

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. IV.

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No. 163.

POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE WHIG.

ON DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

BY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, ESQ. OF VIRGINIA.

Thrice happy they! the happiest of their kind!
Whom equal stars in Hymen's bands unite,
Whose constant hearts, by mutual love entwined,
In sweet endearment live and calm delight.

Who in each tender look can read the heart,
And every hope, and fear and wish fore-stall;
In pain and pleasure bear an equal part,
And in each other find their earthly all.

Who in their lovely babes new pledges find
Of bliss unrival'd, and unceasing joys,
Which heart to heart, in love more closely bind,
Which time but ripens, and not death destroys.

Who on their knees the little-prattlers hold,
And to their lisping lead the willing ear,
Whilst all the wonder-moving tale is told
That prompts the smile, or caus'd the glittering tear.

Who view the little gambols with delight,
In which some playful dog or kitten shares;
And note the sparks that mark the genius bright,
And prophecy of their maturer years.

Who cultivate their minds with pious care,
And teach the virtues in their breasts to glow;
To Heaven's high will to bow with hearts sincere,
And look beyond this stormy world below.

Who when their silver locks bespeak them old,
And death prepares to fold them in his arms,
Shall in their sons a CATO'S worth behold,
And in their daughters, all LUCRETIA'S charms.

Be this my lot—beneath the rural shade,
Where peace and comfort, and contentment dwell,
Our mutual trust in GOD!—in death, our aid;
The same our grave—the same our funeral knell.

The charming lines above were copied from the original manuscript a few years since, by a gentleman then residing in Norfolk, Virginia, and who has now obligingly handed them to us for publication. We have never seen them in print before. They richly merit the epithet which we have bestowed upon them, for a charming production, and it will be admired by every person of a correct and cultivated taste.—*Edt. Bermuda Gazette.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

8th January, 1824.

Sir—I have to request you to report to this Department, every irregularity of the mail which may come within your knowledge, whether such irregularity be the result of negligence in the carriers, or omission of duty in any post master. A strict observance of this duty, especially by post masters who reside at the termination of one or more routes, will supersede the necessity of keeping, as heretofore, a mail register.—Such register need not be kept, in future.

Every post master should consider his character as intimately concerned, in detecting all depredations committed on the mail, on his route. If proper vigilance were exercised in this respect, there would be more safety in the mail. It is requested of post masters, and all who sustain losses by the transmission of money in the mail: that the circumstances of such losses be communicated to this department, before they are made public.

Every post master who has not been specially required to make deposits in some convenient bank, will retain the monies he receives for postage, until payment shall be required by draft. Payments may be made as heretofore, for the quarter ending on the 31st of last month, but for all future quarters, drafts will be drawn on all post masters who are not instructed to deposit. The utmost punctuality will be expected in the payments of drafts; they will be drawn quarterly, on each post master for the amount in his hands, however small, payable when presented.

Contractors who present drafts, will procure the refusal of payment to be endorsed on the draft by the post master, or will establish the fact of presentation and refusal, by affidavit.

Some irregularity still prevails in making quarterly returns. A post

master may as well forward his return by the first mail after the expiration of the quarter, if two or three days intervene, as to delay it for months. Any delay in making this return, deranges the business of the department.—Negligence in this particular cannot be sanctioned. Nothing but sickness, or some inevitable circumstance, can be received, as a satisfactory excuse. Receipts for quarterly returns will not be sent as heretofore. Post masters will forward their returns at the expiration of each quarter.—If they fail to hear from the General Post Office, they may rest satisfied, that their returns have been received.

Numerous complaints have been made, that many post-masters entirely confide the management of their offices to others. The privilege of franking which they enjoy, is an object of sufficient value, to justify the responsibility which they incur. It is represented, that in some instances a considerable part of the perquisites is paid to post masters, without any labor or attention on their part.

Post masters like other officers of the government, are appointed because they are esteemed as qualified and meritorious. In return for the confidence reposed, their services are expected. There is no practice more at war with the principles and policy of our government, than that of holding places of some emolument, without rendering any services, in return. It is not less objectionable to make that a sinecure, which the law never intended; than at once to legalize so odious a principle. On reflection, it is believed to be the duty of the head of the Department to say, that each post master will be expected to superintend the business of his office.—He will not be required to be constantly engaged in the most laborious part of his duties, but his general superintendance and presence in the office, when business requires, such as opening and closing the mails, will be indispensable.

Post bills need not be sent with newspapers—the late arrangement respecting newspaper postage, renders these bills unnecessary. But, each post master, for his own security, will keep an accurate account of the amount of postage on newspapers, receivable at his office, so that his account may be compared with the checks, which have been lately provided.

Many of the delays which take place in the transmission of letters and newspapers in the mail, arise from their being mislaid at the distributing offices, or at those offices where the packages are divided.—To this part of the duties of post masters, the strictest attention is most earnestly requested. No matter how much energy may exist in all the other operations of the department, if there be negligence here, there will be serious ground of complaint.

Newspapers are received very irregularly, when sent in the mail several hundred miles. A close attention to the complaints which have been made, and the facts which have been stated, induce a belief, that although this irregularity proceeds frequently, and perhaps generally, from the insecure manner in which newspapers are prepared, for the mail, yet, it is believed, that the blame rests in some degree, on post masters, who fail to forward them as their duty requires.

When newspapers are intended to be sent a long distance in the mail, they should always be put into linen bags prepared for the purpose, and when they are necessarily taken from those bags, for distribution, post masters are requested to tie a number of packages together, so as to reduce the surface liable to injury by friction. The papers should be well dried and enclosed in a strong envelope, and where the package is large, secured by wrapping of twine, before it is mailed. The package should have a plain direction, and it would add much to the certainty of the conveyance, if the upper paper of the package should have written on it the place of destination.

Papers are generally folded damp from the press, and often enclosed in slender covers, only secured by paste. Packages mailed in this manner, if large, cannot be conveyed, even in a

stage, more than fifty or a hundred miles, before the friction destroys the envelope, and the papers lie loose in the mail bags, without any other direction than the names of the subscribers. That such papers should never be received, is not astonishing; and if the concurrent reports of post masters can be relied on, the numerous failures so much complained of, may be principally attributed to this cause. I trust therefore, that you will urge printers as well for their own interest as for the credit of the Department to prepare their papers for the mail as the law requires. If they will do this, the Department will be justly answerable for every failure.

Great care is necessary in stamping letters, so that the day on which they were mailed shall plainly appear. Serious controversies may sometimes be prevented, by a strict attention to this duty.

I take pleasure in saying, that many post masters have shown an energy in the discharge of their duties, highly creditable to themselves, and advantageous to the public. A continuance of such exertions is strongly solicited, and a hope is indulged; that they may become general.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN McLEAN.

Extraordinary Trial for Robbery.

The following account develops a more ingenious and well planned scheme of rogues to assist a brother in distress than we ever recollect to have seen detailed.

A gentleman, followed by a servant in livery, rode up to an Inn, in the west of England, one evening, a little before dusk. He told the landlord that he should be detained by business in that part of the country for a few days, and wished to know if there was any amusement going on in the town to fill up the intervals of the time. The landlord replied, "That it was their race and assize week, and that therefore he would be at no loss to pass away the time."—On the gentleman's making answer "That this was lucky for him, that he was fond of seeing trials," the other said, "That a very interesting trial for a robbery would come on the next day on which people's opinions were much divided, the evidence being very strong against the prisoner, but he himself persisted resolutely in declaring that he was in a distant part of the kingdom at the time the robbery was committed."—His guest manifested considerable curiosity to hear the trial; but as the court would probably be crowded, expressed some doubt of getting a place. The landlord told him, "That there could be no difficulty in a gentleman of his appearance getting a place; but that, to prevent any accident, he would himself go with him, and speak to one of the beades."—Accordingly they went into the court next morning, and the gentleman was shown to a seat on the bench. Presently after the trial began, while the evidence was giving against him, the prisoner had remained with his eyes fixed on the ground, seemingly very much depressed; till being called on for defence, he looked up, and, seeing the stranger, he suddenly fainted away. This excited some surprise, and it seemed first like a trick to gain time. As soon as he came to himself, on being asked, by the judge, the cause of his behaviour, he said, "Oh! my lord, I see a person that can save my life; that gentleman (pointing to the stranger) can prove that I am innocent, might I only have leave to put a few questions to him." The eyes of the whole court were now turned on the gentleman, who said, "He felt himself in a very awkward situation to be so called upon, as he did not remember ever to have seen the man before, but that he would answer any question that was asked him." "Well then," said the man "don't you remember landing at Dover at such a time?" To this the gentleman answered, "That he landed at Dover not long before, but that he could not tell whether it was on the day he mentioned or not." "Well," said he, "but don't you recollect that a person in a blue jacket and trowsers, carried your trunk to the inn?" To this he answered,

"That of course some person had carried his trunk for him; but that he did not know what dress he wore." "But," said the prisoner "don't you remember that the person who went with you from the boat, told you a story of his being in the service, that he thought himself an ill-used man, and that he showed you a scar he had on one side of his forehead?" During this last question the countenance of the stranger underwent a considerable change; he said he certainly did recollect such a circumstance; and on the man's putting his hair aside and showing the scar, he became quite sure he was the same person. A buzz of satisfaction now ran through the whole court, for the day, on which, according to the prisoner's account, this gentleman had met with him at Dover, was the same on which he was charged with the robbery in a remote county. The stranger, however, could not be certain of the time; but said, that he sometimes made memorandums of dates in his pocket book, and might possibly have done so on this occasion. On opening his pocket book, he found a memorandum of the time he landed from Calais, which corresponded with the prisoner's assertion. This being the only circumstance necessary to prove the alibi, the prisoner was immediately acquitted, amidst the applause and congratulations of the whole court. Within less than a month after this, the gentleman who recognized the prisoner, now servant in livery, who followed him, and the prisoner who had been acquitted, were all three brought back together to the same jail, for robbing the mail.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Meetings are proposed at Washington, city, to consider the propriety of petitioning Congress for the admission of the District of Columbia, into the Union, as a territory.

Eighteen Pirates have been taken in the neighborhood of St. Domingo, by a volunteer expedition from that island. A considerable quantity of merchandise, and some cash were found at their rendezvous.

A Presbyterian Church at New Orleans was recently sold by the Sheriff under an execution granted to its Christian creditors—a few purchased it for \$20,000, with a view of preserving it for the use of the congregation, who are still permitted to occupy it.

We are assured, (says the Democratic Press,) by a most respectable friend, recently arrived from Columbia, that he had seen, in the Republic, on the coast, several lovely women and children, of the best families, whose arms have been chopped off—their noses slit, and their ears cut off, by order of those monsters in human shape, Morillo and Morales.

Captain James Riley, well known for his sufferings among the Arabs, is a member of the Ohio Legislature.

An extensive depot of stolen goods has been discovered in New York city by accident—the officer being at the time in search of a stolen cheese. In this collection is every variety of dry goods, wearing apparel, from elegant silk dresses and Merino shawls, to ragged shirts and handkerchiefs, rich quilts and comfortable sheets and flannels—by the piece or single yard, elegant damask table cloths, &c.

United States' Navy.—From the report of the Secretary of the Navy, it appears that there are now in commission, one 74, three frigates, seven ships, eight brigs, thirteen schooners, one transport, one steam galliot, and five barges. In ordinary, six 74's, four frigates, one steam frigate, two ships, and two gun boats as tenders. On the stocks, five 74's and five frigates.

Somerset Copper Mine.—Augustus Camman, late of the city of New York, proprietor of the Somerset Copper Mine, has petitioned Congress, for a loan of 100,000 dollars to enable him to prosecute his enterprise in working this mine. He states that the ore appears to surpass in richness that of any other Copper Mine known, and exhibits certificates to this effect from Dr. Mitchell, Professors Silliman, G. Isaac and others. He requests Congress to loan him the above sum of money, or purchase his property on account of the United States.

TWO COMETS.—Another Comet has made its appearance, and is now visible in the Constellation Draco. On the evening of the 22nd inst. at 6 o'clock, mean time its distance from the Pole Star, nearly in a direct line below it, was 30 degrees 27 minutes its distance from Dubhe 27. 56, and its distance from Alioth 17. 9. By reason of its great north latitude it is always above the horizon, and when there are no clouds it may be seen at any time of the night.

During the Sermon at a meeting house in this city, on Sunday last, a neatly dressed boy, four years of age walked in and when about half way from the door to the pulpit, in an audible voice, very respectfully said, "Mr Minister, please to send my sister home."
Bost. Eve. Gaz.

From the Fincastle (Va.) Mirror. A Card.—To an enlightened public, I hereby give notice, that I have this day abandoned the practice of law in this County. For the last ten months? I have brought one action of Assault and battery—and received the sum of fifteen shillings, business that I had done twelve months ago—Query—can one support himself by such patronage?

A Seal was shot in the River Delaware, on the 13th ult. near the Reppaupa floodgates, by Jonas Steelman. It weighed 61 lbs.

Look out Girls!—The Concord Patriot cautions the public against a fellow by the name of Allen, who is known to have three wives, and he has lately left the third, probably to look out for a fourth.

Production of the Press.—An Irish hand-bill was printed in Dublin of which the following is a copy, "In the press, and will speedily be published by subscription, a large cheese; price to subscribers, two pence a pound.

N. B. This is the first Cheshire cheese ever made in Ireland.

Caleb Quotem excelled.—In the village of Harvington, (Eng.) a sign-post exhibited by the side of a barber's pole; thus announces the multifarious occupations, avocations and qualifications of the industrious and indefatigable inmate: "James Tarrant, joiner cabinet-maker, and builder, bricklayer and plasterer, repairs all kinds of machinery, hangs church bells, pig killer, rings pigs and slays bellows mender, tooth drawer, and hair-dresser, well-sinker and thacher jobbing gardener, keeps a journeyman carpenter to do all kinds of black smith's work. N. B. Game keeper to the manor of Norton and Linch-wick."

The following beautiful sentence is extracted from the "Sketch Book." The sentiment is most tender.

"As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is riddled by the thunderbolt, cling around it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that Woman, who is the mere dependant and ornament of man in his happiest hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart."

A new way to get a pair of breeches.—A tolerably decent looking person called a few evenings since at a clothing store in our neighborhood, and enquired for pantaloons. Having found a pair which appeared to suit, he proceeded to try them on, and afterwards presented an order on a respectable auction house in Front street, (he occupying the pantaloons.) The trader observed that he had no objection to the order, provided it was good; Mons. Sans culotte assured him that he was in the employ of those gentlemen, and offered to attend him to the place; they accordingly entered the store, the drawer of the order seized a bundle of goods as if to put them in place, and directed the draught to enter the counting room and receive his money for the order; on exhibiting which, however, was informed that they knew no such person, and on turning to secure the chap, lo! the bird had flown, pantaloons and all.
U. S. Gaz.

MR. CLARKE,

Nothing assuredly but a conviction of duty could have induced me at this time, to trespass even to the extent of a paragraph upon your columns. I was content to let the newspaper canvass in regard to the Presidential Election be conducted by those who had or imagined themselves to have more interest in the choice than myself. It would be affectation nevertheless for me to pretend that of the distinguished citizens known to be competitors for the exalted trust, that I have no preference. I trust however that my preference is not so exclusive, as to blind me to the merits of the others, much less to conciliate my approbation of the disingenuous treatment of any of them. I am not sufficiently vain to suppose that any eulogium or censure of any pen could effectively influence the election: yet there is a principle in my composition which predisposes me to interpose a defence of those, whom it is attempted to injure by unfair representations especially when enforced in a spirit that many would deem contumelious. Without further preface—my business is with a writer in the Whig of the 24th ult. who has endeavored to subject the Secretary of the Treasury to an imputation of inconsistency and unworthiness in his late annual report on the finances. If any of your readers are inclined to consider the article objected to, in a serious light, I ask the favor that they will again read it, and then run over the following statement. The President in his message has the following paragraph, "The actual condition of the public finances more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last Session of Congress. On the first of January there was a balance in the Treasury of four millions, two hundred and thirty-seven thousand, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents. From that time to the thirtieth of September the receipts amounted to upwards of sixteen millions one hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars."

During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated that the receipts, will at least equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury on the first day of January next a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars."—Surplus of what? Of the receipts over and above the expenditures certainly, for it is these, and these alone that are contrasted.

The Secretary in his report more than confirms all that the President had stated. Like him and conformably to former usage, he also contracts the receipts with the expenditures, and arrives at the conclusion that there would be a balance of more than nine millions in the Treasury on the first of January. It is true as we are subsequently informed that a part of this sum has been appropriated, but being unexpended it is not the less a portion of the balance in the Treasury, and in no wise affects the truth or fairness of the first statement. The parallel is not between the receipts and appropriations, and as these unexpended appropriations necessarily lessen as far as they go, the requisitions on the Treasury for the current year, they are justly regarded as portions of the balance or surplus.

Whoever will take the trouble to examine former reports from the Treasury Department, under the different administrations of it, will find that this is distinguished from those which have preceded it, only by being more free and perspicuous, and leaving less to be supplied by speculation or conjecture. Compared with those during the early history of our government, the latter ones have in all these respects a decided advantage, a circumstance to be attributed in a great measure no doubt to the progress of financial science, and the increased inquisitiveness of Congress and of the people at large on the subject.

But suppose an imposition was intended, for which by the bye, with a certainty of detection, no rational motive could be assigned—the writer in the Whig has entirely missed his man. In the report it is not pretended that any thing is disguised; and it is a violent presumption contrary to all probability, (a left handed complement indeed) to suppose that the President under whose direction the expenditure is chiefly made, did not know of these unexpended balances, (always

existing) or that they were to constitute a part of the surplus.

Well meaning men are often reduced into indiscretions, and acts of palpable injustice by the power of prejudice, sometimes unconsciously, but not the less tenderly cherished. The criticism of the writer before us, whether the fruit of his own prolific conception, or borrowed from a devoted partizan editor in another part of our country, must be regarded as a lamentable example of it.

Whether Mr. Crawford will be, or ought to be our next President are not the questions which I am discussing; but I must be permitted to remark that a man without influential family connexions, or the advantage of factitious aid, who has raised himself from the common walks of humble life, by virtue of his talents and industry to the elevated stations he has so long held, ought not to have his motives impugned upon vague and unreasonable surmises. To shield him from the consequences of such an attempt, in a quarter where he appears to have an indifferent chance for ordinary justice, and to disabuse those of your readers who have been misled thereby, having been the only inducement for the employment of my pen, I now gladly lay it aside. CANDOR.

January 26th, 1824.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

MR. CLARKE,

It was expected that communications would appear, such as did in your two last papers, in reply to that from the "voters of Downe."—Though these patriotic effusions come under the imposing appearance of defending an "honest man," and putting "the public in possession of the truth," yet far, very far different is the true cause that produced them. Few men, in these degenerate times, are so disinterestedly patriotic—but "a guilty conscience who can bear?" That both the pieces under consideration were dictated by the same person, though written by different amanuenses, is evident enough to all who are the least acquainted with the subject or with those concerned.—But *o* "citizen of Downe" is in any way impeached by the "voters"—but one inhabitant of Newport signed Mr. Watson's recommendation, and who it is well known used all the means in his power, honorable or dishonorable, to procure the election of the Legislator most urgent for Mr. Watson's appointment.

The author of these communications, as before observed, sets out under the specious "pretence" of defending "an honest man," and seems wonderfully surprised that the "voters" of Downe should not acquiesce in Mr. Watson's appointment, how contrary soever to their wishes or to propriety it might have been made—and forsooth because he was an *honest man*. Is, then, every honest man to be made a Justice of the Peace?—Is honesty the only requisite qualification for a justice? Have not the people the right to say who shall be their rulers—who shall be judges over them? If this right is to be taken from them, and they proscribed for complaining, we may bid farewell to our freedom, and invite the "liberating" armies of Louis to come and restore us our king. That Mr. Watson, previous to this transaction, bore an irreproachable character, for honesty, is what I am happy to testify to; but that he either acted honestly or honorably in obtaining this appointment, is that to which I never can subscribe. Was it honest or honorable to use falsehood and misrepresentation to obtain the signatures of respectable men to his recommendation? Was it honest or honorable to positively deny having any knowledge or belief that any recommendation had been in circulation, when he himself had been its bearer from one end of the township to the other and out of the township too? Is it honest or honorable in any man secretly to carry about his own recommendation for an office of vital importance to the public, and present it only to his own relatives, and those whom he knows to be inimical to the man he intends to supplant? To those who will say such conduct is honest or honorable I will say, in the language of the old patriarch, "unto their asses blies mine honor be not thou united." It is not however so much the great objections the "voters of Downe" have to Mr. Watson, though his appointment would have been improper under any circumstances, as it is the improper manner that appointment has been made; and

here the "Citizen of Downe," the inhabitant of Newport, will come in for his share of notice. Who is this "Citizen of Downe"—this inhabitant of Newport—his defender, his "honesty" and champion of "truth"? is it not the same "conspicuous individual," who at our last election poured forth such calumny and abuse on a respectable candidate?—calumny too that he himself was forced to acknowledge such before the "voters of Downe." Is it not the same "respectable" gentleman who by these means, and with many an electioneering tale, endeavored to procure the election of another candidate? It is not the same "unimpeached" patriot who challenged all that opposed this candidate with "corruption" and expecting offices as a reward for supporting his opponent? And the same gentleman too had Mr. Watson's recommendation written—accompanied him in his visits to those "conspicuous and respectable" gentlemen that signed it, and who forwarded it to the Legislator whose election he had promoted by such honorable means. It is the self same individual, and he need not deny it. There is not a single man in the township of Downe, other than themselves, that approves either this gentleman's conduct or that of Mr. Watson. This is the man the "voters of Downe" charge with being bribed—corrupted—prostituted!—This too is the man who considers such charges "flattery!" Yes! truly it must be flattering *thus* to be instrumental in appointing a Justice, and then to be thought capable of influencing his conduct and perverting his judgments. But that which every honorable man would indignantly repel, will flatter the man, who, while exclaiming against "personality" is malignantly personal—while professing to be the champion of "truth," is uttering the basest falsehoods and misrepresentations.

What the writer means when he charges the "voters" with attempting to "bias the character of a few individuals for voting according to the dictates of conscience" is beyond my comprehension. To whom does he allude?—Does he mean the "conspicuous individuals" that signed Mr. Watson's recommendation? They already look with abhorrence on the means used to obtain their signatures, and on those who assisted to obtain them! Det not the "citizen of Downe," the inhabitant of "Newport," look to them for approbation—they disclaim any connexion with him, and would blush to touch his polluted hand. It is no way surprising that this gentleman should raise such an "outrage" against the "voters of Downe," for dragging before the public the authors of such an outrage on their rights, and charge those whom he considered the originators of it with being "disappointed candidates," "expecting office-hunters," &c. This is nothing new—it is an old trick of his—one he has amused the "voters of Downe" with before, and which they and the public will know how to appreciate when they consider the source whence it emanates. It is, however, somewhat surprising that any man should be so foolish or base as to charge upwards of a hundred of the "voters of Downe," very many of whom equally "conspicuous" and respectable with the signers of Mr. Watson's recommendation, not excepting the "Newport" gentleman himself, with being guilty of "one mass of misrepresentation and falsehood, engendered by malice and disappointment," to "blast the character of a few individuals;" and these individuals—to place the subject in any point of view—their relatives, friends, or some of themselves. This is manœuvring with a vengeance, and is almost equal to the man charged with biting his own nose off. It however is perfectly consistent with the head and heart of its author, and will serve as a fair specimen of his freedom from "misrepresentation." When he says, "you see among the signatures of the communication not a great number belonging to the village of 'Taxet,' the place of Mr. Watson's residence"—when not only the inhabitants of the village but of the neighborhood also signed it nearly to a man, we have another fair specimen of his regard for 'truth.'

That part of the communications which charges the "voters" with forming a "scheme to make a change in the next Legislature, and of holding up the worthy council and one of his fellow members as bug-bears to the people" will receive the same credence as other similar charges. The voters of Downe considered them

selves aggrieved. They considered the manner Mr. Watson's appointment was made, a precedent too subversive of the rights of freemen and the pure administration of justice, to pass down to their posterity or be given to the world without their "solemn protest" recorded against it. This they considered their duty to do—they have done it—and they rest it with their fellow-citizens; confident that neither the misrepresentations of venal Legislators, nor of their mercenaries, will be able to remove the obloquy from where it properly belongs. The "voters of Downe" did charge "some" of the candidates with corrupting voters; and if the candidate or candidates implicated wish to be informed why such charge was made, and will properly call for it, the "voters" no doubt can and will give the information. That some of the Legislators from this county did act very disgracefully, to give it the best name you can, with regard to Mr. Watson's appointment, is plain enough to all who have acquainted themselves with the subject. They knew the improper means employed to obtain that appointment, and they ought to have been sufficiently independent to reject it. The public good did not urge it—but it was urged, and that by "democratic" Legislators, though requested by only seven inhabitants of Downe, nearly if not all federalists; and with a remonstrance too against it, signed by as respectable men as those who signed the recommendation, and those nearly all consistent "democrats." In this however they but acted up to "one general plan," founded on the first law of nature: "self preservation and the preservation of their kind."—Their object was to procure to themselves, their relatives and supporters, all the offices of honor or profit at their disposal in the county. To accomplish this it was to be expected that every honorable principle would be sacrificed. To accomplish it, (to use the language of one of the members from this county, speaking of the last Legislature generally,) they would have sold their own souls.—They have been suffered uninterruptedly to attain this the darling wish of their heart. They have "lived out their little date of summer life," and are now "politically defunct."—Here let them rest—"I war not with the dead." But should they again appear as candidates for public favor and claim the suffrages of those whose wishes and rights they have so shamefully disregarded, it will be seen why and against whom the charge of corruption was made. It will be seen whether the *Independent Electors* of Cumberland will bow submissively to self-created rulers, no matter whether they come under the appellation of "Colonel," "Clerk," "Judge" or "King"—whether they come in a garb of linsey, or wearing a diadem. It will be shown to the world, that while they look with indignation on scenes of European "corruption," and "tyranny," they are not unmindful of their own rights—the rights of FREEMEN. Three hundred independent "voters of Downe" will prove this assertion true! They at least will shew they know how to respect their own rights—rights purchased by the best blood of America. They will shew they are neither the subjects of Ferdinand nor Alexander, but free Americans, neither to be bought nor sold—and where they can not be heard, they may be felt.

CAIUS GRACCHUS.

Downe, Jan. 28, 1824.

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1824.

Congressional Proceedings and Foreign News have necessarily been omitted this week, to make room for our lengthy correspondents, who, it will be seen, are resolved neither to have mercy upon each other, nor on us. We, however, can "argue still," and perhaps may be found not quite "ranguished" yet, when a little more time and room shall be allotted us to vindicate our sentiments.

Destructive Fire.—About one o'clock on Thursday morning last the citizens of this town were alarmed by the appalling cry of fire, and on repairing to the spot it was discovered that the valuable and extensive Nail Manufactory, owned by Messrs Benjamin and David Reeves was in flames. The

morning was extremely cold, but notwithstanding those of the citizens who could, were immediately assembled; but before the Engines were brought to the spot, or any means could be used to arrest it, the consuming element had made such progress, that it was found impossible to save any part either of the building or its contents: The wind was from the north varying a little towards the east, and blowing a smart gale, which carried the burning shingles &c. in a direction along the current of the Cohansy. Had it been from any other point, much other property must inevitably been destroyed.—By the very active exertions of the Engine and Hose companies, the adjoining buildings were saved. The loss sustained by this disastrous occurrence is estimated at ten thousand dollars. From 40 to 50 individuals have by this calamity been deprived temporarily of the means of support. The sympathy of the whole community for the very enterprising and much respected proprietors is highly awakened, as they had met with severe losses by the great flood about two years ago, from which, in the nature of things, they could not have more than sufficiently recovered. We are informed that a part of the property is insured.

We have been requested to say that Mr. Charles Ludlam's large Bull, and Jonathan Crandal's great Hog, will be killed on Saturday the 14th inst. at the Inn of Mr. McClong, Dennis' Creek, Cape May.

We have heretofore accidentally omitted to mention that a meeting was held in the town of Salem, (N. J.) agreeably to previous notice, by the friends of General JACKSON. At that meeting several resolutions were adopted in which it was resolved to use all honorable means to promote his election to the chief magistracy of the United States.

Horrid Murder.—On Saturday last, one of the most horrid acts of human depravity we recollect ever to have heard, took place in New Brunswick. The following are the circumstances, as related to us:—

Some time since a man by the name of Josiah Stout, married a daughter of Mr. Vanarsdale, of New Brunswick, (late sheriff of this county,) and in consequence of his daughter being ill treated by her husband, Mr. Vanarsdale took her home. On Saturday last, Stout, on learning that Mr. V. was from home, went to his house armed with a brace of pistols and a dirk, and enquired of Mrs. V. for his wife—she told him she did not know where her daughter was—he then said he would find her—and on searching the house, found her in a room where she had fled on hearing his voice, and locked the door; but the villain burst into the room, and the lady ran down stairs to her mother for protection; the inhuman monster drove them out of the house, seized the daughter, dragged her from her mother, and stabbed her three times in the breast, three of which wounds entered her heart, and she expired immediately. Our informant states they have the villain in a place of safety.—*Rahway Advocate.*

A polite pirate—Domingo the famous commander of the most famous piratical vessel, the Saragariana—the vessel, in the attempt to capture which, the gallant Allen fell,—captured, about the beginning of April last, the schooner Pilot, of Norfolk, and converted her into a cruiser. The Pilot, as our readers will recollect, was soon afterwards recaptured by com. Porter's squadron, only Domingo, and two of his crew; escaping to shore with their lives.—There was one act of politeness in this singular character, which, says Commodore Porter, "I cannot omit mentioning. There was a large number of letters for myself and the officers of the squadron on board the Pilot, when she was taken, together with many for merchants in Cuba.—Domingo possessed himself of all the mercantile letters, and delivered to the captain of the Pilot all those for us, desiring to send them to us, as he did not wish to deprive us of the opportunity of hearing from our friends. He said he had no ill will against us; we were but doing our duty."

Holy alliance—Some tradesmen, the other evening, at a club at Westminster, were discussing the political topics of the day, and among other subjects touched upon the Holy Alliance. "They are a blessed trio," said

one of them, "and I esteem them so highly, that were they to come over here, I would most willingly work for them gratis?" "Indeed?" said one of the company, "what trade are you my good friend?" "A ropemaker," replied the other.

Edg. Paper.

MARRIED,

On Thursday afternoon by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. Enos Johnson to Miss Rachel Garrison, all of this place.

On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Ethan Orshorn, Mr. Jonathan Holmes to Miss Clara Mulford:

Also, by the same Mr. Jonathan D. Ayres, to Miss Naomi Seely, all of this town.

On the 17th ult in Hopewell township, by the Rev. F. G. Ballentine, Mr. William M. Nichol, to Miss Phæbe Woodruff, both of that place.

DIED,

In this town on the 30th ult. Mrs. Mary Davis, wife of Mr. William Davis.

On the 31st inst. Mr. Enoch Brooks, in the 57th year of his age—an old and much respected inhabitant of this place.

On the 14th inst. at Newport, Downe township Mr. Thomas Rose, son of Ezekiel Rose of that place but formerly of Salem county.

On the 26th inst. in Downe township Mrs. Hannah Clunn, leaving a disconsolate husband and a numerous family of children to lament their irreparable loss. The deceased was interred on the 28th in the ground of the Presbyterian congregation in Fairfield of which Church she was a worthy member.

On the 15th ult at his seat in Warren county, North Carolina the Hon. James Turner—The deceased had been Governor and had held other important offices in the State, and had also for several years been a Senator in Congress, and is represented to have been an highly respected and most valuable man.

Lately John Baxter, Esq. Sheriff of Gloucester county in this State.

In Washington city on the 28th ult Mrs. CATHARINE LIVINGSTON DE BRESSON, wife of the Secretary of Legation of France and daughter of the Hon. Smith Thompson, late of the Navy Department.

On the 27th ultimo, at Washington city, Mr. Fontaine Maury, in the 64th year of his age. For a number of years, and until the time of his death he held a responsible and honorable appointment in the department of state. He was a soldier of the revolution, and had been aid to the marquis la Fayette in one of his campaigns.

In Baltimore county, Md lately, Mr. Oliver Matthews, in his 105d year.

At New Brunswick, (N J) on the 22d ultimo, in his 68th year, Mr James Schureman, mayor of that city, and formerly member of congress.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Tuesday the third day of February 1824.

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 Milville.

1st. A tract with the improvements thereon, 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 Coombs, 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. Shippin, complainant, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

Dec 1, 1823—Jan. 10 1824 159.

The sale of the above property is adjourned to Tuesday the 10th instant, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

Feb. 3—7. 163

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Woodruff, dec. late of Bridgeton, are requested to come forward to the subscribers and settle their accounts, and those who have demands against the Estate to exhibit them for settlement, without delay.

DANIEL M. WOODRUFF, & DAN SIMKINS, Adm'rs.

Feb. 4—7 1824 163 6t

30 Dollars Reward

WAS LOST on the 2d inst. in or near Bridgeton, a

Morocco Pocket-Book,

With 130 dollars in notes on the Cumberland Bank.—Likewise a note given by Brick and Lane for \$285 50, dated January 1, 1824, to Thomas & Charles Sheppard, and by them endorsed, likewise endorsed by Charles and John E. Sheppard.—Any person finding the above and leaving it with Smith Bowen, or returning it to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

Charles Sheppard.

Greenwich, 2d mo. 3d—7 163 4t

N. B. All persons are forewarned taking the above note, as the payment is stopped with the drawers.

Charles Sheppard.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans Court of the County of Cumberland will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the sixteenth day of March next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon at the Inn of Richard Jarman in Bridgeton,

A Lot of Bush-Land

Situate in the township of Hopewell and on the main road from Bridgeton to Bowentown, joins lands of John Shiley, Esq. and others, said to contain Fifteen Acres more or less; late the property of Abraham Reeve, dec.

As much of the Homestead farm and meadow as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and demands of said dec.—Conditions at sale and a better description given of said property.

ELIZABETH REEVE, Adm'x.

DAN SIMPKINS, Adm'r.

Jan. 13, 1823. 163

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 McCormick's, upper end of Cape May, leaving McCormick'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 McCormick'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 McCormick's, one dollar.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

SAMUEL ORUM, Proprietor.

January 30. 162 4t

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 4t

NOTICE.

For Sale or to 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. 162 4t Bridgeton.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of 2 Writs of 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 Passabe, 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, Executors, &c. and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

December 29—Jan. 31. 162

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, on the 15th day of January 1824, William Leaning 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 Leaning, 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 Leaning, are requested to pay the same to the Subscriber without delay.

The Subscriber will attend at the Dwelling House of said William Leaning, 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

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. Seely, Mill, Jan. 24—161 5t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A farm belonging to Jacob Ridge-way, 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 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 building, 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. McCong'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, 56 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

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

Adjournment.

The remainder of the land of John Carns, which was to have been sold this day, is further 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. FITHIAN late Sheriff.

January 27. 162

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 9th day of March next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton.

A House and Lot, situate in the township of Downe.—The Lot contains four acres, more or less, joins lands of John Whitacre & others together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized in execution at the suit of Daniel Parvin Guardian and others and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.

Dec. 29—Jan. 7. 163

STACKHOUSE'S

Complete Body of Divinity,

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN CLARKE—BRIDGETON, WEST N. JESSEY,

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 cotemporary writers never did, and subsequent writers never have been able to pass. Several editions of it have been circulated in Great Britain, but it has never yet been published in the United States. Various compilations of systematic Theology have been repeatedly committed to the American Press, each of which has been adapted to the standard of faith of the respective denominations for whom it was published.—This work is professedly written on the *Armenian Scheme*; but notwithstanding this, its high character has caused it to be an object of anxious inquiry by every class of christians. It has heretofore been in the hands of few in the United States except Divines, and for these it has generally been imported by order, and at great a expense. The reason why it has never been re-printed in the United States is obvious. In matters of faith, monopolies have been sought with no less avidity, (perhaps not improperly,) than in the mart of the merchant; and those denominations of christians whose preensions have not been supported by a widely extended and numerous fraternity have been compelled to condescend, and reciprocate favours in the Book market, in order to obtain from the publishers of books throughout our country that kind of spiritual nutriment which would enable them to grow up in the faith and opinions which they delighted to cherish as the foundation of their future hopes.—Where this advantage was not presented the student in divinity was compelled to wade through *Tomes* of ancient authors in the dead languages to satisfy his inquiries; or to collect those systems of opinions which are laid down by theologians—as founded on, or 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. Of the Author's style he will only say, that it is plain, bold and nervous, 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 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 whom 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" containing
conversations with Bonaparte, on
almost every subject connected with
his history—also,
"The Steam Boat," and "The En-
tail," two works just issued from the
Press, by the Author of the Annals of
the Parish &c. with all the new pub-
lications of merit.

Commissioner's 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
Leeshurgh, on
**Seventh-day the 14th day of 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 Leeshurgh,
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 House and Lot in Dorches-
ter, adjoining Philip Rice and oth-
ers.
- No. 5, Is about 60 acres of Bush-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 of
the bank, adjoining Phomas 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, 1822,
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 tire
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 recollected.

**George Bacon,
Isaac Elwell,
Samuel Tomlinson.**

N. B. Conditions made known at
the time of sale.
December 18. 155 12t

TO RENT.

The subscriber offers to Rent for one
or more years the TAVERN with its
appurtenances, now occupied by Isaac
Sutton, 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, to 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 Court,
PHILADELPHIA:

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

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

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 Ralston, a Presbyterian
minister. This day is received and for sale, by

S. Potter & Co.

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

Received and for sale at this office,

**Dr. Miller's letters on Uni-
tarianism, a very valuable work.**

**Tull's Husbandry, a late and
valuable work.**

"Rodger's Biographical Dictionary
of the Departed Heroes, S a p and
Statesmen of America," just published;
together with "The Religious Trades-
man," "A Present for an Apprentice,"
"An Index to the Bible," "A Bridle
for Devils," &c. &c.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

November Term, 1823.
On application of Lewis Davis ad-
ministrator of Eliason Davis, deceased;
Cooper Madden, administrator of
William Madden, 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
creditor of said decedents to bring in
their respective claims on or before the
first day of December, 1834, 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 fore-
ver barred his or her action therefor,
against said administrators.

By the court
T. ELMER, Clerk.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the Subscriber, residing at
Buckstown, 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 harbor-
ing 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. 10—24 1824. 161 4t

By virtue of a decree of the Or-
phan's court of the county of Cumber-
land, 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 19 A-
CRES in good fences;

ALSO,
A Lot of Bush Land containing about
2½ ACRES, late the property of Isaac
Reeves, dec.

Conditions at Sale,
her
PHEBE REEVES, Adm'r.
mark

Jan. 8—24 161 4t q

**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, Country
Merchants and Teachers, respectfully so-
licitated, 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 19. 150

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 those who
have demands against him are desired
to exhibit them for examination.

**Dan Simkins,
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 good-
will be sold very low for cash or produce.

Persons disposed to buy for cash or
trade, will do well to call on them at
the first store East of the Bridge, be-
fore they purchase elsewhere, as they
hatter themselves, their customers
will be supplied with goods at as fair
a price and on as good terms as any
where in Bridgeton.

They continue to keep always on
hand a good supply of

PAINTS and OILS,

FRESH

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

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

SUBSCRIPTION'S

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 estate of Seth Hand, an in-
solvent debtor, are hereby informed,
that the assignee will attend at the
inn of Joseph Hand, in the Middle
Township, of 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		80 6 to 8
Bacon and Fitch, per lb	bushel	1 00 scarce
Beans	barrel	12 13
Beef, mess	M.	6 50
Buck, run of Kiln.		14 18
Butter, lump.		10
Do, salt, insp.		10
Candles, tallow dipst		21
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.		22
Do, 2d quality		21
Do, Java		8 9
Cheese,		32 25
Feathers, American	lb.	7 9
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 00
Flour, wheat,	barrel	2 75
Do, rye		2 87
Do, corn meal		10
Glass, wind	100 feet.	1 15 1 20
8 by 10,	bushel	45 50
Grain, wheat		45 50
do, rye		32
do, corn		15
do, oats		10
do, bran double		0 9 0 10
Hams	lb.	10 11
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 white pine, panel		17 50 22 50
do do common		15 20
Scantling pine	1000	25 30
do heart do		14 scarce
do sap do		8
Lath, oak		20 25
Oar, ratters		28 20
Pine, pick 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 lid, do		18
do do red oak		24
do barrel, w. oak		38 60
Heading, oak		25
Hoops, shavd		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	
Salt, fine	bushel	
do ground		5 50
Seed, clover,		1
do herd grass		3 00
do timothy		
Spirits, viz.		
Brandy, Peach 4th pf.	gall.	75 80
do, Penn'a 1st pf.		50 60
Gin, Philad. dist. do		37 40
Rum, New England		36 40
Whiskey, rye		32 31
do apple		22 22
Starch	lb.	7 8
Sugar, New Orleans	cwt.	12 00 12 50
do loaf	lb	16 17
do lump		13 14
Tallow, country		8
Tobacco, Virg. manu.		9 14
do do caven.		37 32
do do large		15

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.	
U. S. Branch Bank Notes,	par.
Bank 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 no.
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
Germanstown, Northampton,	par.
Montgomery County,	par.
Harrisburg,	par.
Delaware county at Chester,	par.
Chester county 3d West Chester,	par.
Newhope Bridge Company,	35
Farmers Bank of Reading,	1
Susquehanna Bridge do.	If dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county,	1 1/2 do.
York Bank,	1 do.
Chambersburg,	1 do.
Gettysburg,	1 do.
Carlisle Bank,	1 do.
Swatara at Harrisburg,	do.
Pittsburg,	do.
Greensburg, and Brownsville,	5 do.
DELAWARE NOTES.	
Bank of Del. at Wilmington,	3 d.
Wilmington and Brandywine,	par
Commercial Bank of Delaware,	3
Branch of do. at Milford,	par
Farmers Bank of Delaware,	par.
Laurel Bank,	25
MARYLAND NOTES.	
Baltimore Banks,	1 d.
Baltimore City Bank,	1 dis
Havre de Grace,	1 do.
Elkton,	1 do
Annapolis,	1 do.
Branches of do.	1 1/2
Hagerstown bank,	do.
Bank of Caroline,	15 do.
VIRGINIA NOTES.	
Richmond and Branches,	1 do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling,	5 do.
All others,	1 do.
Columbia District Banks, generally,	1
North Carolina,	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 tf

THE PULPIT,

A Periodical work, published Weekly in
London, and imported by

S. POTTER & Co.