

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. IV.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1824.

No. 168.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY
[PUBLIC ACTS.]

AN ACT to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act, passed the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian," be, and the same is hereby declared to be revived, and continued in force, until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the laying out and opening certain Public Roads in the Territory of Florida.

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 cause to be opened, in the Territory of Florida, a public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, commencing at Deer Point, on the Bay of Pensacola, and pursuing the Old Indian Trail to the Cow Ford, on the Choctawhatchy river; thence to the Ochesee Bluff, on the Appalachicola river; thence, in the most direct practicable route, to the city of Fort St. Lewis; thence, as nearly as practicable, on the old Spanish Road to St. Augustine, crossing the St. John's river at Picolata; which road shall be plainly and distinctly marked, and shall be of the width of twenty-five feet.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to employ the troops of the United States, stationed in Florida, in such manner as he may think proper, in the completion or assisting in completion, of said road.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for defraying the expenses of opening the said road, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be surveyed and marked out, the most direct and practicable route for a public road from Cape Sable, passing by Charlotte Harbor and the Bay of Tampa, to the Point where the Suwanee river will be intersected by the road to be opened from Pensacola to St. Augustine, and to cause to be surveyed and marked out, the route for a public road, from Cape Florida to St. Augustine.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, for defraying the expenses of the surveys aforesaid, the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to regulate the surveying of the public and private lands in the Southern part of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands in the state of Alabama shall be attached to the District of the Surveyor of the public lands in the state of Alabama, and the Surveying of all public and private lands, in the said state, shall hereafter be made under his direction; and it shall be the duty of the principal Deputy Surveyor of the district east of the Island of New Orleans, and east of Pearl river, to return the plats of all private claims within the state of Alabama, to the office of the said Surveyor.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE WHIG.

THE LAND OF REST.

Extracted from "Valis Vele, and other Poems." There is a land of glorious rest Where pure and happy spirits rove,

For ever, and for ever blest,
The land of spotless joy and love.

O yes, there is a land of rest,
Free from corroding grief and care;
No storms, no danger there molest,
No discord once shall enter there:

The land of rest—the land of joy,
Where quenchless glory meet and shine,
And fit for angels its employ,
For all its pleasures are divine.

There is no land of rest beside—
But where is this blest region found?—
It is not bound by ocean tide,
It is not upon earthly ground.

'Tis where bright angels sweep the lyre,
And spirits of the just repose;
'Tis where the seraph's living fire
With undiminished ardor glows.

Blest land, methinks I see thee now,
All smiling in perennial bloom,
With rapture thrond on every brow,
And flowers that breathe divine perfume.

Then hail to thee, thou land of rest,
And hail thy harps of holiest strains,
And hail those crowns that grace the blest,
Who rove along thy happy plains.

But ah! that land of rest is far,
And dark and trackless is the road;
Yet *Hope*, a bright and glorious star,
Points onward to the dear abode.

Then what though stormy be the way,
Though winds and surges beat and roar,
They only drive from earth away,
And urge to that celestial shore;
And 'mid the storm that voice is best,
That whispers, "There's a Land of Rest."

The following is an extract from Niles' history of the Washington Caucus. We deem it worthy of an attentive perusal.

During the week that ended on the fourteenth of February, in the one thousand eight hundred and twenty-fourth year of the christian era, the whole world—of Washington City, was alive to the business proposed to be transacted on Saturday night; but the hopes of the friends of the caucus every day declined. They chiefly associated together and it was difficult, indeed, to discover what they meant to do. Some persons, however, said that an hundred members would attend the meeting, and others reduced them down to fifty; but it seemed the general belief that sixty five, and no more, would be present. The next matter of inquiry was, whether so small a minority would venture to make a nomination—some said they would and others said they would not. Then, it was asked whether the galleries would be opened for the admission of spectators, and no one could tell; but, at last, it was said that they would, and the hackney-coachmen began to offer up their constant prayer, that the "avenue might be knee deep with mud;" but their prayers did not avail on this occasion—and at the appointed hour of seven o'clock, more than a thousand persons were in the gallery, myself making one of the crowd. The great hall of the house of representatives was brilliantly lighted up, (at the public expense I suppose, though a private matter was to be attended to by gentlemen in their "individual capacities,") and, here and there, a member was seated, and, every now and then, we saw another in the vast distance, as if seeking the sheltering shadow of a friendly column. The lookers-on, as if they expected some wonderful event, or, perhaps, out of respect to the house in which they were, conducted themselves in a very orderly manner; though some thought they were in a theatre, and began thumping with their sticks, as oftentimes happens when the time, between the play and the farce, is longer than the spectators think that it should be; and, I am told, that this displeased some of the gentlemen present, especially my friend Gales, who, with ready nipped pen, occupied a place in the back-ground, to take down, with stenographic skill, the momentous things about to be transacted. At about half past seven o'clock, Mr. Barbour, a senator from Virginia, the strongest man present, on account of his well established political character, called the persons attending to order, and they came straggling, one by one, to the public view. Mr. B. having named Mr. Ruggles, from the state of Ohio, for chairman, while I was musing for a moment why that estimable gentleman appeared in the meeting at all, some one behind me observed that his name was an unfortunate one, as connected with the business of caucusing. The chairman having taken his seat, (the seat of the speaker of the house of representatives of the people of the United States!) Mr. Collins, of New York, was appointed Secretary—and so the west and the east had the honour of furnishing the two officers in caucus, though only three persons from the former, and a small number from the latter, were in atten-

dance. The chairman now stated the great purpose of the meeting—which was to recommend to the people suitable persons to be supported as President and Vice-President of the United States, seeing that the said people wanted some direction on the subject. A short pause ensued—I looked at the "beggary account of empty" chairs, and queried whether the little band present would venture to make a nomination. "Adjourn, adjourn," said several of the crowd in the gallery, perhaps loud enough to be heard in the caucus below—but others said "go on," and one added "let us see them commit political suicide, and destroy their friend." Some wondered at the thinness of the meeting, and one man seemed quite distressed about it—for, indeed, it was "a sorry sight;" and all the respect that majesty might have hoped for, was lost in his lean and lank and ghostly appearance. Mr. Markley, from Pennsylvania, then rose, and made a short speech, and offered a preamble, saying something about Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, to which was attached a resolution proposing that the meeting should adjourn until the 20th March. This was opposed by Mr. Van Buren, of N. Y. who thought that the number attending was not important as to any effect to be produced on the people—but he did not say that the whole matter might as well be regulated by half a dozen persons as by ten millions; however, he had "no doubt" that a large majority of the republicans of the United States was in favor of the caucus system, and so forth; he hoped that the nomination would proceed, and so Mr. Markley's speech and preamble and resolution passed for nothing, Mr. Van Buren's wishes being accorded in. Now, I expect to hear "a long talk" about the merits of the candidates, and a giving of reasons why some of them should be preferred to others, with a narrative of their services in 1798 and subsequent times of party peril; but every tongue was as mute as that of a fish frozen up in a pond, and a ballot, at once, was called for and agreed to. The chairman did not even proclaim the names of the "republican candidates" that were before the people for their suffrages, for the consideration of this meeting! and so, without any consideration at all, the members of congress and caucus were summoned by states, to give in their votes, tellers being appointed to count them. When the "republican members from Maine" were invited, the two senators, Messrs Chandler and Holmes, marched up to the clerk's table, and with gravity profound, deposited their ballots, as though the "fate of Cæsar and of Rome" depended on the issue. "I can call up spirits from the vasty deep," said Owen Glendower. "And so can I, so can any man," said Hotspur, "but will they come when you call them?" and so, when Mr. Ruggles called the republicans of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c. they would not come; and, indeed, he himself only obeyed the call which he himself made on the "republican members from the state of Ohio." All the states being thus conjured, the tellers proceeded to perform their solemn office; they opened the box with ample form, and counted the votes, the votes of the caucus! and some [in the gallery] are said to have held their breath in fearful expectation of the result, though I myself did not observe any one otherwise disposed than to smile at it, the long faced gentleman already alluded to, having left the capitol and gone home to bed, on account of the slimness of the meeting. The votes being all told, it appeared that William H. Crawford, having 64 votes, (including one given by a gentleman 5 or 600 miles off,) was elected to be president of the U. States, there being only four votes against him. Greater unanimity was expected, but it is the lot of humanity to be disappointed, and "grieving's a folly." When the proclamation was made, some "Buckingham" in the gallery induced two or three persons to clap their hands, as much as to say, "long live King caucus!"—but a pretty general hiss came out at nearly the same moment. Now, whether the hiss was an account of the clapping, or of the ballot which caused the clapping, must, in my opinion, forever remain unknown, however important it may be that posterity shall have a true history of all that happened in the hall of the house of representatives, at Washington, on the memorable 12th day of February, 1824. When the hiss was made, I saw a gentleman, who was on the floor, rise up and apparently make a short speech to persons in the gallery—but I could not hear what was said, if he said any thing; it was reported, however, that he had expressed his surprise that members of congress should be so treated, and that one replied to him saying "you are not mem-

bers of congress, but ——" using a word that nearly rhymes with the name of the chairman. But the excitement soon ceased, and the people waited for the second act of the piece.

Mr. Collins, the clerk of the caucus, and Mr. Gales the recorder, having made a due entry of the election of Mr. Crawford to the presidency, by the votes of sixty-two private persons, the meeting proceeded to ballot for a vice president, without remark, except by Mr. Van Buren, who stated that Mr. Tompkins did not desire to be considered a candidate. Here I expected a much divided vote—but the result shewed that there had been a caucus ante caucus, and Albert Gallatin was chosen, with all the ceremony and form used on the other solemn and august occasion. That vote, said I to myself, explains why certain gentlemen have made up their differences, and accounts for the coming together of a certain ex secretary of state, who "made a book" to "kill Mr. Madison," in 1811, and the vice-president selected to be elected; for until just now they were regarded as political antipodenarians. But let this pass—I am no friend to quarrelling, and it is always pleasant to see persons dwelling together in love and unity.

After this certain resolutions were passed, and people, in favor of the candidates caucused, and the caucus adjourned sine die, which, in the English tongue, meaneth forever; and I sought my lodgings, ruminating on the things which I had seen and heard, and filled with strange notions about certain individuals who had attended the meeting, questioning himself how they would reconcile their present proceedings with their past conduct; and I thought that my friend Gales would have a hard job, on account of some of them; he being bound to maintain the sanctity of the caucus and the political infallibility of every member of it.—When I reached Brown's hotel, there were perhaps, an hundred persons collected to hear and communicate the news; and, desirous of judging what would be thought of the caucus by the people at large, I endeavored to ascertain the opinion of those thus accidentally collected, which unanimously seemed to be—that the mountain had labored and produced a mouse, or that the caucus gentlemen had "burst their boiler," or wrecked their friend on a "snag."

"What was king Caucus like?" said an old gentleman, raising his spectacles. "Like?" said another, "why, like a cat in a strange garret," frightened at every step that it took, and alarmed at every thing that it saw." "I thought they would get into a quagmire" returned the old gentleman, replacing his spectacles on his nose and walking away.

One word more. The personal respect that I myself and others entertain for such men as gov. Barbour, Mr. Ruggles and a few more who attended the caucus, should not make us blind to its principle in practice. Their good reputation is not sufficient to relieve the Sodom and Gomorrah like political iniquity of the system which they have attempted to force on the party against the opinion of three-fourths of their fellow members of congress, and it is not so small a minority that should direct in a matter of this sort. Every caucus heretofore held contained a large majority of the republican members, at least—and, for having such majority, it was that they ventured on recommendations and that these recommendations were respected. The condition of a caucus is, that the majority shall rule—but here a minority attempts it, so far as nominations can go. This will not be submitted to, and the gentlemen ought to have known it.—Virginia, it is true, has already sanctioned the proceeding, and seems content to follow the minority, because, perhaps, that minority acted on their

*But the "hook" was like a certain kind of blunder-busses, which

—do contrive it
"As to miss the things they drive at,
"Which, if you'd at dusk or plover,
"Bear wide and kick their owners over."

All this, however, would have been borne very patiently by the people—but, "great events from little causes spring." I believe it was the spilling of a cup of tea on some queen's petticoat, that once produced a general war in Europe; and, perhaps, it was that hook which caused the nearly poised republican party in one of the states "to kick the beam," which, possibly, led to the capture of Washington and the conflagration of the capitol, because the war was not popular with those who held the reins of the local government.

† This is almost a literal narrative of what really happened.

own motion; but that Virginia will retrace her steps and give her vote to some other than the gentleman named for the presidency, is completely within the range of probabilities. It is apparently impossible, even if the people of New York should be juggled out of their suffrages, that the caucus candidates can be elected, and Virginia will not finally go with the minority, unless upon a miscalculation. She has too long been at the top of the political wheel to bear the idea of a descent to the bottom of it.

The presidential caucus at Washington, is not likely to promote the success of Mr. Crawford's election, if we are able to judge from the expression of sentiment through the public prints. It is a measure very severely reprobated by very many. In the state of Pennsylvania, it has brought about a union of the friends of Mr. Calhoun in favor of gen. Jackson, which we should think (to use a quaint expression) would be getting out of the frying pan into the fire.

Pal. March 4.

Religion—The Paterson Chronicle of the 2d inst. says, "the poetical communication of to-day, having reference to the great revival in this town, we think proper to state that, within the week past, no less than sixty souls have been hopefully brought to a saving acquaintance with their Lord and Saviour. The Methodist quarterly meeting which closed on Sunday of last week, was numerous attended; and an era seemed then to commence, which, increasing in interest as the week advanced, will, from present appearances, long be remembered as a time of very great refreshing from the presence of the Lord." While briefly noticing this happy event, we cannot do justice to our feelings in omitting to add, that all the religious denominations in this town, are receiving from time to time, respectable additions to their several churches."

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 17th of January 1824, an Apprentice Boy to the Tailoring business, by the name of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, about 18 years of age; had on when he went away a blue cloth coat; vest and pantaloons of the same. Whoever will take up said Apprentice and return him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid.

All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing said boy at their peril.

HENRY BITTER, jun.

Port Elizabeth, Feb. 12--21 165 4tq

Creditors take Notice.

That we have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed Tuesday the sixth day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court house in Bridgeton to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

Isaiah Foulks.
Jeremiah S. Nixon.
Spencer Cullen.
Jeremiah Perry.
his
John X Luker.
mark
George Laning.
his
Henry X Feaster.
mark
David Runnels.
Ephraim Harris.

Bridgeton, February 21, 1824. 165

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A farm belonging to Jacob Ridgeway, esq. situate on Cohansey 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 tf

Constables' Sales,
Warrants, Subpoenas,
Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds,
Common & Judgment Bonds,
Executions, Summons,
Attorneys' Blanks, &c.
For Sale at this office.

FOREIGN.

A London paper of the 12th Jan says, it appears by an important statement in the Vienna Gazette, that all matters are not yet amicably settled between Russia and Turkey.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Portugal.—An article in the Lisbon Gazette, advertising to the approaching opening of the British parliament, enters into a long dissertation on the impropriety of interfering, on mercantile views, between independent nations and their colonies. 'Who,' concludes the Journalist, with great *naivete*, 'who has the right to regulate or discuss the means of preserving those provinces, of improving their condition, or watching over their felicity, of securing them against whatever may threaten their internal or external security and tranquility, unless it be their legitimate sovereign, that wise and tender father, to whom providence confided this power and this duty, together with the legitimate prerogatives of sovereignty over all the countries of his inherited empire.'

This, of course, is unanswerable in reference to either Ferdinand or John. The Lisbon papers are evidently under rigid surveillance.

The report that had reached this country, through a Madrid paper, of the breaking out of new disturbances in that country, has no foundation.

Colonel San Miguel, late secretary of state, under the constitutional government of Spain, who was taken prisoner by the French in Catalonia, and claimed by Ferdinand, is stated to have passed through Bayonne on the 4th, under an escort, for France. It is certainly to the honor of the French government, that this brave man has not been given up to be butchered, as was Riego, by the satellites of despotism at Madrid.

Among the late arrivals from Spain, is Don T. M. Alcalá Galiano, the eloquent leader of the most liberal party of the cortes.

Letters were received on Saturday from Madrid, dated 29th ult. stating that a partial change had taken place in the Spanish ministry by the resignation of the marquis of Casa Irujo, and the appointment of Senor Erro, one of the members of the late regency, to the ministry of finance.

Rome. Dec. 28.—The pope has been better during the last three days. He has taken some nourishment, & on the 26th he signed some briefs: the physicians, however, consider his state as very critical.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 14th Jan. expresses the opinion that the French have no hostile intentions at this time.

Information has this day received from Greece, by the way of Ancona, and also of Marseilles, which may be considered decisive of the fate of that most valuable part of the globe. A letter from Ancona, dated Dec. 25, encloses a copy of one from the Greek minister, *Petrobey*, to his son in Zante; and by the way of Marseilles, the advices from the Morea are dated on the 10th Dec. These communications agree in confirming the accounts previously published in the *Chronicle* of the defeat of Captain Pacha by the Christian fleet, near the island Skiothe. In the action the barbarians suffered the loss of ten ships sunk, twelve burned, & eight captured. They also state that the captain chief, *Mavrocordato*, in his passage with fourteen ships for the relief of Missolonghi, fell in with the Algerine fleet off Patras, that a severe engagement immediately ensued, and that the result was the capture of one frigate and one brig. Five other Algerine vessels were sunk during the battle and the remainder of the piratical fleet escaped.

As soon as the Turkish army which had invested Missolonghi, was informed of these disasters, *save qui peut*, in imitation of high authority, became the general feeling, and numerous bodies of them seized every description of craft, and embarked for Scoudri. Even this way of escaping from their enemies, however was not effected without severe chastisement from the Grecian navy, and the fugitives in their retreat suffered considerable loss.—*Mavrocordato*, as soon as the siege of Missolonghi had been raised, blockaded Patras, which Colocotroni closely invested this fortress by land with thirteen thousand men. The same information also states, that Larissa, the capital of Thessaly, was blockaded by the Christians, and that Co-

ron and Modon had submitted. At Missolonghi, previous to raising the siege, the Turkish army had mutinied, for want of all pay. Four Pachas and many prisoners were left to experience the clemency of their conquerors at Missolonghi. The devotion of the Greeks in the cause of liberty, both religious and civil, must finally prevail over barbarism—and the re-establishment of the empire of their ancestors will be the necessary consequence of their splendid labors.

Valparaiso, Oct. 30, 1823.

By an arrival from Africa, we have just learnt the defeat and dispersion of the patriot army under gen. Santa Cruz, 7000 strong, with the loss of 4000—all their baggage, arms, ammunition, and stores of every kind, at the Disaquadero—by the vice roy and gen. Valdez, whose forces were 5000 strong.

We have seen letters from Coquimbo of the 12th, 13th and 14th Nov. at which time the news of the above event, it appears had not been received there. *N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

We have been favored by a gentleman of this city, says the National Gazette, with the following passage of a letter, which he received this morning from a very respectable American, resident in Mexico. It communicates important information.

Mexico, Jan. 7.

"The English commissioners, three in number, Harvey, Ward, & O'Gorman, with a consul general, & consuls for Vera Cruz and Acapulco, are in this city. The second leaves here in a few days for England, and takes with him such a favorable account of the situation of affairs here; there is no doubt the independence will be acknowledged by Great Britain, and that she will prevent the other European powers from meddling with us. They are delighted with Mexico and the reception they have met with. All they asked was the abolition of the slave trade, which has already been illogically—no commercial privileges or interference in the form of government: leaving the people of this country at liberty to adopt what they think most conducive to their welfare and prosperity."

Baltimore, March 6.

We learn by capt. Smith, of the schooner Col. Ramsay, who arrived here this morning in 11 days from Havana, that on her passage from St. Jago to Havana, she was boarded by a boat from the island of "Grand Cayman," and informed, that about the middle of January, a small schooner was captured by an open boat of pirates from the Isle of Pines, which vessel would doubtless be employed as a piratical cruiser, they having understood that the American squadron was to be withdrawn from the West Indies. Capt. S. also states, that he left at Havana the U. S. brig *Porwice* and several small vessels attached to the United States' squadron.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

March 3.—A communication was received from the War Department, transmitting a statement of the expenditures on account of the Military Academy at West Point, for the last year.

Mr. King, of New York, presented the petition of John Vanderlyn, praying to be employed in painting a view of the battle of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Van Buren presented the memorial of the Society of Shakers, in the State of New York, stating that they have religious scruples against the performance of military services, and praying to be exempted therefrom.—Referred to the Committee on the Militia.

March 4.—Mr. Van Buren, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate, passed in December last, reported a bill "in addition to an act respecting the election of President and Vice-President." The bill was read twice.

Mr. Lloyd of Mass. submitted a resolution, requesting of the President of the United States copies of the instructions given to our several Ministers to France, in relation to spoliations committed by the vessels of that nation previous to the year 1800, and any information which it may be proper to communicate in relation to those spoliations. The resolution was read, and laid over for consideration.

March 5.—The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. was again read. The resolution requests from the President of the United States copies of the instructions given to our Ministers to France, with the

correspondence, and such other information in reference to spoliations committed on our commerce by the vessels of that nation previous to the year 1800 as it may be proper to communicate, in order to shew how far the individual claims to indemnity for those spoliations was affected by the Convention concluded with France in the year 1800.

March 6.—Mr. Newton, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill "to provide for sick and disabled seamen." Read twice, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

March 8.—Mr. Dickerson, from the Library Committee, to whom was referred the petitions of Way and Gideon, and Edward De Krafft, reported on the subject, authorizing the purchase of ten copies of the journals of the old Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 3.—Mr. Sloane, from the Committee on Elections, in obedience to a resolution of the House, directing an inquiry whether a decision against the claim of John Bailey to a seat in this House, would affect the validity of the election of any other member, made a report, only referring to the case of Mr. Forsyth, and in which they requested to be discharged from the further consideration of that subject; and they were discharged accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing, by law, the fees proper to be allowed for the official duties performed in relation to the naturalization of aliens.

March 4.—Mr. Gazlay, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Dr. James Smith, on Vaccination, made a report on that subject, accompanied by a bill "to encourage Vaccination," (which provides for the appointment, by the President of the United States, of a Central Agent, with subordinate Agents in each State and Territory, for the conservation and distribution of vaccine matter; all distribution of small pox matter is made penal; all persons applying for vaccine matter to be supplied with a packet, for one dollar, sufficient to vaccinate five families;) which was twice read and committed.

March 8.—Mr. Livingston, from the Committee to whom was referred a petition of certain aliens, reported, (as in part) a bill "respecting aliens," which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire what further legislative provisions are fit and necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the act of Congress passed March 3d, 1817, entitled "An act to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the 9th April, 1816, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Livingston laid on the table several communications from the Department of War, in relation to the present state of the Military Academy at West Point.

From the Emporium.

The last Morningtown Palladium contains a communication recommending the application of *Militia Power* to the construction of Canals. The plan is summed up as follows:—"Let the time now occupied in militia trainings and the money accruing from the fines arising out of the system, be devoted to the construction of canals, and let each county own shares of stock equal to the work done by its inhabitants."

The following remarks upon the subject are made by a New-York Essayist:—

"In this way each state may create for itself, in time of peace, sources of never failing income, and that too by merely applying to useful objects, what is now almost entirely wasted. Not an individual will be taxed for these improvements; he merely gives to them the value of that time, which he is bound to give to his country every year. In time of war he will give it in military services—in time of peace he gives it to promote the general prosperity. It is in fact, put out at interest, for his future benefit—the income will lessen his taxes, it will go to create wealth in every way, to strengthen the country, to bind it together by the ties of mutual convenience; in short, it will go to prepare us in time of peace, in the most effectual manner for war.—A judicious system of internal improvement, undertaken with such means and steadily persevered in, would produce the most magnificent results. In New-York, (where we expend upon our militia, in time and money, nearly a million of dollars annually) what might we not effect? We might open a canal from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, which would bring to us nearly the whole commerce to Canada. We might improve the numerous turnpike roads which pierce the state in every direction, and which are now going to ruinous decay for want of something better than individual support. New Jersey might open a canal from the Delaware to the Hud-

son, through her iron district, and let in a flood of wealth to that interesting region of country; she has many turnpike roads which, like ours, may be made of immense value in the state.—In Pennsylvania, in Virginia, in Maryland, and in every state, there is a wide field open for improvement!—and there is no rivalry more glorious than that of striving to outdo each other in raising the value and increasing the productiveness of the noble inheritance which God has given us."

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1824.

More good hogs.—Mr. David Dare, of Indian Fields near this place, on Thursday last, killed four hogs, which when neatly dressed, weighed 2185lbs. These were of that breed of hogs introduced into this county by Mr. John Johnson, which were imported from Liverpool. We have, in several instances, had occasion to mention this breed, celebrated for fattening with so much ease.

At the Town Meeting of the township of Hopewell, on Tuesday last, a resolution was proposed by Isaac W. Crane, esq. for appropriating 100 dollars for schooling the children of the poor, under the direction of the township committee. It was advocated by Mr. Crane, Dr. Buck, and Ebenezer Davis, esq. and was unanimously adopted. We hope that our legislature will so far act on this subject, at their next sitting, as to bring into active operation, at least the interest of the school fund, which upon a fair apportionment, will give 1000 dollars to this county. This sum added to what may be received from the charitable aid of the townships, will lay a foundation for a system by which the children of the poor may be generally if not wholly instructed. We know genius is not confined to birth or fortune. Some of the most useful men in the world, have been in a measure self-taught, and have built upon a foundation laid in the benevolent institutions of the country.—How gratifying to all who have children, in the moments of approaching dissolution, to reflect that their children are not left wholly destitute, that the civil polity of our country has provided for their instruction, and that under the blessing of heaven they may be useful and respectable.

Neither house of congress were in session on the 2d inst. the usual time of sitting being employed in paying the last respect to the remains of *William Lee Ball*, a representative in congress from the state of Virginia, whose death we noticed in our last number.

Township Election.—The following persons were chosen Township Officers for the ensuing year, by the inhabitants of Deerfield township, on last Tuesday.

Moderator.—George Souder.
Town Clerk.—Enos Seeley.
Assessor.—George Souder.
Collector.—William Carl.
Commissioners of Appeal.—William Bevan, Jun. Samuel Thompson, Esq. Ephraim Woodruff.

Freeholders.—Enoch H. Moore, Samuel Seeley.
Overseers of Poor.—George Souder, William Carl.

Constables.—Zebulon Creamer, Jonathan Garton Jun James Hood.

Surveyors of Highways.—Garrison Maul, John Cox.

Overseers of Highways.—Joathan Fish, William Moore, David Carl, Enos Woodruff, Stephen Lupton.

Town Committee.—William Bevan Jun. Smith Bacon, Samuel Thompson Esq. James B. Potter, Dayton Riley.

Pound Keepers.—Enoch Shoemaker, Jeremiah Buck, Ebenezer Seeley.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, Esq.—Judge of Election.

COMMUNICATION.

Port-Elizabeth, 8th March, 1824.

MR. CLARKE,

The lovers of good beef in this neighborhood were highly gratified with the exhibition of a fine steer which was raised by Mr. James Compton of Maurice-Town, and slaughtered by Joshua Owen in this village on the 4th inst. He was between 5 and 6 years old, of the common breed—the quarters weighed 1173lbs.

Although we do not consider him entitled to the distinguished appellation of *mammoth*, yet we are convinced

that for fineness of flavor, has never been exceeded in this county.—The above is offered as a small tribute of thanks to Mr. Compton for producing and to Mr. Owen for purchasing and distributing such a treat to the inhabitants of *Maurice River*.

SUMMARY.

A conspiracy against the Bourbons it is said, has been detected, and a trial of the conspirators ordered, but the time was postponed owing to the absence of several of the witnesses, among whom was the marquis de la Fayette. He, with several others were fined 100 francs each. They were also ordered to pay the costs attending the postponement of the trial.

Fire.—On Tuesday the 2d inst. the principal work shop of the U. S. arsenal, in Springfield, Mass. was consumed by fire.

Ninian Edwards, of Illinois, has been appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, to be minister from the U. S. to Mexico.

Counterfeit one dollar notes on the Trenton State Bank, are said to be in circulation in Philadelphia.—They are well executed.

The Pennsylvania convention, at Harrisburg, on the 4th inst. nominated gen. Jackson for president, and Mr. Calhoun for vice president of the U. S.

The great Steam Boat Cause has been decided by the Supreme Court at Washington. The National Intelligencer says of the opinion of the Court—"it is of considerable length, and is decisive against the right of the Steamboat monopoly, to constitute the

SAVANNAH, Feb. 23.

Attempt to rob the Mail.—An attempt was made to rob the mail, on the road between Augusta and Milledgeville, on the morning of the 17th inst. about two o'clock. The road about four miles from Powellton, was obstructed by trees, and the attempt made by three or more persons, who fired at the driver, but we presume missed him.—We have no particulars—A reward of five hundred dollars is offered by the Post-master at Milledgeville for the apprehension and conviction of the three villains or one hundred and fifty for either of them.

The Legislature of Massachusetts closed its session on Saturday, the 21st ult.

The House of Assembly of New York have passed a resolution instructing the New York senators and representatives in Congress, to oppose any further duty on sales at auction. The vote was 94 to 8.

New York, March 8.

From Demerara.—Capt. Croaker, of the brig Jane, informs that martial law was suspended at Demerara on the 19th of January, by proclamation of Gos. Murray.—Nearly all the ringleaders in the late insurrection had been executed, and confidence and tranquility were nearly restored. A file of papers to the 23d of January furnishes no news.

COAL.—We are enabled to state, (says the N. York Evening Post) from information that can be relied upon, that coal of a very valuable quality has been discovered in the county of Essex in New Jersey. The pits which have been already opened and are now working, afford the most favorable indications, and it is confidently expected, that by or before the ensuing winter, the New York market will be abundantly supplied with this important and necessary article at a cheap and reasonable rate. This coal is bituminous, and more nearly resembles the Oriskany than any yet discovered in this country.

A report has reached Richmond, that the schooner Robert Burns, which sailed from that port on the 17th of December for New Orleans, with upwards of one hundred slaves, and five or six white passengers, had been lost at sea, and all on board perished but two.

A large meeting of the citizens of New York was held at the City-Hall on the 4th inst. for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the bill now before Congress for laying additional duties on foreign imported goods. The meeting was numerous, attended, and a number of resolutions were passed, expressing the sentiment, that the contemplated measure now before Congress, would produce great injury to the agriculture, commerce, revenue and general interests of the nation.

Bermuda.—It appears by the Bermuda papers of the 14th February, that a British frigate had arrived there with 300 convicts from England, to be employed on the public works in the Island.

In the Senate of New York, the committee to whom was referred the bill which has passed the Assembly, giving to the people the choice of Electors, have reported against any alteration of the law, and consequently in favor of the retention of the power of choosing by the Legislature. The report was ordered to be printed. Meanwhile the bill rests upon the table. It is supposed that this report will be concurred in.—*Fredonian*.

The Common Council of Boston have appointed a committee to direct a letter in behalf of the City Council to Gen. Lafayette, requesting him, if not convenient, on his contemplated visit to the United States, to land in that place, and to assure him that his reception will be worthy of the city which has ever held in the highest estimation the services and sacrifices of the Adopted Son of Washington.

Fire proof and Water proof Cement.—To a half pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it, then separate the curd from the whey and mix it with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole well together; when it is well mixed, add a little quick lime passed thro' a sieve, until it has acquired the consistence of a thick paste; with this cement broken vessels, and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

The following curious occurrence took place a short time since, not many miles from this town: A barber and a young female having had their hair published, attended at the church to be married. When the minister came to a certain part of the ceremony, the bridegroom very gravely asked the clergyman, "if he might not take this woman in marriage on trial for a term of years, as he knew it was the custom in parts where he had been?" The clergyman of course answered in the negative. "Well, sir, then," says the barber, "I suppose I must risk it so you may go on in the usual way." The ceremony was then duly performed.—*London paper*.

Latest from Europe.

The ship Topaz has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, with London dates as late as the 20th January. We have selected the most interesting articles of intelligence furnished in the Boston Evening Gazette of Saturday and the New York papers of Tuesday. One of the London editors says "in addition to the other grounds of suspicion as to the secret manoeuvres of the French Government, we have reason to believe, that it is even intended to send out to South America, the 12,000 Spanish prisoners of war who were taken in the campaign of last year, and who are still confined in France.

Great and salutary jealousy seems to prevail among the British in relation to the designs of France upon this hemisphere.—The King of England intended to open his Parliament in person. The subject of the grievances and distresses of the West India colonies was to be immediately brought up for consideration. This discussion, observes the London Courier, has, in fact, become absolutely necessary to prevent the most distressing consequences to the British trade and interests in that quarter.

The Courier announces letters from Cadiz of the 29th Dec. mention "that the expedition against South America, which has been for some time preparing in that port, was on the point of sailing. The Asia, the only vessel of war in the harbor, was not to form a part of the expedition, only the frigates and small vessels."

The French editors still comment upon the President's Message. The Etoile says, "The English journals still speak with affectation of the Message of the President of the United States. We shall answer in a few words to all the radical nonsense about Europe. Supposing they make common cause with the U. States, they (who?) have only to support them nine sail of the line; 13 frigates and 25,000 troops of the line."

The Journal des Debats, in reply to the London Courier, relative to the embarkation at Brest, asserts that the measures represented to be hostile are the most pacific; that the embarkation of 1200 troops at Brest, for the West India Colonies, was in pursuance of an ordinance previously published, to provide for the security of the Colonies and maintenance of order, by substituting troops of the line for the colonial troops. The equipment at Toulon was only a frigate to carry Gen. Guilleminot to Constantinople, and another frigate to carry the French Consul to Tunis, where he is ordered to demand reparation from the violation of treaties which took place during the war in Spain.

The Greek government has engaged Prince Maurocordato to or-

ganize, without delay, an expedition against the forts still occupied by the Turks on the north of the Gulf of Lepanto.

From the London Sun of Jan. 15. We understand, from a quarter in which confidence may be placed, that the Spanish Government have come to a determination to try, at all hazards, to regain their South American Provinces, either by an expedition, or trying the effect of a counter-revolution. The Portuguese are also determined to re-conquer Rio de Janeiro. Both Governments are now busily employed in forming the means for the above projects.

WARSAW, Dec. 26. The Jewish Rabbies and Elders have met in a general assembly at Platskow, and have decided that the celebration of the Sabbath shall be changed to the Sunday.

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. Nathan Tomlinson, to Miss Louisa Bishop, all of this town.

On Thursday the 3d inst. by the Rev. Holmes Parvin, Mr. David Mills, to Miss Adaline E. Harris.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whi.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 20 to 1 25
Rye, do	62 1/2 to 75
Corn, do	40 to 45
Oats, do	25 to 28
Onions, do	62 1/2 to 75
Potatoes, do	37 1/2
Dry Apples do	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.	3 25 to 3 75
Rye do.	2 00 to 2 25
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
Yallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 00 to 4 50
Oak dry, do	5 00
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Cumberland Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday the 20th day of April next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the court-house in Bridgeton, A tract of land situate on the East side of Maurice River, near Port Elizabeth, joining lands now or late belonging to John Spence, Nathaniel Buzby, William Spence, and others, said to contain 142 acres, be the same more or less.

Seized as the property of Eli Stratton, taken in execution at the suit of Alexander Shires, Catherine Clark and Jacob Clark, adm's of John Clark, deceased, and to be sold by

THOMAS ELMER, former Sheriff. Feb. 13. 163

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

Monday the 14th day of April next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn now kept by John Kinsey in Port Elizabeth,

A certain tract of land situate and lying in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland, being a tract conveyed by William Griffith, esq. and Abby his wife, to Benjamin B. Cooper, in fee by indenture of bargain and sale, dated the 26th day of August A. D. 1811, containing

2093 Acres,

Be the same more or less, and is the same tract of land which the said Benjamin B. Cooper and wife conveyed unto Eli Stratton, in fee, &c.

Seized as the property of Eli Stratton and wife, Benjamin B. Cooper and others, defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Susan Abbott and Joseph Abbott, complainants and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. Feb. 12—March 13. 168

Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of Samuel Jenkins, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Tuesday the 6th day of April next, at the Hotel of Richard Jarman in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff. March 9. 168

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DENNELSBECK, deceased, late of Bridgeton, on vendue account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment and save cost; likewise, all those having demands against said estate are requested to present them, duly attested, to DANIEL L. BURT, one of the administrators. Fairton, March 13. 168 6t

Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday the 22d instant,

At the house of Richard Jarman in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a lot of Land, situate on the road leading from Bridgeton to Bowentown, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Shall and others, and contains fourteen acres and thirty square perches, late the property of the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, deceased, and will be sold by

MARGARET C. FREEMAN, Administratrix. N. B. Conditions made known at the time of sale. March 13. 168 2t

FOR SALE,

A handsome good GIG, with two sets of HARNESS; one, of the first quality, plated and new; the other is second quality, and in good order.

Likewise, a One Horse WAGON, with Harness, in good repair. They will be sold on reasonable terms, and on credit, if required.

JAMES CLARK. Fairton, March 13. 168 4t

Horne's Introduction to the Bible.

E. Littell is about to publish by Subscription.

AN INTRODUCTION

TO THE

Critical Study and Knowledge

OF THE

HOLY SCRIPTURES,

BY THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, M. A.

It will be printed from the London edition of 1828. in four very large octavo volumes; it will contain numerous Maps and Fac Similes of Biblical Manuscripts, and in short, every thing that is contained in that edition, and will be very neatly printed on good paper.

The first London edition of this work was published in 1818—the second in 1821—the third in 1822—the fourth in 1828. So great a sale of so large a work on such a subject, is the best evidence that can be offered of its value. There has yet been no American edition.

Vol. I. contains a critical inquiry into the genuineness, authenticity, uncorrupted preservation, and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

Vol. II. in two parts, treats, first on sacred criticism; including an historical and critical account of the original languages of Scripture, and of the Cognate or kindred dialects; an account (with numerous fac similes) of the principal manuscripts of the Old and New Testaments, &c. &c. In this part of the work, the history of the authorized English version of the Bible is particularly considered. The various readings, the quotations from the Old Testament in the New, the poetry of the Hebrews and harmonies of Scriptures, form a portion of this part.

Second Part. Of the interpretation of the Scriptures. Subsidiary means for ascertaining the sense of Scripture, viz.—Analogy of language; analogy of Scripture; scholia and glossaries; subject-matter, context, scope, historical circumstances, and Christian writers.

These discussions are followed by the application of the preceding principles—to the historical interpretation of the sacred writings; the interpretation of the figurative language of Scripture; the spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures; the interpretation of prophecy, of types, of the doctrinal and moral parts of Scripture, of the promises, and threatening therein contained; and the inferential and practical reading of the sacred writings.

Vol. III. contains an outline of the historical and physical geography of the Holy Land. The political and military affairs of the Jewish and other nations incidentally mentioned in the Scriptures. Sacred antiquities, of the Jews. The domestic antiquities, or the private life, manners, customs, amusements, &c. of the Jews and other nations incidentally mentioned in the Scriptures.

Vol. IV. is appropriated the analysis of Scripture. Price \$12—Subscriptions received at the office of the Whig.—March 13.

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 linsey trousers. Whoever brings him back and delivers him to me, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

ADAM SHUTE. Greenwich, Feb. 13. 164 4q

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

SALT MARSH.

The subscriber has for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, a tract of Salt Marsh, lying on Delaware Bay and Cedar Creek, comprising what is known by the name of Ben Davis' Point.

Also, two-thirds of a large DWELLING HOUSE, near the Cedarville tavern, with the whole of four acres of land adjoining—a part of the house is now occupied by the Cedarville Lodge.

Twelve Acres of WOOD LAND,

On the road from Cedarville to Millville, adjoining William M'Chesney. Sixteen acres of Bear Swamp in the township of Downe.

Twelve acres of Woodland near Fairton. Four acres of do. near the above.

A small Lot, opposite the wharf, called the Public Wharf, in Fairton. LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER. Bridgeton, March 6. 167 4t

Also for sale, an excellent HORSE.

Adjournment.

The remainder of the land of John Carns, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday the 23d day of March 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. FRYMAN late Sheriff. February 24. 166

J. FITHIAN, CABINET MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand, at his Shop, adjoining the bridge, a variety of Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

Which, together with every other article in his line of business, he will furnish, made of the best materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable prices.

A quantity of Maple and Poplar Bedstead stuff is wanted immediately. Bridgeton, Feb. 23. 166 3t

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

Christian Almanac.

Just received and for sale, by S. Potter & Co. the Christian Almanac for the year 1824. In addition to the useful information generally found in Almanacs, it comprises in 52 pages a summary of Religious intelligence, especially that which pertains to the spread of the Gospel and the benevolent efforts of the day.

This Almanac was first published by the American Tract Society, in Boston, and its value may in some measure, be estimated by the extensive sale, it met with there, near 40,000 copies having been sold the last year. As the profits resulting from the sale of this work will be appropriated for the advancement of Sunday Schools, it is hoped the public will encourage it.

Editors of Country papers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, friendly to the object will please to give the above one or two insertions. Philadelphia Nov. 12. 151

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John and James Ward, is dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them duly authenticated, to John Ward and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

John Ward. James Ward. Leesburgh, Cumberland county, Feb. 10.

P. S. In consequence of Daniel Ward having purchased James Ward's part of the stock on hand, the business in future will be conducted under the firm John and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, where they invite the customers of the former firm to give them a call. 165 t

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

SALE OF LAND.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Inn of John A. Moore, in Newport, on

Saturday the 1st day of May next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, the following described lots and pieces of land, late the property of William Chard, esq. deceased, viz.

No. 1. A lot of Banked Meadow, containing 13 acres, 3 rods and 7 perches, in Fairfield township, adjoining Francis Akely and others.

No. 2. A tract of 50 acres, more or less, in the Bear Swamp, adjoining James Diamond and others.

No. 3. A tract of 18 acres of Bush-land, in Grubby Neck, in Downe township, adjoining Benjamin Corrier and others.

No. 4. A tract of 67 1/2 acres of Bush-land, in Downe, adjoining Norton O. Laurence and others.

No. 5. A tract of 33 acres, Upland and Marsh, near Newport, adjoining Benjamin Williams and others.

No. 6. The undivided half part of two Houses and lots, containing 11 1/2 acres, in Fairfield township, adjoining Daniel Burt and others.

No. 7. A lot of 15 1/2 acres of Banked Meadow, in Fairfield, adjoining Zaccheus Joslin and others.

No. 8. A tract of about 100 acres, more or less, of Salt Marsh, at the Long Islands, adjoining Ephraim Smith and others.

Together with all the lands of the deceased, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses.

Conditions and a better description at sale.

ELIZABETH SMITH, formerly Taylor, Executrix. EDMUND SHEPPARD, Newport, March 6. 167 1s

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 GRIFFIN, Assignee. Jan. 24, 1824. 161—2m.

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

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 fairly 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

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

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tuesday the 20th day of April next,

At three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the inn occupied at present by Lavy Foster, a Plantation containing seventy acres, more or less, situate in the Middle Township of Cape May aforesaid, about a mile and a half from the court-house, and adjoining lands of Joseph Ludlam and others. On said premises is a good frame Dwelling House and barn—about 20 acres of arable land, the residue in thrifty growing timber. Any person wishing to purchase, may call on the subscriber, who will shew the property. Conditions made known on the day of sale, by

Nathaniel Holmes, Esq'r. Feb. 12—21 153 4t

Sheriff's Sales.

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:

1. 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 Blizard, 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 Blizard and others, contains 225 acres more or less.
 2. A tract of land and Marsh, called Scrub Island, joins Thomas Blizard and others, contains 96 acres more or less, or sufficient to satisfy my demand against the defendant.
- Seized as the property of Daniel Blizard, taken in execution at the suit of Ephraim Bateman, esq. and to be sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
January 14—Feb. 14. 164

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday the 23d day of March next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

A lot of Cedar Swamp, situate on Manhattan Branch, adjoining lands of Timothy Elmer and others, containing seven and a half acres more or less.

Seized as the property of John P. Dare, taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dare, and to be sold by
JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.
Jan. 20—Feb. 21. 165

ALSO
At the same time and place,
A Farm, with the improvements thereon, situate in Fairfield township, adjoining lands of William Westcott, Harris Ogden and others, containing thirty-two acres, more or less.

Seized as the property of Elijah Husted, taken in execution at the suit of William R. Fithian, administrator of the estate of William Conner, deceased, and to be sold by
JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.
Jan. 20—Feb. 21.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Saturday the 20th day of March next, Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cape May, at the house of Hannah Fort, at Cold Spring, in the Lower township, in the county aforesaid,

The one moiety or equal half part in quantity and quality, of the Plantation where John Taylor now lives, situate in the Lower township, joining lands of Stilwell Shaw and others, said to contain 175 acres, in the aggregate.

Seized as the property of the heirs of Elias Taylor, deceased, taken in execution at the suit of the administrators of the estate of Christian Corson, deceased, and to be sold by
SARAH HOODS, Sheriff.
Cold Spring, Jan. 13—Feb. 21. 165

THE PULPIT,

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

S. POTTER & Co.

Booksellers, Philadelphia, to whom all orders for the work may be forwarded. Terms three dollars per annum.

Extract from the first No. of the Pulpit.
To the Friends of Religion.

"The first No is now presented to the public of a cheap weekly publication, which will be exclusively devoted to the best of the cause of the external interest of mankind. It is designed to be the vehicle, not of any particular class of religious opinions, but of such real information and practical instruction, as may be acceptable to all who acknowledge our common Redeemer."

1. Reports of Sermons delivered in London during each week, accompanied occasionally with critical remarks.
2. Notices of new works in Theology, Morals and Ecclesiastical History.
3. Historical and descriptive accounts of Churches and classes.
4. Essays, Precepts, and Maxims.
5. Memoirs and Anecdotes of eminent Christians.
6. Missionary reports.
7. Doing hours of great and good characters.
8. Exemplary and curious Epitaphs.
9. Gospel melodies: and, generally, every thing that may be expected from a journal zealous to promote the interests of religion and virtue.—The Editor.

Nov 22. 152

Insolvents' Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, For Sale at this Office.

Received and for sale at this office,

Dr. Miller's letters on Unitarianism, a very valuable work.

Tull's Husbandry, a late and valuable work.

"Rodger's Biographical Dictionary of the Departed Heroes, Sages and Statesmen of America," just published; together with "The Religious Tradesman," "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 administrator of Elhanon Davis, deceased; Cooper Madden, administrator of William Maddon, deceased, to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands:

It is ordered by the court, that the said administrators give notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their respective claims on or before the first day of December, 1824, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months, and for publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor, against said administrators.

By the court
T. ELMER, Clerk.
Jan. 3. 158 2m

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

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. 159tl

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 its 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 SIMKINS, Adm'r.
Jan. 13. 1823. 163

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. Gobhard, esq. of N. York.
Feb. 14. 164 6t

NOTICE.

John B. Miller, cabinet maker, of Bridgeton, did on the 27th day of August last, by deed of trust and assignment 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 hook 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 estate of Stephen and Hannah Miller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to
Dan Simkins, Adm'r.
September 6. 141 tt

SUBSCRIPTIONS
Are received at this office for the following 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 would strongly recommend 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 religious and miscellaneous newspaper. Natural Theology, or evidences of the existence and attributes of the Deity. Miscellaneous Magazine.

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

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

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

L. CAKE, & Co. Proprietors.

Cape May Stage

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

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

All baggage at the risk of the owners.
SAMUEL ORUM, Proprietor.
January 30. 162tf

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

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Fitch,	per lb	\$0 6 to 8
Beans	bushel	1 00 scarce
Beef, mess	barrel	12 13
Brick, run of Kiln, M.		6 50
Butter, lump,		14 13
Do, salt, insp.		10
Candles, tallow dip		10
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.		21 22
Do, 2d quality		21
Do, Java		24 22
Cheese,		8 9
Feathers, American	lb	32 35
Flax, clean		7 9
Firewood, hickory cord		6 50 7 00
Do, oak		4 75 5 00
Do, pine		3 75 4 00
Do, gum logs		5 25 5 50
Flour, wheat, barrel		2 50
Do, rye		2 12
Glass, wind		10
8 by 10,	100 feet,	1 15 1 20
Grain, wheat	bushel	45 50
do, rye		45 40
do, corn		32 33
do, oats		15
do, bran double		10 11
Lard	lb.	0 9 0 10
Lumber	1000 feet	
boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch		14 00 16
do do heart, 1 inch		25 30
do white pine, panel		25 30
do do common		17 50 22 50
Scantling, pine	1000	15 20
do heart do		25 30
do sap do		14 scarce
Lath, oak		5
Or, rafters		20 25
Timber, pine		25
do inch spruce		12 20
do oak		22 25
shingles, cedar 3 ft.		17 21
do cypr. 22 inch.		3 50 4
Sitaves, pipe, w. o. 1200		60
do hhd. do		35
do do red oak		25
do barrel, w. oak		23
Heading, oak		38 60
Loops, shaved		25
do rough		
Mackarel,	barrel	4 25 6 62
Molasses, sug. house gill.		0 42 0 45
do West India		24 27
Peas	bushel	75
Pork, Jersey	barrel	14 50 15 00
Rice, new crop	cwt.	4 50 4 00
Shad, southern	barrel	7 00 6 50
Salt, fine	bushel,	55
do ground		4 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
turn. New England		36 33
Whiskey, rye		25 26
March apple	Rb.	7 36 3
Sugar, New Orleans	cwt.	12 00 12 50
do loaf	lb	16 17
do lump		13 14
Tallow, country		8 14
L'obacco, Virg. manu.		9
do do caven.		27 32
do do large		15

NEW STORE

J. L. JAMES,
Has just received and is now opening, (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,
Earthen-ware, Hollow-ware, Earthen and Stone-ware,

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

CapeMay Orphans' Court.

Term of February, 1824.

Present, Cresse Townsend, Israel Townsend, John L. Smith and others, esquires, Judges.
Samuel White, administrator to the estate of Alcey Hanley, deceased;—Inid Warren & Elizabeth Williams, administrators to the estate of Noah Williams, dec. having respectively presented to this court, duly attested, just & true accounts of the personal estates, and also of the debts and credits of the said decedents respectively, whereby it appears that the personal estate of each of the said decedents is insufficient to pay their respective debts, and the said administrators having set forth to the court that the said decedents died seized of real estate in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

It is therefore Ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of Alcey Hanley and Noah Williams, or either of them, do appear before this court, at the court house in the Middle Township, in the county aforesaid, on Monday the 24th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of their respective debts.

ORDERED, on application of James L. Smith and Almerin Tomlin, administrators to the estate of William Tomlin, dec. that the creditors of the estate of said dec. bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1825, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators. The said administrators giving notice of this order by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in Bridgeton.

By order of the court.
JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.
Feb. 9—21. 165 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, Pantaloon, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate,—which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

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

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

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN CLARKE,
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.
CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.
THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published every Saturday evening, at Two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance.—An additional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid within the year.
The WHIG will be forwarded by Stage or Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they paying the expense of carriage.
No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the time will be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.
Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents. Larger advertisement at the same rate.