

## POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE WHIG.

For we have not a High Priest which cannot be touched by the feeling of our infirmities but was in all respects tempted like as we are, yet without sin.—Heb. iv. 15.

When gathering clouds around I view,  
And days are dark, and friends are few,  
Oh Him I lean, who not in vain  
Experienced every human pain;  
He sees my wants, allays my fears,  
And counts and treasures up my tears.  
I thought should tempt my soul to stray  
From heavenly virtue's narrow way,  
To fly from good I would pursue,  
And do the evil I would not do.  
Still He, who felt temptation's power,  
Shall guard me in that dangerous hour.  
If wounded love my bosom swell,  
Deceiv'd by those I prized too well,  
He shall his pitying aid bestow,  
Who felt on earth severer woe;  
At once betray'd, denied, or fled,  
By all who shar'd his daily bread.  
When vexing thoughts within me rise,  
And sore dismay'd, my spirit dies,  
Yet He, who once vouchsaf'd to hear  
The sickening anguish of despair,  
Shall sweetly soothe, shall gently dry  
The throbbing heart, the streaming eye.  
When sorrowing o'er some stone I bend,  
That covers all that was a friend,  
And from his voice, his hand, his smile,  
Divides me for a little while,  
Thou, Saviour, seest the tears I shed,  
For thou didst weep o'er Lazarus dead—  
And Oh! when I have safely past,  
Through every conflict but the last,  
Still, still unchanging, watch beside  
My painful bed—for thou hast died!  
Then point to realms of cloudless day,  
And wipe the latest tear away.

R. G.

## Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC ACTS.]

**AN ACT** to authorize the surveying and making a road from a point opposite to Memphis, in the state of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three Commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from a point on the right bank of the river Mississippi, opposite to the town of Memphis in the state of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas; and said Commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States; who, if he approves of the said survey, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and the said road shall be considered as established and accepted.*

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said road shall be opened and made under the direction of the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to employ the troops of the United States in the completion, or assisting in the completion, of said road.*

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners shall, each, be entitled to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents, for each arid every day which they shall necessarily employ, in the exploring, surveying, and marking, said road: And, for the purpose of compensating the aforesaid Commissioners and their assistants, and for opening and making said road, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.*

Washington, Jan. 31, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

From the Philadelphia Recorder.

MR. EDITOR,

I have long regretted, that the admirable Treatise of Archbishop Potter, on Church Government, was not more generally known and read. It has never been republished in this country, and the English copies are extremely scarce and dear. Considering that it contains an irrefutable argument in favour of the divine institution of Episcopacy—an argument which has never been answered, it must be a matter of congratulation to all the friends of the Church and of primitive truth and order, that we are likely to have this desideratum, supplied by an American Edition for which Messrs Potter & Co. of our city have issued proposals.—It will be compressed into a convenient octavo volume of about 300 pa-

ges, and furnished at a price within the means of most of our readers.—It ought to be in the hands of every Episcopalian, indeed of every person who attaches value to whatever is consecrated by apostolical establishment and practice.

It must be confessed that there is a lamentable ignorance in our community in general, with respect to the grounds and reasons of the Episcopal constitution of the ministry. And believing as I do, in my conscience, that we are not justified in departing therefrom, and that consequently we are bound to promote whatever is calculated to give correct information upon the subject—I most cordially hail the prospect of the wide diffusion of the invaluable work above mentioned. A CHURCHMAN.

**Wesleyan Methodists**—The eighth annual conference of the Wesleyan methodists, held in Sheffield on Wednesday se'night, closed on Monday. Its proceedings have been aided by Christian harmony and brotherly kindness among all the persons assembled. We are informed that the numbers of this body are as follows:

In England and Scotland	219,398
In Ireland	22,218

	241,616
increase during the past year	8006
do. in foreign stations	1653
	9659
	Lond. Pap.

**Wesleyan Missionaries**—The Wesleyan Missionary Society of London have upwards of fifty Missionaries employed in the different West India Islands in the instruction of the slaves and free people of color, in the principles and morals of Christianity. Upwards of 20,000 slaves have been admitted as members of their societies, who regularly attend Divine worship. The number of blacks and colored children instructed in the Mission School is about 8000.

**Turkey**—In an interesting work entitled Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants, lately published, is the following extract of a letter from Mr Fisk, the American missionary.

"Think of a government in which every office is sold to the highest bidder, and in which a criminal may almost uniformly obtain his freedom by the payment of money; think of schools, in most of which the only thing taught is to pronounce the words of a language which neither pupils nor teacher understand; think of places of public worship, in which nearly all the exercises are performed in an unknown tongue; think of one half of the females in the country prohibited from going out without concealing their faces, while both the laws and the religion of the country allow polygamy and concubinage; think of a country in which scarce one woman in an hundred can read, and where perhaps not half the men are more fortunate; think of a country in which the governor has liberty to behead seven men in a day, without assigning any reason whatever for so doing; where a criminal is condemned without jury, and I had almost said without trial or witness; and after being condemned, is immediately beheaded, strangled or hung at the first convenient place in the street, and left hanging two or three days; think of a country in which, in case of public disturbance, one half of the community can murder whomsoever they please of the other half with impunity; think of a country in which an armed man will meet a respectable inoffensive citizen in the street of a populous city, at mid-day, and shoot him dead on the spot, and then sit down quietly, and smoke his pipe in sight of the corpse, while even the guards of the city are passing by—think of a country in which the name of Christianity exists, not only as a name for that superstition and idolatry which belong to paganism, and in which the delusions of the false prophet exist, with all their impurities, and all their abominations; such a country, or rather much worse than even this description, is Turkey.

**Romantic lover**—A romantic story is told of an Englishman, who sought the hand of a very charming lady, with whom he was passionately in love, but who constantly refused him. As he had reason to believe she loved him, he entreated to know the reason why she refused her consent to their union. The lady at length, subdued by his constancy, told him that her only motive for refusing him was, that having by an accident lost a leg, it had been replaced by a wooden one, and she feared that sooner or later this circumstance would null his affection for her. This she declared to be her only motive. The lover protested that this would never make him change his love; but she persisted in refusing to marry him. Fired with love, and determined that nothing should obstruct his design, he, under the pretext of going a distant voyage, left the lady and hastened to Paris, where he had one of his own legs amputated. When he had recovered, he returned to London, went to the lady, and told her that there was now no obstacle to their union, for that he was equally mutilated with herself. The lady, conquered by such a proof of affection, at last consented to marry him.

**A warning to thoughtless jesters**.

—There is now in New Bedlam, London, a man who was driven mad by being suddenly startled; "As he was one morning crossing his father's fields, on his way to his usual labours, cheerful and guardless, an intimate rustic acquaintance saw him coming, knew his simplicity, and, in mere frolic, stepped aside, and concealed himself behind a bush until the other came up, when he suddenly rushed out upon him with a loud shout. He was astounded by the shock, that he was struck almost senseless; he staggered, fell, and fainted away. The current of the blood seemed for a time arrested, and his pulsation ceased. He was taken up and conveyed home; delirium ensued; and madness followed, which has ever since continued without abatement, to a degree not only pitiable, but dangerous to all who approach him."

**Son-weeks** ago we published a challenge to all the world, by a Mr. Campbell, a Baptist divine, in some part of the western country. The following is a detail of the result. We leave our readers to make their own comment on it. The article is copied from the Western Union Village Recorder.

**Ecclesiastical Duelling.**

Some weeks ago we mentioned a controversy that was to have taken place at Washington, Ky. between Mr McCalla and Mr. Campbell, which originated in a challenge from the latter, to all the world, to prove infant baptism of divine origin.

Our object in noticing the result of his question, which brought together such a large assemblage of persons, is more to gratify the wish of many of our readers, than to encourage a practice which seems to have originated among the zealous divines of our age, but which is calculated, in our opinion, to be injurious to the cause of Christianity. What we lay before our readers on this subject we gather from persons who were present.

The assault was commenced by Mr McCalla, on the 5th of October, and the contest was continued by these champions nine days, without interruption, Sunday excepted.

On the first and second days, the attacks were severe; both were declared uninjured.

Third day, Campbell was declared to be "ahead," and his friends were counting on certain victory.

Fourth day, the scale was turned, and his opponent was declared to have gained a decided advantage.

Fifth day, bets two to one against Campbell; but before night, he had regained his ground; and it was thought would finally triumph.

Sixth day, exclamations of "palpable falsehood" "unprecedented absurdities," and "ignorant misrepresentations," accompanied by several voices, "don't fight gentlemen keel cool." The day closed with both parties losing sight of this question,

in violent abuse and personal invectives.

Seventh day, bets were renewed, and it seemed as if some important race was to be run, from the manifest spirit of the people.

Eighth and last day, the scene closed by both of these meek followers of Christianity declaring they had been triumphant—while the umpires acknowledged the question to be just where it commenced, each having kept up a continual fire of words, and quotations from scripture to prove the correctness of his doctrine.

Thus ended a debate which has created so much talk among the citizens for so many miles round without Mr Campbell's gaining the victory, which a journey of several hundred miles had led him not only to anticipate, but to consider as certain. We give this sketch to the public, in order that they may judge of the christian spirit of these worthy divines; and leave them to say, whether collecting a mob of every description of characters, and incensing their friends to such a pitch as to cause quarrels, as was the case at this debate, is observing the decree of Him who has commanded them to live quietly and orderly; rebuking with a manner of gentleness.

## VARIETY.

**Remarkable Ingenuity**—A southern paper states, that wonderful skill in the use of the scissors has been lately exhibited by a Miss Brengle, at Georgetown, N. C. In a piece of paper an inch square, she cut out the letters that compose the Lord's prayer, in a style of elegant typography. Every letter was accurately formed. [This story is very likely to be a kind of hoax. All the letters in the Lord's Prayer cannot exceed twenty-six, for there are no more in the alphabet, and four of these, viz. j, q, x and z, are not used in the prayer. It might as well have been said that Miss B. cut all the letters in the English Bible on an inch square of paper.]

By the official report of the Post Master General, it appears that there are more than five hundred and sixty different newspapers in the United States.

The lord of a village being at dinner, allowed one of his tenants to stand while he conversed with him. "What news, my friend?" said the squire, "None that I know of," replied the farmer, "except that a sow of mine has had a litter of thirteen pigs, and she has only twelve teats." "What will the thirteenth do?" asked the lord. "Do as I do," returned the squire; "it will stand and look on while the others eat."

In the United States the Presbyterians have 1400 churches, 3 theological seminaries, almost 1000 ministers, and 100,000 communicants.—Episcopalians have 350 clergymen, 700 churches, and a theological seminary, Baptists have more than 2300 churches, and 3 seminaries. Methodists have 3000 ministers, and more than 2500 places of worship. Universalists have 128 preachers, and 200 societies.

**Idleness**—Epaminondas, Prince of Thebes, had such hatred for idleness, that finding one of his captains asleep in the day time, he slew him. For which act, being reproved by his nobles, he replied, "I left him as I found him;" thus comparing idle men to dead men.

**Infidelity**—It is well known that Mr. Hume himself was never so much puzzled as when peremptorily asked by a lady at Bath, to declare, upon his honor as a gentleman, whether he would choose his own confidential domestics from such as held his own principles, or from those who conscientiously believed in the truths of revelation. He frankly decided in favour of the latter.

**Negro Logic**—When a slave, says Mr. Stewart, in his work on Jamaica, makes free with his master's property, he thus ingeniously argues:—"What I take from my master, he gives for my use, who am his own property, he loses nothing by its transfer."

**Bad memory**—A man, a few years ago, presented himself to the matrimonial altar. The clergyman having surveyed the man for a moment, said, Pray, friend, I think you have a wife already living. "May be so, sir," said he, for I have a treacherous memory.

Waiter, bring me a newspaper, said a traveller at a country inn. "Sir, said the waiter, we are badly off for papers at present. The Day is lost, we have no Sun, the captain of a ship is reading the Pilot, and the only paper you can have is an old Times."

The students at the medical college, in Castleton Vt. not being able to procure a bladder which they wanted for some chemical operation, purchased a whole ox, for the purpose of procuring one, and generously presented the beef to their bell-man, who had lost an arm and part of a hand in their service. The ox was brought into town in the centre of a hundred young men, marching to the music of an excellent band.

**Destructive fire**—The Moravian settlement of Sarepta, situated on the Volga, about three hundred miles from Astracan, was destroyed by fire on the 9th of August last. The church was saved, but nearly all the dwelling houses, with the manufactures, shops, and property to a great amount, estimated at 40,000l. sterling, became a prey to the flames, and the inhabitants, about five hundred in number, were nearly all deprived of their houses, and of the means of subsistence, at a distance of several thousand miles from the nearest settlement of their brethren, among the wild steepes of the Woiga.

**Disappointed love**—An interesting young woman, about 23, named Frances Taylor, was arrested in London, in November, for an attempt to murder. A young man had paid his addresses to her for two years, but hearing some slight reports of her, wrote her a letter on the subject, which she answered, and afterwards borrowed a pistol, and learned the use of it. Under a specious pretence, she then repaired to her lover's shop, and fired a charge of shot into his face. The wounds were not considered fatal. The correspondence between the parties would amuse such as might wish to study precedents in similar cases.

**Extraordinary instance of longevity**—Manfeus, who is said to have written a history of India of undisputed veracity, mentions a native of Bengal, of the name of Numa De Cugna, who lived to the age of three hundred and seventy. He had four sets of teeth. His hair had frequently changed from black to grey, and from grey to black. He possessed an astonishingly retentive memory, & asserted that during his life he had possessed seven hundred wives; some of whom had died and others he had put away.

The robberies of church yards have become so common in England, that frequent riotous scenes take place in consequence. On a late occasion a quarrel ensued among the Snatchers, (this is the name given to those who steal dead bodies from their graves) when one of them informed, and a whole village was aroused. On examining the graves, 19 bodies were missing of those recently buried. The grave digger was in league with the Snatchers, and was seized by the populace and thrown alive into a grave and would have been covered up but for the prompt arrival of the police.

A fire lately broke out at Savannah (Geo.) by which property was destroyed amounting to 75,000 dollars. Only half the amount was insured. It is supposed the fire was the work of design.

A trotting match for 400 sovereigns lately took place in England—in which nine miles were trotted over in 31 minutes one second.

**Jaw Breakers**—Married at Montreal on the 15th inst. Mr. Robert Finwin Hardwood, to Louisa Josephine De Lontbiniere, eldest daughter of the late honorable Charles Michel Euctache Gaspard Alain Charelie De Lontbiniere.

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

Mr. CLARKE,

It appears to be admitted as far as least as newspaper testimony will go, that the present Post-Master-General bids fair to make an active, useful officer. His situation is one of great importance at any time, and particularly responsible and embarrassing at the present, when it is so necessary to lessen the expenses of the establishment, and to render more available its revenue by enforcing punctuality in the deputy Post-masters. To effect these purposes, and to ensure the safe transmission of whatever may be confided to the mail are desiderata requiring much sagacity, diligence and perseverance.

Fully impressed with the importance of these things, I read with considerable interest the circular from the Department in your last number. Many of the regulations and directions in it, appear to me, to be judicious, and no doubt will prove salutary. My attention was more particularly arrested by the orthodox republican doctrine contained in the following extract, which is, or ought to be of universal application in this country:

"Post-masters" he remarks "like other officers of the Government are appointed because they are esteemed as qualified and meritorious. In return for 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. So essential was this doctrine considered a few years ago, that no one having a regard to his political standing would have dared practically to violate it. The ablest address of the most popular favorite could not have evaded the condemnatory fiat of the sovereign people. Hut an unaccountable laxity has succeeded; the never failing consequence of a devotion to men to the prejudice of sound principles. It is often profitable to revert to fundamental principles, and to examine how existing practices square therewith. In politics as well as in religion there may be a falling away from the first love, and a neglect of the first works. The people of New Jersey in general, and those of this raunty in particular, will determine whether it be not time—high time—in more particulars than one to correct the procedure. Where is that Republic in modesty that used to wait for popular designation?—Where is that retiring, un-intermeddling disposition on the part of candidates, and their near relations, which was formerly considered evidence of worth? Are they not in a great degree exchanged for a monopolizing, self-seeking spirit, which would fain compass sea and land for votes—office. The times are ominous indeed, if the road to popular preferment lies through the swampy mazes of zig-zag politics, if personal importunity, family exertion, bargains, management, whip and spur, and all the disposable aids which the undertakers can bring to bear on the object, are to be the fashionable means of obtaining it. Men of real merit, and fine feeling, out of self respect if nothing else, must forever recoil from such undignified employment.

But I have been carried beyond my original purpose which was merely to recommend the sound doctrine quoted from the Post-Master-General—upon reflection however I can scarcely regret it. An old man, passing down the declivity of life, and who in his younger and more active days contributed some little towards the confirmation of the privileges we enjoy—and who ardently prays for their preservation, who holds no office, asks, nor expects any, may as well speak out plainly, what hundreds of observant patriots must have noticed with the deepest regret. If the vernal, the men of principle in proportion to their interest complain, the writer protected by conscious integrity of motive cannot be injuriously affected thereby.

A REPUBLICAN.

Turkey Point Feb. 7, 1824.

There is an offer made by me that I would thank you to publish Mr. Printer, viz.—If my creditors will let me alone I will let them alone—and there is a probability—of its taking effect as my creditors are as afraid of losing by me as I by them.

I also have said if they will take their hands off from me I will pay them to the utmost of my power after my family is provided for to which I owe more than all men.—When I get 12 1/2 cents to spare it shall not go for grog and I will pay every man as fast as I can. For the honor of humanity they will not wish me to lay on straw again—since by industry I have got a good feather bed for my wife, since out of prison—I care not for myself, floor, ground or feathers is the same to me.

JONATHAN SOCWELL.

N. B. I have two little children that went to the poor house when I went to prison, that have a good bed and sleep warm and jump and kick like colts in the morning, ye rich beat that!

The following is the *Caucus Bulletin* issued at Washington, and signed by 11 members of congress, to call a meeting for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President and Vice President of the United States. The article which immediately follows it will explain itself. It appears by this, that only 89 members out of 261, are disposed to dictate to the nation, and say who we should vote for.—That this very great minority should make such a daring attempt on our liberties manifests no little hardihood, and shews what *freedom* they would, unadvised, take with liberty and us if they were not curbed.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS are invited to meet in the Representative's Chamber, at the Capitol, on the evening of the 14th of February, at 7 o'clock, to recommend Candidates to the People of the United States for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

- John Chandler,
- Noves Barber,
- Elisha Litchfield,
- M Dickerson,
- Walter Lowrie,
- Edward Lloyd,
- Burwell Bassett,
- H G. Burton,
- John Forsyth,
- J. B. Thomas,
- Benjamin Roggles.

Washington, February 6, 1824.

In consequence of the statements which have gone abroad, in relation to a Congressional nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, the undersigned have been requested, by many of their Republican colleagues and associates, to ascertain the number of the Members of Congress who deem it *inexpedient*, at this time, to make such a nomination; and to publish the same, for the information of the People of the United States.

In compliance with this request, they have obtained from gentlemen, representing the several States, satisfactory information, that, of two hundred and sixty-one, the whole number of Members composing the present Congress, there are one hundred and eighty-one who deem it *inexpedient*, under existing circumstances, to meet in Caucus, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and they have good reasons to believe, that a portion of the remainder will be found unwilling to attend such a meeting.

- Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.
- Jno. H. Eaton, Tennessee.
- David Barton, Missouri.
- Wm. Kelly, Alabama.
- Robert Y. Hayne, S. Carolina.
- Charles Rich, Vermont.
- T. Fuller, Massachusetts.
- J. Stane, Ohio.
- Geo. Holcombe, New Jersey.
- S. D. Ingham, Pennsylvania.
- R. Harris, Pennsylvania.
- Joseph Kent, Maryland.
- D. H. Miller, Pennsylvania.
- Thomas Metcalfe, Kentucky.
- Robert S. Garnett, Virginia.
- Thomas Hamilton, Jun. S. Carolina.
- J. C. Iacks, Tennessee.
- Geo. Kremer, Pennsylvania.
- B. W. Crowninshield, Massachusetts.
- Wm. Burleigh, Maine.
- L. Whitman, Connecticut.
- Jonathan Jennings, Indiana.
- Sam. Houston, Tennessee.
- J. R. Poinsett, South Carolina.

### FOREIGN SUMMARY.

It appears from recent accounts that the French are sending their fleets to the West Indies to form a *cordon sanitaire* against the *yellow fever* (of liberty) which exists, so much to their alarm, in the South American States. The British are also sending out their 74's. Several have arrived there, or are on their way. French and English troops are going out in unusual numbers.

The Turks have surrendered the castle of Corinth to the Greeks, the latter of whom are represented to be going on gloriously.

A counter revolution took place in Mexico, in January, under general Paeble, which was immediately put down.—About 7000 persons are imprisoned in Lisbon, for political offences.—The French soldiers who have deserted during the campaign in Spain have been pardoned by their king.—Secretary Canjuring has the gout.—Small guerillas yet exist in many parts of Spain, to interrupt the intercourse.—The Cambridge, 80 gun ship, was about to sail from Portsmouth for the S. American states, with the consuls.

Gen. Mina was living near Stonehenge, in England. He is visited by persons of distinction—they supply him with all he wants.—The name of Napoleon is prohibited by the emperor of Germany, to be mentioned in his dominions.—Russian accounts say, that the Dutch government are going to unite with them to aid and support Ferdinand to regain possession of South America.—Spain is in the most deplorable condition imaginable.—Morillo has demanded passports for France, and they have been granted him.—The king of Spain has formed a new ministry, at the head of which is the Marquis *Casa Irujo*. Suez, the king's confessor, has been appointed to the bishoprick of Tortosa. The Empeirado who had been arrested, was again set at liberty.—It is supposed that 40,000 persons, chiefly of the most respectable classes, have left Spain on account of the success of the "legitimacy." Llobera has surrendered himself and 5000 men.—The population of Rome is stated at 136,269, and 7000 Jews.

The British are about to raise four or five additional regiments, they are fitting out more vessels of war.—The Greeks beat the Turks in a battle at Lapsi, on the 1st of October, and killed 2000 of them. The former lost 200 men, and 15 women. The Etolian females have formed a corps, and rival their fathers, husbands, and brothers.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

Jan. 29.—The resolution reported by the Select Committee on the several amendments to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be eligible to the presidency for more than eight years, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr Lauman in the chair.

Mr Dickerson spoke in favor of the amendment. He thought such a check necessary to the preservation of the purity of our government, as was evinced by the history of ancient and modern nations—as congenial to the principles of our own institutions, and in conformity to public opinion.

Jan. 30.—The resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. S. so as to provide that no person, having been twice elected to the office of president, shall again be eligible to that office, was read the third time and carried, Yeas. 36. Nays. Edwards of Conn. Knight, Seymour. 3

Feb. 2.—Mr Holmes, of Maine, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, asked leave to introduce a bill to secure public moneys in the hands of clerks of courts, attorneys, and marshals, and their deputies. Leave was accordingly granted: the bill was read and passed to a second reading.

Feb. 3.—The order of the day, being the proposition submitted by Mr. Benton, to amend the Constitution of the United States, in regard to the election of President and Vice President, was again taken up. Mr. Benton resumed, and concluded his remarks on the subject.

Feb. 4.—Mr Holmes, of Maine, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in further addition to an act to establish a uniform system of naturalization; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

Feb. 5.—Mr. Finlay laid on the table a resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives, in Congress, to use their efforts to obtain such a revision of the existing tariff as will tend to encourage the domestic manufactures of the county.

Feb. 6.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the building of ten additional sloops of war. The question was stated to be, upon filling the blank for the appropriation, with \$425,000 dollars, annually for two years. After considerable discussion on this subject, which occupied the day:

Mr Lloyd, of Massachusetts, with drew the motion which he had made, to fill the blank with 425,000 dollars annually for two years.

Mr Holmes, of Maine, then moved to amend the bill, so as to provide for procuring the materials for building the vessels.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 26.—On motion of Mr Gurney, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Public lands be directed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law of prescription, limiting the time in which suits may be instituted for the recovery of lands in the state of Louisiana, claimed under titles derived from the French, British and Spanish governments, in all cases where there is adverse possession in the government of the United States, or in any person or persons claiming the same from or under said government.

Mr Mercer presented the following, which lies on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to communicate to this house such part as he may not deem it inexpedient to divulge of any correspondence or negotiation which he may have instituted with any foreign government, since the 28th Feb. last, in compliance with a request contained in a resolution of the house of representatives of that date, relative to the denunciation of the African slave trade as piracy.

Jan. 29.—On motion of Mr Webster, it was

Resolved, That the coin on the Post office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law that the publishers of newspapers, and other periodical journals, may be allowed, in transmitting such newspapers or journals by mail, to accompany them with bills or memorandums of account, on such conditions, and for such additional rates of postage, as may be thought proper.

Feb. 2.—On motion of Mr Brent, it was

Resolved, That the com. on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting a pre-emption right to all persons who are settled upon the public lands on the banks of the Mississippi, for the purpose of aiding and facilitating steam navigation upon said river.

Feb. 3.—Mr Cooke, from the com. on military affairs, presented the following resolution, which lies one day.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this house a statement shewing the situation of any suits which have been, or are now depending, in which the United States are interested, for the recovery of the possession of a tract of land commonly called "Pea Patch," and on which Fort Delaware is situated, specifying the amount of money paid by the United States in each case, to whom paid, and the times, respectively, by whom, on what account, and from what fund.

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 Sibley, Esq. and others, said to contain fifteen Acres more or less; late the property of Abraham Reeve, dec.

#### ALSO,

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'r. DAN SIMPKINS, Adm'r. Jan. 13, 1823. 163

#### 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's Mill, Jan. 24—161 St

#### 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 SIMPKINS, Adm'rs. Feb. 4—7 1824 163 6t

### 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 LANSIG, jun. Sheriff. December 29—Jan. 31. 162

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 J. H. Whitacre & others together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Samuel Jenkins, taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Parvin Guardian and others and to be sold by DAN SIMPKINS, former Sheriff. Dec. 29—Jan. 7. 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 anti 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, for the Port to M'Cormick's.

Travellers will be liable for their baggage at the risk of the owners.

SAMUEL ORUM, Proprietor. January 30. 162 ft

### NOTICE.

#### For Sale or to Rent,

That valuable LOT of LAND, opposite Mrs. M'Clung'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

### 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 top to three years given to cut and carry it off.

Richard Thompson, jun. Cape May Court House. Dec. 29. 156 5m

# THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1824.

Was fattened, by Mr. Enuch Fithian, of Howell, and killed a short time since, *three wocs, eight months and 20 days old*, which weighed when dressed 875 lbs! We have seen notices of great hogs killed in different parts of the United States, but in general the farmers of this county have not been any where surpassed in raising good pork. The above hogs received no unusual care, nor was there any intention in their owner to compete with others for the praise of excellence.

**Gloucester election.**—The election returns of this county, for a Sheriff in the room of John Baxter, esq. dec. have been received, and Col. Enuch Dougherty of Egg Harbour has been found duly elected. The contest is reported to have been hot. Col. Dougherty is a democrat—and he has been installed into office.

We perceive by the last *Muskingum Messenger*, that the former proprietor of that paper, H. G. Cox, has disposed of his establishment to his two brothers viz. T. & Samuel J. Cox. The latter gentleman is well known in this place. To his amiable and modest deportment and high moral, religious and republican character, we are happy to be able to testify, and hope that he and his brother may receive that patronage to which their merits justly entitle them.

In addition to the account given in our last respecting the barbarous murder of Mrs. Stout, by her inhuman husband at New Brunswick, it appears that a man by the name of William Solomon is imprisoned as an abettor, or accessory to the murder of the deceased.

Our correspondent "Candor," in his communication of last week, has in his remarks, in our judgment, overstepped the limits of both Candor and calculation. Indeed they are a lamentable instance of the difference between the profession and the practice of it. He intended, and in his opinion succeeded, in obtaining justice for his favorite candidate. For this we do not—no person can, censure him. Indeed we wish to be corrected if we depart from that line which propriety—which calculation—which duty prescribes. But like all others we are not willing to be corrected by abuse—by misconceptions, or by ungenerous insinuations. The person who corrects by such a process will seldom be found successful. To depart from that urbanity which characterises the *polite*, may, under some circumstances, enforce obedience, but never esteem; it may teach doctrines, but none will be induced to practice them. Besides, it is not the *spirit* of republicanism. This, in spite of all pretensions to it, to be pure, must be liberal; and to be shielded from innovation, must not be defended by the *spirit* of resentment. If candor is understood to be that which befriends a favorite at the expense of candor towards those who oppose him, then its meaning will rather be arbitrary than determinate, and in this case it is well defined.

There seems, in the present day, to be a disposition in most men to fight their opponents rather by sarcasm than argument, and when both fail, to create the object against which they embattle. Perhaps we may be guilty of this in an equal degree with others. We are intentionally so when we know that argument would be lost, and when prejudice governs. To counteract that which is imposed on us by power, to the exclusion of right,—to oppose a man who has abandoned the hope of preferment through a spontaneous and honorable choice, and who places his hopes of success on a power which merit never resorted to—which honor scorns—which justice blushes at—which dignity would frown from its presence, and which a consciousness of sterling abilities would not—could not concur with, is a fit subject for ridicule, sarcasm, iron

ny and contempt. We do not wish to detract from the reputation or well earned fame of any man, much less Mr. Crawford. We know something of his history—perhaps more than Candor does—at any rate we suspect more than he supposes. It is in this quarter that that gentleman really has a good, not an "indifferent chance for ordinary justice," because here he has a chance of being left out of the question. We did not at the time we made our remarks suppose ourselves to be taking from its merits; but if we did we are authorised to do so by his own friends, who are endeavoring all they can to give him a *fictitious merit*, by caucusing. Sorely when his friends are about to raise him by caucuses, it must be obvious to any person that he did not—we should say that he is not, raising himself. We appeal to Candor to say if this is not in every sense of the word "*fictitious*." What "virtue" Mr. C. possesses we shall not canvass. Ideas on virtue and moral rectitude vary in different places—the thing, however, is the same in all situations. His talents have been and are specious. He has always been rather a haranguer than an orator; as a politician it has been amply proved he has not been consistent. That he has had the advantage of powerful *fictitious* aid to elevate him, we do know—and also from whom he received it. He never raised himself any more than other men of aspiring genius, and moderate capacities do. He has received as much support to enable him to rise as could well be given to any young man who had family influence to support him. No father could have done as much for his son as his *patron* has done for him; as every parent is under those restraints which modesty imposes when advocating the cause of his son, being interested; but in Mr. C's case, all this was out of the way. We do not deny Mr. C. talents, but we do deny that they are above mediocrity.—We are here reminded of the remark of a wit, on being told of the elevation of a certain divine in England to the Episcopal chair. "Yes," said he, "he has got on the mitre, thanks to his corporation"—meaning, his personal appearance did as much for him as his talents.

The principal points at issue between our friend "Candor" and us at present are, 1st.—we cannot concentrate our opinions in favour of Mr. Crawford for the next presidency. 2dly, "*Candor*" is desirous to push us on ground on which we are not willing to go with respect to the calculations of the Treasury Secretary, and also to draw inferences from assumed premises. Our making use of the word *stily* may have been objectionable. To correct ourselves we will say, it was not *stily*; but if we had said *absurdly*, we should perhaps have been nearer the fact.—"The progress of financial science" has, in our opinions, been made of late in the manner in which *Salomon* is said to return to the ocean—tail foremost. We never pretended to say that the President did not know that unexpended balances of appropriations existed. But if we did not, we should have said, that his *business was not with unexpended balances*. With them he had nothing to do. He wanted the true state of the exchequer—and his expression "*The actual condition of our finances*," shows plainly what he wanted to tell the public. The word "*surplus*" was correctly used by the President. But we ask in our turn, who does not know, when such statements are made as those to which we have objected, that the *unexpended balances of appropriations*, if not detailed to let us know what they are, may be such and so enormous, as, like Aaron's serpent, to swallow up the rest—the boasted "*surplus*" in the treasury, and more? We have only to refer you to Mr. Crawford's reports of 1821 for proof—and it requires no "left handed compliments" to support it. Indeed by this method of balancing and keeping accounts the public might be induced to think that every man was solvent while he had money in bank, not taking into consideration the bills at sight which was every moment liable to be presented and must be honored. We would have permitted the remarks of

our correspondent "*Candor*" to pass unnoticed had they not been such as we believed were intended to be *underhandedly* personal, knowing us, as he did, to have been the writers of the article he remarked on. In this, particularly, there was no candour manifested towards us, as he knows, or should know, we do not make ourselves responsible for any opinions but our own. We could have said much more on the Treasury Report subject, but at present we have not room, and it depends on circumstances whether in future we will have any inclination.

### MARRIED,

On the Tuesday evening the 10th inst. by the Rev. Henry Smalley, Mr. Jonathan J. Hamm. to Miss Mary Sheppard, all of this town.

On Thursday evening the 12th inst. by the Rev. Ethan Orsborn, M. Lewis M'Brine, to Miss Rebecca Bowen, both of this place.

### DIED,

In this town on Saturday the 7th inst. Mrs. Deborah Seeley, wife of John Seeley.

On Wednesday the 11th inst. Mrs. Jane Jones, wife of Ephraim Jones.

### Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 20 to 1 25
Rye, do	75
Corn, do	45 to 50
Oats, do	25 to 31
Onions, do	75
Potatoes, do	37 1/2
Dry Apples do	62 1/2 to 75
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	75 to 1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	\$ 25 to \$ 75
Rye do. do.	2 00 to 2 50
Butter, per pound,	12 1/2 to 15
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per hundred	4 50 to 5 00
Wool, per pound,	35 to 37 1/2
Feathers, do	40 to 44
Candles, do	12 1/2
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 50 to 5 00
Oak dry, do	5 00
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

### NOTICE.

All persons whose accounts remain unsettled with the late firm of BACON & TOMLINSON, are hereby notified that unless settlement be made on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next all such accounts will then be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.

SMITH BACON.

Feb. 12—14 164 t

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Writ 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 16th 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:

- The following described lands situate in the township of Downe,
- 1. A tract of land, joins Reuben Garrison and others, contains 50 acres.
- 2. A tract of land and Meadow, joins Daniel Blisard, Reuben Garrison and others, contains 50 acres.
- 3. A tract of timbered land, joins James More, Nathaniel Lore and others, contains 65 acres.
- 4. A part of the homestead farm, contains 56 acres.
- 5. A lot of Bare Swamp, contains 11 acres.
- 6. A lot of banked Meadow, contains 15 acres.

The land will be sold more or less as to quantity, sufficient to satisfy my demand against the defendant.

Seized as the property of Daniel R. More, taken in execution at the suit of Powell Garrison, and to be sold by Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

January 14—Feb. 14. 164

### ALSO,

At the same time and place,

The following described lands, situate in the township of Downe.

- 1. A Farm, joins Thomas Blisard and others, contains 255 acres more or less.
- 2. A tract of land and Marsh, called Scrub Island, joins Thomas Blisard and others, contains 96 acres more or less, or sufficient to satisfy my demand against the defendant.

Seized as the property of Daniel Blisard, taken in execution at the suit of Ephraim Baccam, esq. and to be sold by W. R. FITHIAN late Sheriff.

January 14—Feb. 14. 164

### One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th inst. Charles Brimeshultz, an indentured boy to the farming business, aged nearly 16 years; he had on a light drab coat, and tinney trousers. Whoever brings him back and delivers him to me, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

ADAM SHUTE.

Greenwich, Feb. 13. 164 41q

### FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Upper Deerfield, joining the mill and land of H. Sneathen, esq. containing

160 ACRES,

60 of which are prime Timber Land; the residue Arable, and some Meadow well fenced with cedar. The Buildings are good, having undergone repairs lately, a stream of water runs through the whole farm.

The terms are; one-half of the purchase money on the delivery of the deed, the rest on mortgage at the interest of 4 per cent. Apply to

LOUIS MAILLARD, agent for Fred. Gebhard, esq. of N. York. Feb. 14 164 6t

### 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 tt

### 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-Norris on 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 Emmer esq. at Bridgeton, or to the subscriber at Dennis' Creek

JAMES DIVERDY.

Nov 27—29, 1823. 153 2a

### FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

### Containing 115 Acres,

17 of meadow—53 arable, and the residue woodland and crumple. 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. 23—29, 1823 153 tt

### 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 26d 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—2a.

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

### 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. R. FITHIAN late Sheriff.

January 27. 162

### 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 2a q

### J. Shin's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIN'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale—he has reduced the price from three dollars and fifty cents, to \$2 50, or by the dozen twenty-four dollars.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor, will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases: scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, where swellings and diseases of the bones, & all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

### CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr Swain's Panacea, and I do believe from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr Swain in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN SHINN, Chemist.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823.

For sale at Smith and Pearsall's N. E. corner of Third and Market sts. Dec. 13, 1823. 155 1a 12m

### 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

### Wanted Immediately

Choppers & Carters,

To Cut and Cart

1500 Cords of Wood.

Apply to

J. L. James.

Bridgeton, Jan. 20—24 161 2a

