills near Scotch Plains, at Brandywine, and at German town, in '77,—at Monmouth in '78,—and at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis in 1781,—and in many skirmishes during the revolutionary war, being generally with the light parties in front or on the flanks of the enemy. He was wounded at the battles of Shertills and Germantown.—The greater part of his active life was devoted to the military service of his country.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,  
By all their country's wishes blest;  
"Here honor comes a pilgrim grey,  
"To bless the turf that wraps their clay,  
"And freedom shall awhile repair,  
"And dwell a weeping hermit there."

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whi.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Dry Apples, Peaches, Beans, Flour, Butter, Lard, Hams, Pork, Wool, Feathers, Candles, Tallow, Apple Jack, Hickory Wood, Oak (dry and green).

Philadelphia, Milville, Port-Elizabeth AND Cape May, MAIL STAGES.

The above line of stages will continue to run from Philadelphia to Port-Elizabeth twice in each week, leaving B. Reeve's Ferry, upper side of Market street, at sunrise on Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, breakfast at J. Dunham's in Woodbury, pass Glassborough, change horses at Franklinville, pass Malega, Milville, and arrive at Port-Elizabeth at 5 o'clock P. M.—Returning, leave Port-Elizabeth on Mondays and Thursdays at sunrise, during the summer season; and in the winter season at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Milville, and pass through the above places, and arrive at Camden at 5 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. The above Stage will pass Cumberland Furnace, (formerly Budd's works.) Wednesdays, and return the same way on Thursdays: Fare through, \$2 50.

L. CAKE, & Co. Proprietors.

Cape May Stage

Will run once in each week between Port Elizabeth and William M' Cormick's, upper end of Cape May, leaving M' Cormick's on Wednesday mornings at 8 o'clock, passing Cumberland Glass Works, Aetna Furnace, and arrive at Port Elizabeth at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Returning will leave Port Elizabeth at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Thursdays, pass the above places and arrive at M' Cormick's at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passengers from the city, having business at either of the furnaces above stated, or wishing to visit the sea shore, will start from B. Reeve's ferry on Wednesday mornings in the Port Elizabeth Stage.—Fare from the Port to M' Cormick's, one dollar.

All baggage at the risk of the owners. SAMUEL ORUM, Proprietor. January 30.

NOTICE.

For Sale or Rent, A FARM,

Situated in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, two miles from Bridgeton, joining lands of Ephraim Bishop, Lewis Paulin, John Harris and others, containing

170 ACRES,

Sixty of which is young growing timber: from five to seven years growth; fourteen acres of meadow, and the remainder farm land. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, Stabling, Crib-house, & Wood-house, a well of good water at the door, and an Orchard of excellent grafted Fruit Trees, just in its prime of bearing.

For terms, apply to JONATHAN MULFORD, Jan. 31. 152 4t Bridgeton.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of 2 Writ's fieri facias, issued out of the court of Common-Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 2d day of March next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

A Farm or tract of Land, situate in Stoe Creek township, adjoining lands late of Daniel Tracy, deceased, and others, containing twenty-three acres and one hundred square perches of land, more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Charles Passee, taken in execution at the suit of George Bacon, surviving partner of the firm of Wood and Bacon, and George Bacon, and Charles S. Wood, esq. &c. and to be sold by JOHN LANSING, jun. Sheriff. December 29—Jan. 31. 162

Adjournment.

The remainder of the land of John Carns, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 24th day of February next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton, to be sold by Wm. H. FURNAN late Sheriff. January 27. 162

Wanted Immediately

Choppers & Carters,

To Cut and Cart 1500 Cords of Wood.

Apply to J. L. James.

Bridgeton, Jan. 20—24 161 2t

NOTICE.

The Subscriber is about to remove in the beginning of March next, from this County; those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment on or before the first day of March or their accounts will be left with a Magistrate for collection.

JOSEPH M. GROFF.

J. Seeley's Mill, Jan. 24—161 5t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A farm belonging to Jacob Ridgeway, esq. situate on Cohansy creek, one and a half miles below Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland New Jersey:—

Containing 115 Acres,

17 of meadow—50 arable, and the residue woodland and cripple. The buildings consist of a two story frame house and kitchen—spring-house and barn. There is also an apple orchard—and a wharf to which a considerable quantity of cord wood is annually brought.

For terms of sale, apply to me at Bridgeton.

DANIEL ELMER.

Nov. 28—29, 1823 153 4t

FOR SALE,

360

Acres of Woodland,

Situate in the township of Downe in the county of Cumberland New Jersey; one mile and a half from Port-Norrison Maurice River; two miles from Maurice-Town on said river; part of it well timbered.—

Also 150 Acres

Of first rate banked meadow, situate on Maurice River, in the aforesaid township, opposite Leesburgh.—The bank is in excellent condition, having been lately thoroughly repaired.—It is at present in grass, but is fit for tillage and will produce all kinds of grain, hemp &c.

A good title will be made, and a liberal credit given.—

Apply to Joshua Brick, esq. Port-Elizabeth—to Daniel Elmer esq. at Bridgeton, or to the subscriber at Dennis' Creek

JAMES DIVERTY.

Nov. 27—29, 1823. 153 2m

FRUIT TREES.

An extensive assortment of Grafted Apple and Inoculated Peach Trees,

ALSO

a few Plumbs, Pears, and Cherries for sale by the Subscriber in Mannington, Salem county, N. J.

Wanted in barter Cedar-Rails.

JOSEPH REEVE.

Philada. Jan. 20—24 161 2m q

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, on the 15th day of January 1824, William Leaming of Cape May County, state of New Jersey, made and executed to the subscriber, an assignment of all his Estate both Real and Personal for the general benefit of his creditors, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An act to secure the creditors an equal and just division of the estates of debtors, who convey to assignees for the benefit of Creditors," passed February 23d 1820. The Creditors of the said William Leaming, are therefore notified to present their claims to the Subscriber, under oath or affirmation, as the law directs, and all persons who are indebted to said William Leaming, are requested to pay the same to the Subscriber without delay.

The Subscriber will attend at the Dwelling House of said William Leaming, for six or eight weeks next ensuing, the principle part of the time; and those having demands are requested to present them during that time.

JOHN HANCE.

Jan. 20—24 161 4t

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that ISAAC COOPER and SAMUEL L. COOPER, of the township of Lower Penns Neck, Salem county, have this day made an assignment of all their Estate, real and personal, to the subscriber in trust, for the benefit of their creditors—and their said creditors are hereby notified to make their claims under oath or affirmation, as the law directs. All persons indebted to the said Isaac and Samuel L. Cooper, are requested to make immediate payment.

BENJAMIN GRISCOM,

Assignee. Jan. 24, 1824. 161—2m.

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

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thursday the 1st day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On the premises, a House and lot in the township of Fairfield, situate on the main road leading from Fairton to the Presbyterian Meeting House. The house is a frame build'g, and is at present occupied by the widow of col. James Ogden, deceased. The lot contains an acre, more or less.

Conditions made known at the time of sale by

HENRY SHAW, Adm'r.

Jan 17. 160 ts

NOTICE. For Sale or to Rent,

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

JAMES DIVERTY.

Dennis Creek, Nov. 10—15 151 t

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the Subscriber, residing at Buckshuton, in Cumberland county, on the morning of the 15th inst. an indentured girl by the name of NANCY PERSENS; she is about 17 years old, and has dark hair and complexion. All persons are forbid harboring said girl at their peril. Whoever will take up said girl, with the clothing she took with her, and will return them to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Jan. 16—24 1824. 161 4t

By virtue of a decree of the Orphan's court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold on the premises in the township of Stoe-Creek between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday the 11th of March (next)

A House and Lot of Land said to contain about 10 ACRES in good fence; ALSO,

A Lot of Bush Lend containing about 2 1/2 ACRES, late the property of Isaac Reeves, dec.

Conditions at Sale.

her PHEBE X REEVES, Adm'r.

mark Jan. 8—24 161 4t q

NEW STORE.

The subscriber has opened a Store in the Brick House formerly occupied by Mr. Ephraim Holmes,

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,

Where he will carry on the

Tailoring Business

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

Ready Made Clothing

Of every description, together with a handsome assortment of

PLAID CLOAKS

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

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

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

William Crooks.

Bridgeton, Jan. 10. 159 7t

NEW-JERSEY.

City of Burlington, Dec. 30, 1823.

Mr. GRIFFITH having, for some time past been obliged, by sickness, to decline professional engagements, except in special cases, thinks proper to mention that, now, in consequence of an improved state of health, he purposes to resume his attendance in the Courts of New Jersey, and practice the law as heretofore.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

Editors of Newspapers, in the counties of West-Jersey, will please to insert the above, charging the expense to Mr. G. 159 4t

Timber For Sale.

Will be sold by the subscriber, the timber standing on about

500 Acres of Land,

Situated about 2 1/2 miles from Dennis Creek Landing, and known by the name of the Mount Pleasant property. The timber is Pine and Oak, and fully ripe. It contains among it a considerable quantity of Saw Timber. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser, and from two to three years given to cut and carry it off.

Richard Thompson, jun.

Cape May Court House, Dec. 20. 156 3m

STACKHOUSE'S Complete Body of Divinity,

PROPOSALS,

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

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

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

The BODY OF DIVINITY which is now proposed to be published, was originally compiled for the Episcopal Church of England. It first emanated from the Press in the early part of the eighteenth century. Since then, it has stood its ground and sustained a reputation beyond which contemporary writers never did, and subsequent writers never have been able to pass. Several editions of it have been circulated in Great Britain, but it has never yet been published in the United States. Various compilations of systematic Theology have been repeatedly committed to the American Press, each of which has been adapted to the standard of faith of the respective denominations for whom it was published.—This work is professedly written on the Arminian 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 pretensions have not been supported by a widely extended and numerous fraternity have been compelled to coalesce, and reciprocate favours in the Book-market, in order to obtain from the publishers of books throughout our country that kind of spiritual nutriment which would enable them to grow up in the faith and opinions which they delighted to cherish as the foundation of their future hopes.—Where this advantage was not presented the student in divinity was compelled to wade through Tomes of ancient authors in the dead languages to satisfy his inquiries; or to collect those systems of opinions which are laid down by theologians—as founded on, or 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 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, ate, 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 clergymen throughout our country, who will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity now offered to obtain it upon reasonable terms by encouraging an American edition. OF THE Author's style he will only say, that it is plain, but nervous, bold and eloquent.—The work in general evince 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 editor.

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 350 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 which will be made public.

It is earnestly requested that the names of subscribers be forwarded to the publisher as soon as possible.

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

**For Sale at this Office.**  
Dr. O'Meara's late celebrated work,  
"A Voice from St. Helena" contain-  
ing conversations with Bonaparte, on  
almost every subject connected with  
his history—also,  
"The Steam Boat, and "The Eu-  
rail" two works just issued from the  
Press, by the Author of the *Annals of*  
*the Parish &c.* with all the new publi-  
cations of merit.

**Commissioners Sale.**  
Pursuant to an order of the Orphans'  
Court of the county of Cumberland,  
will be exposed at  
**PUBLIC VENDUE,**  
At the inn of Lewis Riggins, in  
Leesburgh, on  
**Seventh-day the 14th day & the Second**  
**month (February) next.**

Between the hours of twelve and  
five in the afternoon of that day, the  
following described Lots and pieces of  
Land, situate in the township of Mau-  
rice River, late the property of Levin  
Chance, deceased, viz.

- No. 1, A House and Lot in Leesburgh,  
adjoining Joshua Brick and others.
- No. 2, One other House and Lot, ad-  
joining the above and Samuel Peter-  
son, esq.
- No. 3, A House and eight acres more  
or less, adjoining John Lee and  
others.
- No. 4, A Mouse anti Lot in Dorches-  
ter, adjoining Philip Rice and oth-  
ers.
- No. 5, Is about 60 acres of Bosh-land,  
adjoining Joshua Brick and others.
- No. 6, Is about 40 acres of Bush-land,  
adjoining John Albertson and others.
- No. 7, Is a tract of 60 acres more or  
less, adjoining Daniel Hand and oth-  
ers.
- No. 8, A tract of Cedar Swamp, ad-  
joining John H. Brinton and others.
- No. 9, A piece of Marsh, outside at  
the bank, adjoining Thomas Hen-  
derson. It being property that could  
not be divided without great preju-  
dice to the owners, and will be sold  
for cash, by

**Isaac Townsend.**  
**Hosea Rankins, &**  
**John Albertson.**  
*Commissioners.*  
12th mo. 11th. 155 2m

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
**AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE**  
**A REPORT**  
Of a Cause tried in the District Court of  
Philadelphia, April 24, 1832.  
**John Keen vs. Philip Rice,**  
Involving the right of NEW JERSEY to the  
**OYSTER BEDS**  
IN MAURICE RIVER COVE.  
Price 12½ Cents.  
August 26.

To be sold at  
**PUBLIC VENDUE,**  
On Saturday the 28th day of February  
next,  
At three o'clock in the afternoon of  
said day, on the Premises:  
A new Frame Building,  
standing near the head of the  
town of Greenwich, and near  
Pine Mount, on the road lead-  
ing from Greenwich to Roadstown. It  
was erected about the year 1820, and  
was never occupied except for a short  
period as a Methodist Meeting House.  
It is constructed of the very best ma-  
terials, and remains uninjured. Its di-  
mensions not recollectd.

**George Bacon.**  
**Isaac Elwell.**  
**Samuel Tomlinson.**  
N. B. Conditions made known at  
the time of sale.  
December 13. 155 12t

**TO RENT.**  
The subscriber offers to Rent for one  
or more years the TAVERN with its  
appurtenances, now occupied by Isaac  
Stanton, situate near the county line, on  
the main road from Salem to Bridge-  
ton.—Also for a term of years,  
**The Stoe-Creek Factory,**  
Which contains the usual machin-  
ery for manufacturing all kinds of wool-  
en cloth, in complete order, together  
with one or more dwelling houses for  
the accommodation of workmen.  
The above property will be let on  
the most reasonable terms, so such as  
can produce satisfactory recommenda-  
tions for further particulars applica-  
tion may be made to the subscriber, re-  
siding near the premises.  
**JOHN S. WOOD.**  
Stoe-Creek, Dec. 8. 155 2m

**SILAS W. SEXTON,**  
**Fashionable Clothier and**  
**Merchant Taylor,**  
No. 28, MARKET STREET,  
Between Front and Second streets, south-  
side, two doors east of Letitia  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

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

Gentlemen are requested to call and give  
his establishment a visit, when no doubt they  
will find it to their advantage to call again.  
All orders will be **thankfully** received and  
promptly executed  
June 21. 130 6m

**Debate on Christian Baptism,**  
Between Mr. JOHN WALKER, a minister of  
the Secession, and ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, to  
which is added a large Appendix; with Struc-  
tures on Three Letters respecting said De-  
bate, by Mr. Samuel Haisin, a Presbyterian  
minister. This day is received and for sale, by  
**S. Potter & Co.**  
Booksellers, opposite the post-office,  
Philadelphia.

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

**Received and for sale at this office,**  
**Dr. Miller's Letters on Uni-**  
**tarism, a very valuable work.**

**Tull's Husbandry, a late and**  
**valuable work.**  
"Rodger's Biographical Dictionary of  
the Departed Heroes, Sages and  
Statesmen of America," just published;  
together with "The Religious Trades-  
man," "A Present for an Apprentice,"  
"An Index to the Bible," "A Bride  
for Devils," &c. &c.

**Cumberland Orphans' Court.**  
November Term, 1823.

On application of Lewis Davis ad-  
ministrator of Eihanon 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. 5. 158 2m

**Sheriff's Gale,**  
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued  
out of the Inferior Court of Chancery of  
New Jersey, to me directed, will be ex-  
posed to sale, at public Vendue, on  
**Tuesday the third day of Februa-**  
**ry 1.524.**

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in  
the afternoon of said day, in the county of  
Cumberland, at the Inn of Smith Bowen, in  
Bridgeton.  
The following described real estate situate  
in the township of Millville.  
1st. A tract with the improvements there-  
on, containing  
**315 Acres**  
of land, millpond, swamp and cripple.  
2d. A tract containing  
**267 Acres**  
bounding on the Cumberland and Gloucester  
County line.  
3d. A tract containing  
**686 Acres**  
of land and swamp adjoining lands of Joshua  
Combs, Philip Souder and others.  
Seized as the property of Samuel Darnell,  
John Moore White and others defendants,  
taken in execution at the suit of Joseph G.  
Shappen, complainant, and to be sold by  
**JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.**  
Dec. 1, 1823—Jan 10 1824 159.

**S. POTTER & Co.**  
**Booksellers & Stationers.**  
Have removed from No. 85, to No.  
115, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia,  
A few doors below Fourth-street, and di-  
rectly opposite the post office, where Books in  
every department of Literature and Science  
may be purchased at the most reduced prices.  
Orders from Library companies, Coun-  
try Merchants and Teachers, respectfully so-  
licitd, with the assurance that they will  
meet prompt attention and liberal discount.  
Nov. 15. 151

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber will attend at Bridge-  
ton on **Tuesday and Friday** of each  
week, for the convenience of those who  
have business to do with him in the  
Sheriff's Office.  
**JOHN LANING, jun.**  
April 12. 120

**NOTICE.**  
John B. Miller, cabinet maker, of  
Bridgeton, did on the 27th day of Au-  
gust last, by deed of trust and assign-  
ment convey to us the subscribers, all  
his estate both real and personal, in  
trust, for the benefit of his creditors  
and others. Those indebted to the  
said John B. Miller on book account  
or otherwise, are requested to make  
immediate payment, and these who  
have demands against him are desired  
to exhibit them for examination.  
**Dan Simkias.**  
**Timothy Elmer.**

September 6.  
All persons indebted to the es-  
tate of Stephen and Hannah Miller,  
deceased, are requested to make im-  
mediate payment to  
**Dan Simkins, Ad'm.**  
September 6. 141 tf

**Fall and Winter Goods.**  
**Merseilles & M'Calla,**  
Have just received a large and gen-  
eral assortment of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
Particularly suited to the present  
and approaching season; such as  
**Flannels, Cloths and Casimeres, Sati-**  
**nets, Blankets, Rugs, and**  
**DOMESTIC GOODS,**

All of which have been purchased at  
the lowest cash prices, and which with  
their usual assortment of goods, will be  
sold very low for cash or produce.  
Persons disposed to buy for cash at  
trade, will do well to call on them at  
the first store East of the Bridge, be-  
yond they purchase elsewhere, as they  
latter themselves, their customers  
will be supplied with goods at as fair  
a price and on as good term as any  
where in Bridgeton.  
They continue to keep always on  
hand a good supply of  
**PAINTS and OILS,**  
FRESH  
**Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.**

Also, one elegant Mahogany SIDE-  
BOARD at a reduced price.  
Bridgeton, September 27. 144

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
Are received at this office for the fol-  
lowing works, viz.  
**The Museum of Foreign**  
**Science & Literature.**  
This work is a selection of the best and  
most entertaining essays and pieces found in  
the European periodical publications which  
are received in this country. The price is  
six dollars a year. It appears monthly.  
**Christian Advocate,**  
Being a continuation of the Presbyterian  
Magazine. Edited by President Green, late  
of Nassau Hall College. Price two dollars  
and fifty Cents, paid in advance. Monthly.

**The Wesleyan Repository,**  
Published in Philadelphia by William  
Stockton. This is an interesting and cheap  
religious work, and we would strongly re-  
commend it. The price is two dollars, paid  
in advance—monthly.  
Woodward's stereotype edition of  
Scott's Family Bible. This edition  
will be published in 5 volumes, at five  
dollars each, and delivered as printed.  
To the first volume will be prefixed the  
life of the Author. Those who wish  
may have Butterworth's Concordance,  
with Dr. Scott's Six Scriptural Maps at  
the additional price of six dollars.  
**Stackhouse's Body of Divinity.**  
Medical Journal.  
New Monthly Magazine.  
Philadelphia Recorder, a weekly re-  
ligious and miscellaneous Newspaper.  
Natural Theology, or evidences of  
the existence and attributes of the De-  
ity.  
Miscellaneous Magazine.

**NOTICE.**  
The creditors of Seth Hand, an in-  
solvent debtor, are hereby informed,  
that the subscriber will attend at the  
inn of Joseph Hand, in the Middle  
Township, in the county of Cape May,  
on **Wednesday the 4th day of Februa-**  
ry next, to make distribution of all the  
money which hath come to his hands,  
of the estate of the said Seth Hand.  
**Jeremiah Hand,**  
*Assignee.*  
Middle Township, Cape May. } 149  
October 31, 1823. } tm

**For Sale at this Office,**  
**A FEW COPIES OF**  
**THE**  
**VISION**  
OF  
**BUTLER NEWCOMB.**  
Of Fairfield township, Cumberland  
county, New Jersey, and Deacon of  
the Baptist Church at Dividing  
Creek.  
Price 12½ Cents.

**Philadelphia Prices Current:**  
**Corrected Weekly.**

Bacon and Fitch, per lb	6 to 8
Beans, bushel	1 00 scarce
Beef, mess barrel	13 13
Brick, run of Kiln, M.	6 50
Butter, lump	14 18
Do. salt, insp.	10
Candles, tallow dip	21 22
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.	21 21
Do. 2d quality	22 22
Do. Java	21 9
Cheese	32 35
Feathers, American lb.	7 32
Flax, clean	6 75 7 50
Firewood, hickory cord	4 75 5 25
Do. oak	3 75
Do. pine	6 25
Do. gum logs	6 30
Flour, wheat, barrel	2 75
Do. rye	2 87
Do. corn meal	10 10
Glass, wind 8 by 10,	100 feet
100 feet	1 15 1 20
Grain, wheat bushel	45 50
do. rye	45 40
do. corn	33 33
do. oats	15 15
do. bran double	10 11
Hams lb.	0 9 0 10
Lard lb.	0 9 0 10
Lumber 1000 feet	14 00 16
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	25 30
do do heart, 1 inch	25 30
do do white pine, panel	17 50 22 50
do do common	15 20
Scantling, pine 1000	15 20
do heart do	25 30
do sap do	14 scarce
Lath, oak	8
Oar, rafters	20 25
Timber, pine	12 20
do inch spruce	22 25
do oak	17 21
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	3 50 4
do cyp. 22 inch	60 60
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200	38
do hid. do	18
do do redoak	24
do barrel, w. oak	38 60
Heading, oak	25
Hoops, shaved	4 25 6 12
do rough	0 42 0 45
Mackarel, barrel	24 27
Molasses, sug. house gall.	75 75
do West India	14 50 15 00
Peas bushel	4 50 4 00
Pork, Jersey barrel	7 00 6 50
Rice, new crop cwt.	55
Shad, southern barrel	5 50
Salt, fine bushel,	5 50
do ground	2 50 3 00
Seed, clover	75 80
do herd grass	50 60
do timothy	37 40
Spirits, viz.	36 33
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	32 31
do Penn'a 1st pf.	7 8
Gin, Philad. dist. do	12 00 12 50
Rum, New England	16 17
Whiskey, rye	13 14
do apple	8
Starch lb.	9 14
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	37 32
do loaf lb	15
do lump	13 14
Tallow, country	8
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	9 14
do do caven	37 32
do do large	15

**Bank Note Exchange.**  
**CORRECTED WEEKLY.**  
U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par.  
Banks in New Hampshire, 2  
Boston Banks, 2 do.  
Massachusetts Banks generally, 2 do.  
Rhode Island Banks do. 2 do.  
Connecticut Banks do par  
**NEW YORK BANK NOTES.**  
All the city Bank Notes, par.  
Albany Banks, 1 p. c. dis.  
Troy Banks, 1 do.  
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, 1 do.  
Lansingburg Bank, 1 do.  
Newburg Bank, 1 do.  
Newburg branch, at Ithica 1 do.  
Orange county Bank, 1 do.  
Catskill Bank, 1 do.  
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 do.  
Utica Bank, 1 do.  
Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 do.  
**NEW JERSEY NOTES.**  
New Brunswick Bank, par  
State Bank at Trenton, 1 do.  
All others, par.  
**PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.**  
Philadelphia Notes, par  
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, 1  
Lancaster Bank, Easton, do. par  
Germantown, Northampton, par  
Montgomery County, par  
Harrisburg, par  
Delaware county at Chester, par.  
Chester county at West Chester, par.  
Newhope Bridge Company, 35  
Farmers Bank of Reading, 1  
Susquehanna Bridge do. 1½ dis.  
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1  
York Bank, 1½ do.  
Chambersburg, } 1 do.  
Gettysburg, }  
Carlisle Bank, }  
Swatara at Harrisburg, do.  
Pittsburg, do.  
Greensburg, and Brownsville, 5 do.  
**DELAWARE NOTES.**  
Bank of Del. at Wilmington, ½ d.  
Wilmington and Brandywine, par  
Commercial Bank of Delaware, ½  
Branch of do. at Milford, par  
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.  
Laurel Bank, 25  
**MARYLAND NOTES.**  
Baltimore Banks, ½ d.  
Baltimore City Bank, 1 dis  
Havre de Grace, 1 do.  
Elkton, 1 do  
Annapolis, 1 do.  
Branches of do. 1½  
Hagerstown bank, do.  
Bank of Caroline, 15 do.  
**VIRGINIA NOTES.**  
Richmond and Branches, 1 do.  
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do.  
All others, 1 do.  
Columbia District Banks, generally, 1  
North Carolina, 4 dis.  
South Carolina, 1 do.  
Georgia, generally, do.  
Bank of Kentucky and branches 70  
OHIO—Chillicothe 5 dis

**NEW STORE**  
**J. L. JAMES,**  
Has just received and is now open-  
ing, (at the Store formerly occupied by  
J. B. & R. B. Potter,) a handsome and  
general assortment of  
**Woolen and Cotton Goods,**  
Together with a complete assortment  
of  
**GROCERIES,**  
**China, Glass & Queens-ware,**  
**Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Earthen**  
**and Stone-ware,**

Which he will sell low for Cash or  
Country Produce, and hopes by his  
attention to business, to merit a share  
of the public patronage.  
Bridgeton September 27. 144 ff

**THE PULPIT,**  
A Periodical work, published Weekly in  
London, and imported by  
**S. POTTER & Co.**

Booksellers, Philadelphia, to whom all or-  
ders for the work may be forwarded. Terms  
three dollars per annum.  
Extract from the first No. of the Pulpit.  
**To the Friends of Religion.**  
"The first No is now presented to the  
public of a cheap weekly publication, which  
will be exclusively devoted to the best be-  
cause the eternal interests of mankind. It is  
designed to be the vehicle, not of any par-  
ticular class of religious opinions, but of such  
real information and practical instruction, as  
may be acceptable to all who acknowledge  
our common Redeemer."

- "The Pulpit will comprehend,  
1. Reports of Sermons delivered in London  
during each week, accompanied occasion-  
ally with critical remarks.  
2. Notices of new works in Theology, Mor-  
als and Ecclesiastical History.  
3. Historical and descriptive accounts of  
4. Essays, Precepts, and Maxims.  
5. Memoirs and Anecdotes of eminent Chris-  
tians.  
6. Missionary reports.  
7. Dying hours of great and good characters.  
8. Exemplary and curious Epitaphs.  
9. Gospel melodies; and, generally, every  
thing that may be expected from a journal  
zealous to promote the interests of religion  
and virtue.—The Editor.  
Nov 22. 152

**Cumberland Orphans, Court.**  
November Term, 1823.

Edmund Sheppard and Elizabeth  
Smith, executors of William Sheppard,  
deceased; Levan Chance, administra-  
tor of Levan Chance, deceased; hav-  
ing severally exhibited to this court,  
duly attested accounts, by which it ap-  
pears that the personal estate of said  
decedents are insufficient to pay their  
just debts and expenses, and selling  
forth that said decedents died several-  
ly seized of real estates, situate in the  
county of Cumberland aforesaid, and  
praying the aid of the court in the pre-  
mises

It is therefore ordered that all per-  
sons interested in the lands, tenements  
and real estates of said decedents, do  
appear before the judges of the Or-  
phans' court, at Bridgeton, 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 es-  
tates 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

**Christian Almanac.**  
Just received and for sale, by S. Potter &  
Co. the *Christian Almanac* for the year 1824.  
In addition to the useful information gener-  
ally found in Almanacs, it comprises in 52 pa-  
ges a summary of Religious intelligence, es-  
pecially that which pertains to the spread of  
the Gospel and the benevolent efforts of the  
day.  
This Almanac was first published by the  
American Tract Society, in Boston, and its  
value may in some measure, be estimated by  
the extensive sale, it met with there, near  
40,000 copies having been sold the last year.  
As the profits resulting from the sale of this  
work will be appropriated for the advance-  
ment of Sunday Schools, it is hoped the pub-  
lic will encourage it.  
Editors of Country papers in Pennsylvania,  
New Jersey and Delaware, friendly to the ob-  
ject will please to give the above one or two  
insertions.  
Philadelphia Nov. 12. 151

**PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY**  
**JOHN CLARKE,**  
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.  
**CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.**  
THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published  
every Saturday evening, at Two Dollars a  
year, one half payable in advance.—An addi-  
tional 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 advertisement at the same rate.