

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. IV.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1824.

No. 175.

## Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.  
[PUBLIC ACTS.]

AN ACT extending the term of pensions, granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds, or casualties, received while in the line of their duty, on board the private armed ships of the United States, during the late war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pensions of all persons, who now are in the receipt thereof, under the provisions of the following laws of the United States, or either of them, to wit: an act passed March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States;" and an act passed April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act in addition to an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," so far as regards persons receiving pensions from the fund arising from captures and salvage, made by the private armed vessels of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, continued, under the restrictions and regulations in the said acts contained, for and during the additional term of five years, from and after the period of the expiration of the said pensions, respectively: Provided, however, That the said pensions shall alone be paid from the proceeds of the private pension fund, so called, and without recourse to the United States for any deficiency, (should such occur,) which may hereafter arise thereon: And provided, further, That no pension shall be paid to any such widow after her intermarriage, nor to any orphan children of such officer, seaman, or marine, after they shall have attained the age of sixteen years.

Washington, April 9th, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT confirming certain acts of James Miller, as Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the official acts and proceedings of James Miller, as governor of the Territory of Arkansas, from the third day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, to the third day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, be, and the same are hereby, declared to have the same validity, force and effect, as if the said James Miller had been duly appointed and commissioned, for and during the said term, by the President of the United States, as Governor of the Territory of Arkansas; and he is hereby authorized to have and receive the same salary, pay, and emoluments, as he would by law have been entitled, during the same period, to receive, if he had been so appointed and commissioned as aforesaid.

Washington, April 9th, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

Miss SEWARD'S RIDDLE.  
The last Brattleborough (Vermont) Messenger contains the following article:

Mr Putnam—The newspapers inform us, that the late celebrated English poetess, Miss Ann Seward, left a riddle in her will, with a premium of fifty pounds sterling to the person who should solve it.—Here is the riddle:

The noblest object in the works of art,  
The brightest gem that nature doth impart,  
The point essential in a lawyer's case;  
The well known signal in the time of peace,  
The ploughman's prompter when he drives the plough,

The soldier's duty and the lover's vow,  
The planet seen between the earth and sun,  
The prize which merit never yet has won,  
The miser's treasure and the badge of Jews,  
The wife's ambition, and the parson's dues.

Now if your nobler spirit can divine  
A corresponding word for ever, I ne,  
By all these lessons clearly will be shown  
An ancient city of no small renown.

All Europe has tried in vain for several years to obtain the prize.—The profit and honor of the discovery have been reserved for the New World, and even for a little corner of Vermont.

### ANSWER.

Gain is the noblest object of the works of art;  
Eye is the brightest gem, that nature doth impart;

Tribute is the point essential to a lawyer's case;  
Hand is the well known signal in the time of peace;

Scil is the ploughman's prompter when he drives the plough;  
Engagement is the soldier's duty—lover's vow.

Moon is the planet seen between the earth and sun;  
Age is the prize that merit never yet hath won;

Notes form the miser's treasure and the badge of Jews;  
Esteem, the wife's ambition and the parson's dues.

By the initials of ten words, at once is shown,  
An ancient faithful city of no small renown.  
The richest fruits of all these corresponding sounds,  
Is to reap the lady's proffered fifty pounds.

From the Alexandria Herald.

### Solution to Miss Seward's Riddle.

Of all the arts the beautiful world that grace,  
Sure ANCIENT RICHES claims the noblest place.

And where's the gem concealed, far or near,  
More bright, more precious, than AFFECTION'S TEAR?

What point in law essential can there be,  
Oh! EVIDENCE, if once compared to thee?  
What sign of peace display'd on this side Heaven,

Can equal what this form (X), the cross hath giv'n?

What save NECESSITY, taught ploughs to run?  
What but DEVOTION to the chief, or fair,  
Denotes the lover's vow, the soldier's care?

Or who more oft than LEXA hides the sun?  
Or say, whose merit since the world began,  
Hath stamp'd IMPALIABILITY on man?

And what is treasure in the miser's view,  
But RICHES, foul appendage of the Jew?  
What but ARMOURY do parsons claim,  
Which stands the ambitious wife's continual aim?

These points decided—note with care  
What all the initial letters are,  
Then form them close in due array,  
And spell out ALEXANDRIA!

From the True American.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

(CONCLUDED.)

It is asserted that Mr Adams is the federal candidate. This assertion is, we believe, incorrect. Tho' a portion of the American federalists may retain their attachment to him, the great body of the party consider him an apostate, and would prefer any other of the candidates to him. Many of them will never forgive him for his able defence of the republican administration in 1807—for his severe animadversions on the conduct of the British government in his anniversary oration in 1821—his masterly vindication of gen. Jackson's Seminole campaign—nor for the zealous and efficient support which he has uniformly given to republican principles, measures and men since he has been in the cabinet. That he is advocated by the editor of the National Gazette is regarded by some as a suspicious circumstance; but let it be remembered that the federal party have no candidate exclusively their own, and it is not therefore surprising that some of their leading men should support Mr Adams, as others do Mr Crawford, &c.—Mr Walsh is probably led to advocate him more for his literary than his political qualifications; but he is his motive for supporting him what it may, we have not the slightest fears that he, or any other federalist, will have any undue influence over Mr Adams, who knows public sentiment too well, and respects it too much, to yield to dictation from that source should it even be attempted—of which however we entertain no apprehension. So far from Mr Adams being the federal candidate, the only federal state in the Union, Delaware, is believed to be decidedly in favor of Mr Crawford—at least the only federal paper in that state is his zealous and strenuous advocate. But is Mr Crawford, from this circumstance, to be denominated as a federalist? Other candidates are supported by other federal papers; but this is not regarded as any proof of their federalism. So long as federalists have no candidate of their own, either in a presidential, state, or county election, so long may we expect to see some of them supporting one republican candidate, and some another.

His attachment to the Unitarians has been urged against Mr Adams. We know not that this is the fact; but if it be, we regret that it was ever mentioned, for right sure are we that it never ought to have been. Should he be opposed on this ground, another candidate may be opposed for being a Presbyterian, a third as an episcopalian, &c.—political alterations may be sharpened and embittered by religious feuds—and that sacred name, Religion, instead of being the means of softening, conciliating, and harmonising all parties, be used to produce "hatred, ill-will, and every evil work." Well may those who presume to condemn Mr Adams for his religious tenets, be addressed in the language of scripture; "Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he

standeth or falleth." By his political principles, his capacity, his integrity, as manifested in public life, let his fitness and desert be tested by his country; but leave the articles of his faith to be accounted for before an infinitely higher tribunal. Mr Adams' life and conversation, we have always heard & believed to be strictly moral and exemplary; and the extracts from letters written by him when in Europe to his son at home, which have lately found their way to the press, and which we may reasonably presume to have flowed directly from the heart, appear to us to breathe the pure spirit of Christianity.

It has been alleged that Mr Adams is supported on local grounds. Are those who made this charge sure, that they do not oppose him on those grounds? Are they certain that were he from the Southern instead of the Eastern section of the Union, they would not view his talents, natural and acquired—his services, abroad and at home—his independence, his integrity, his patriotism, his zeal, his industry and other honorable and useful traits of character, in a more favorable point of light than they now do?—Are they certain that the merits of their own favorite candidate are not magnified and enhanced by this vicinity to them? If their opinions are in some measure influenced by locality, can they blame us if our opinions should be affected in a similar degree by the same cause? If they are conscious of being influenced by this consideration, will they not allow us to be as impartial as they are themselves? We can say for ourselves, that did we not consider Mr Adams well qualified for and worthy of the Presidency, we would not support him for that office; let him come from what quarter of the Union he might; but believing him fit for and deserving of the office, we would permit locality to have weight enough to turn the scale in his favor. In doing this, we do not think we should violate either the letter or the spirit of the Farewell Address of the father of his country. His object was, to preserve the Union unimpair'd—so is ours. It cannot be denied that jealousies and heart-burnings have existed, and do still exist, in the Eastern and Middle states on account of the President's having been chosen thirty-two out of thirty-six years from the South. These jealousies and heart-burnings we have never contributed to excite, but always endeavored to allay. We have been, within our little sphere, a cordial and zealous support to the election and to the administrations of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, though it drew upon us formerly torrents of abuse and invective. But we verily believe that the bonds of Union would be strengthened, and the national welfare promoted, would the South now yield the Presidency to the East. We all know, and feel, that local attachments will not do exist; and while kept within reasonable bounds they cannot be injurious. We knew that the President in forming his Cabinet—in selecting Foreign Ambassadors—in appointing Officers of the Army, &c. finds it expedient to take them from different sections of the Union, to prevent complaints of partiality and injustice—even Midshipmen and Cadets are apportioned as nearly as may be among the respective states, from the same motive. We all as well know, that in the several states, in the election of Senators and Representatives to Congress, Members of the state Legislature, &c. locality is taken into consideration, and permitted to have considerable weight—that every state in the Union, every quarter of each state, every county, and even every township, is ambitious of the honor of furnishing its proportion of public officers—is pleased if its claims are allowed, and indignant if they are disregarded. And can it be expected that the same ambition, and the same feelings, will not exist in relation to the highest office in the nation? Is not Virginia proud of having furnished the United States with four out of five Presidents? On the contrary, would she not have been mortified had any other state furnished the President thirty-two out of thirty-six years? and would she not have preferred and urged her claim to the Presidency, provided she could offer a candidate not inferior in qualifications and services to any other? And will she not do as she would be done by? Is this a Government of compromise, and shall not the wishes and feelings of every part of the country be respected? Is it unjust or unreasonable for the East to ask of the South, that they may once more fill the Presidency, before that office passes forever to the West? If the Eastern Federalists, for their factious conduct during the "war in disguise," and the open hostilities, between England and this country, deserve to be kept under the ban of the nation, have not the Republicans, who maintained a long and arduous conflict with their domestic adversaries and foreign foes, and who persevered until they obtained the ascendancy in every eastern state, a strong claim upon the equity, the liberality, or the courtesy, of their Southern brethren? Would it not tend to harmonize our Public Councils, reconcile conflicting interests, heal wounded feelings remove mischievous prejudices, and promote the tranquility, prosperity, happiness, and strength of the nation, were the South voluntarily and magnanimously to yield the office which it has so long enjoyed, to the East by which it has been so long desired? Would not the South gain more honor or by making this sacrifice, and derive more satisfaction from contemplating its happy effects, than it can possibly anticipate from retaining a distinction which furnishes but too plausible a pretence for the envy, jealousy, and hostility of its enemies, and but too much occasion for the regret, chagrin, and mortification of its friends? These suggestions are respectfully submitted to Statesmen, Politicians, and Patriots—who know how often slight differences produce serious quarrels—what great events frequently spring from trivial causes—and how essential it is that we should all be united in heart, and mind, as well as by constitutional and legal provisions, that our united efforts may be con-

stantly employed in improving and perpetuating our Republican Institutions, in consolidating and protecting our National Independence, and in promoting the general prosperity and happiness.

The last objection to Mr. Adams which we shall notice is, that he was not taken up by the Congressional Caucus. On this point we wish to be distinctly understood, because our sentiments have been misrepresented. Of Caucuses generally, our opinions have undergone no change. We believe them now, as we ever have believed them, to be always constitutional, often expedient, and sometimes necessary—that while there are parties, they will be resorted to on both sides, to production and secure success—that if they are not held publicly, they will be held secretly, and that the latter mode of proceeding is far the most irresponsible and dangerous. In Congressional Caucuses, we have not as much confidence as formerly, for reasons which we may assign hereafter. At present our business is with the late caucus only. Had this been composed of the Republican Members of Congress generally, as had always been the practice, and a majority of such a caucus had selected a candidate, it is probable we should have acquiesced in, although we did not approve of, the nomination. But this Caucus was composed of less than one third of the Republican Members of Congress, more than two thirds refused to attend—so that although sixty-four members say that Mr. Crawford is the best man for President, more than twice that number virtually say he is not the best man. And though they differ as to who is the best, they agree to who is not. Can such a recommendation, thus counterbalanced, be permitted to have any weight in favor of one, or against any other, Candidate? Is not the admission which we have made, that Mr. Crawford ought neither to be injured nor benefited by it, the most that can be expected from the friends of the other candidates? And if he is left to stand precisely on the ground he occupied before the Caucus, so, on the same principles, must they be.

But there are other views to be taken of this Caucus, which are interesting and important:

There were but fourteen states represented in the caucus—

Ten states had not a member there—

Five, had but one member each—

Two, had but two members each—

Three, had but three members each—

So that from twenty states, out of the 24,—there were but eighteen members!

While from four states, namely, New-York, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, forty-eight members attended—more than two-thirds of the whole number present!

There were but three states of the twenty-four which gave a majority of their votes to Mr. Crawford, viz. Virginia, of which he is a native, Georgia, where he resides, and North Carolina.

Now we appeal to the good sense and candor of our readers whether it is any objection to Mr. Adams that such a partial Caucus as this nominated another Candidate in preference to him? and whether a nomination of Mr. Crawford by three states out of twenty-four—for that is really all that can fairly be said of it, only three giving him a majority—ought in reason, and justice, and policy, to bind, or even influence, the other twenty-one states to support him?

Can that truly be called a "National Nomination" which is made by less than a third of the Republican portion of the National Representation?—and for which but three states out of the twenty-four composing the nation gave a majority of their votes?

Can that justly be styled a "Regular Nomination," which is made by a Caucus composed of a minority of the Republican Members, when all other nominations have been made by Caucuses comprising a majority of the Republican Members?

Can they with propriety be called "The Republican Candidates," who are recommended only by a minority, when the vital principle of Republicanism is, that a majority shall always govern?

Is less than one third of a body may act instead of the whole, why not less than one fourth, or one eighth?

Is three states may make a nomination for the whole twenty-four, why may not one state do the same? New-York has 36 Members—more than half of the whole number assembled in Caucus.

Republicans will see where this precedent must lead them, if they follow it.

If one third of the Republican Members of Congress may meet, organize, select candidates, and publish their proceedings, one third of the Republican Members of every state Legislature—and one third of the Republican Delegates to State Conventions, County Meetings, &c. may do the same; and if it be once admitted that so small a minority may transact the business which has heretofore been done by the majority, these Conventions, or Caucuses, instead of operating as a bond of union, and a pledge of victory, to the party, as they have hitherto done, will serve only to foment division, and ensure defeat.

Let Republicans reflect seriously on the evils which must naturally grow out of the example set by the late Congressional caucus before they lend their sanction to that example.

Footes being once annoyed by a poor fidler, "straining harsh discord" under his window, sent him a shilling, with a request that he would play elsewhere, as one scraper at the door was sufficient.

The hon. Rufus King, an aged and enlightened statesman, has announced his intention to retire from the U. S. senate at the close of the present session of congress.

The Norfolk Beacon says, that daily observation satisfies them, that the votes of Virginia will not be given to Mr Crawford.

From the Washington Gazette.

A hit at Jackson—In event of a certain gentleman, of meek and mild temper, being chosen, President, we may suppose the following scene: Present the President, Secretary, and Attorney General.

P. Is the state despatch ready?  
Sec. Not quite, sir.

P. Not quite? I'll hang you if you are not more expeditious. Where's the war document?

Sec. It will be here directly, sir.  
P. Directly! Take care of yourself. I'll clap you in prison in a minute. Has that ship sailed yet?

Sec. She is under sailing orders, sir.  
P. Sailing orders! By all my lands in Tennessee, but I'll have you tucked up to a main yard. Has my order on the treasury been cashed?

Sec. There is no legal appropriation out of which to pay it, sir.

P. Now here's a pretty fellow! I order the payment of money and he talks to me about an appropriation. I'll tell you what, if that order is not cashed in twenty minutes I'll dismiss you from office.

Att. Gen. But, sir, you cannot legally draw money out of the treasury without an appropriation by congress.

P. Hold your tongue! Stick to your books, I know the law of nations! Julius Caesar, who understood the constitution better than any man who ever lived, broke open the Roman treasury without an act of congress: and why may not I do the same? If congress dare say anything about it, I'll cut their ears off. I'll let them know that I'm commander in chief. What does the British minister say to my demand?

Sec. He says, sir, that he cannot accede to it.

P. He can't? Tie him hand and foot and ship him off.

Sec. But, sir, that will produce war.  
P. War! Well, that's what I delight in. The world's a bore without a bustle.

Att. Gen. Think, sir, of the danger to our constitution.

P. None of your cant. What signify your paper constitutions? France tried that plan: so did Naples and Spain; and what's come of it? Constitutions won't do. The bayonet's the best. Cold steel forever! Begone to your departments, and study energy.

A new way to get married—A lady being engaged in a theological dispute with a gentleman, convinced him she was right; still he was unwilling to acknowledge himself vanquished, and proposed a wager if she would allow him to name the conditions. To this the lady assented. Then said the gentleman, "I will stake myself against you." The lady seeing no method of escape, consented that a clergyman in the neighborhood should be sent for, who soon united them in the chain of Hymen. Quere, who won the wager.

Something singular—Last week, a singular child was born near East Liberty, Fayette county, having six toes on each foot, and five fingers & a thumb on each hand. This son who is the seventh in succession, (the mother never having a daughter,) it has been already pronounced, by the old women in attendance, will make one of the first rate and best physicians in the western hemisphere!

Greensburg Gaz.

The New Haven Register states, that all the old republican papers in Connecticut, which were in existence during the late war, and which supported the war, are opposed to the late minority nomination, and are in favor of Mr Adams; and that three other republican papers certainly, & no doubt seven-eighths of the freemen, are on the same side of the question.

Vinegar—The vinegar manufactured by all the great establishments in London is made from malt. Most of the vinegar consumed in Paris, & indeed throughout France, is extracted either from wood or potatoes.

A lady in England lately left by her will several hundred pounds to support thirty cats.

Why did Adam bite the apple? said an instructor to a boy. Because he had no knife was the answer.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

April 20.—The bill reported by the committee on the militia, "more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia system throughout the United States, and providing for the discipline thereof," was taken up for consideration, and on motion, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

April 24.—Mr. Dickerson, from the committee on commerce and manufactures, to whom was referred the bill from the house, to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports, reported the same, with amendments.

Mr. Jackson from the joint committee of both houses, appointed to examine and report upon the business necessary to be acted upon at the present session of congress, & at what time the session may be closed, submitted a report in part—laid on the table.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 20.—Upon reading the journal of yesterday, it appeared that the following gentlemen had been appointed to compose the committee on the memorial of Ninian Edwards, late a senator of the U. S. from the state of Illinois, yesterday presented to the house, viz. Messrs Floyd, Livingston, Webster, Randolph, Taylor, McArthur, and Owen.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this house, to join such committee as may be associated by the senate, to examine and report what business ought to be acted upon at the present session, and also, at what time the session may be closed by the adjournment of the two houses.

April 21.

The joint resolution from the senate, fixing a time for the adjournment of congress—15th May next—was read twice, and referred to the joint committee.

The following bills from the senate, viz. a bill in addition to the acts relative to the election of president and vice president; also, a bill for the relief of Wm. Duane, were twice read and referred.

April 22.—Mr. Floyd, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of N. Edwards, vindicating himself and accusing Mr. secretary Crawford, reported that the attendance of Ninian Edwards was ordered, to be examined.

Mr. Alexander offered the following:

Resolved, That the president be requested to cause to be laid before this house the proceeding of a court martial lately held at Norfolk, for the trial of lieut. Beverly Kennon, of the U. S. navy.

April 23.—The resolution relating to lieut. Kennon's case, was agreed to.

A message from the president, informed that Mr. Edwards was instructed not to proceed on his mission, but to await such call as might be made on him, either by the house or its committee; in a letter addressed to him by the secretary of state.

April 26.—Among the memorials presented this morning, was one signed by about five hundred citizens of the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, praying a retrocession thereof to the state of Virginia;—referred.

The following is the report of the secretary of the treasury, which is the ground-work of the memorial of Mr. Edwards.

### Treasury Department, March 22, 1824.

In further compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives of the 5th of May, 1822, the secretary of the treasury has now the honor to transmit copies of all the official correspondence between the secretary and the banks in which the public moneys were deposited, from the first of January, 1817, to the 5th of May, 1822, that is considered as included, either directly or indirectly, in the terms of the resolution, and that has not been heretofore communicated to the house.

The hon. Mr. Edwards, late a senator from Illinois, having stated, on his examination before a committee of the house, on the 13th of February, 1823, that the late receiver of public moneys at Edwardsville had, on his advice, and in his presence, written a letter to the secretary, enclosing a copy of a publication which Mr. Edwards represents himself to

have made sometime in the year 1819; announcing his intention of retiring from the directorship of the Bank of Edwardsville; and that he had advised the receiver to withhold his deposits from the bank, until he could receive further orders from the secretary; and that the receiver afterwards informed him that he had received a letter from the secretary directing him to continue the deposits: the secretary deems it proper to state, that no such letter from the receiver is to be found on the files of the department, that the officers employed in it have no recollection of the receipt of such a letter: and that on an examination of the records of the department, it appears that no answer to any such letter, directing the receiver to continue the deposits, was ever written to him by the secretary of the treasury.

The hon. the Speaker of the house of representatives.

The following is an enumeration of the charges preferred by Mr. Edwards:

1st. That the hon. William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, has mismanaged the national funds:

2d. That he has received a large amount of uncurrent notes, from certain banks, in part discharge of their debts to the United States, contrary to the resolution of congress of 1816:

3d. That being called on by a resolution of the house of representatives, to state the amount of uncurrent notes which he received from those banks, he had misstated it by making it less than it really was:

4th. That he has, in his report to the house, misrepresented the obligations of those banks, or some of them at least, and predicted thereon an indefensible excuse for his conduct, in receiving those uncurrent notes:

5th. That he has acted illegally, in a variety of instances, by taking, and continuing deposits of public money in certain local banks, without making report thereof to congress according to law:

6th. That he has, in several instances, withheld information and letters called for by the house, and which it was his duty to have communicated.

His oath—let it speak for itself. "If, being an officer of the same government under which Mr. Crawford holds his office, I have wilfully or maliciously mis-represented him in the foregoing allegations it is a misdemeanour that would prove me unworthy of the office I hold. I invite him or any of his friends, to make this charge against me, pledging myself to waive all notice, and with all the disadvantages of absence, to submit to an investigation thereof, by either, or both houses of congress; and to abide the decision thereupon."

### District court of the U. S.

Yesterday Sam Jones, alias John Robinson, a black man, was tried for a murder committed on board the brig Holkar, of this port, in the year 1818. Judge Thompson presided. It appears from the evidence that the Holkar, capt. Brown, sailed from Curacao, bound to this port. She was manned with several black seamen, and had on board capt. Humphries as a passenger. After the vessel had been out a short time, the blacks agreed to mutiny, and on arriving, in the Mona Passage, they cruelly murdered captains Brown and Humphries and the mate of the Holkar, & threw their bodies overboard. They afterwards scuttled the vessel, and escaped to the shore. After the evidence and the pleadings had been gone through, Judge Thompson submitted the case to the jury, who retired, and afterwards came into court with a verdict of guilty. The discovery of the murder after so long a time had elapsed, is singular and extraordinary. N. Y. Gaz.

In a late debate in the British house of commons, Mr. Brougham alluded to the last annual message of the president of the United States, & said, "that, sir, is a manly and intelligible speech; that document describes the policy of a wise government in a manner worthy of a free and independent people. May no mean jealousy prevent us from following where it might have been our pride to lead; and, as they have the glory, let us have our share of the advantage; let us join a kindred people; let us hold to free institutions; let us aid other freemen, who, for liberty's sake, seek to put bounds to that league of despots, who, after subduing all other freemen, would certainly attempt to conquer us!"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Leguira, to his correspondent in New York, dated March 26.—"Yesterday, a French man of war brig came into port, despatched by the commandant general of Martinique, by express order of his king, to the government, to assure it that the French nation entertained the most perfect friendship towards Columbia, and that the whole of the reports so generally circulated in England and in the United States relative to this country, are without foundation."

On Tuesday morning, the cornerstone of the Mariner's Church, was laid in Walnut street, Philadelphia, in presence of a numerous assemblage of sailors and citizens. An appropriate address was delivered by the reverend Mr. Eastburn, and a liberal contribution was made by the assembly towards defraying the expenses of erecting the building.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that lieut. W. A. Weaver has been suspended by order of the navy department, in consequence of the questions which have arisen as to the correctness of his conduct, in the case between himself and the owners of the ship America; and that a formal investigation will be instituted on the return of the Franklin to the United States.

No accounting for taste.—John Murray presented himself to the police, demanding to be sent to the penitentiary. He had done nothing to entitle him to that distinction, but he had just been released from the same place, and finding that he could not obtain work, and being unwilling to steal, he desired to be sent back. "Why don't you go to the poor house?" said the magistrate, "because my wife is there," said the man, and I have acquaintance at the penitentiary, and prefer going there. He was adjudged as disorderly, and gratified by a commitment for the term of six months. There is no accounting for taste in these times. N. Y. Nat. Adv.

The Boston Recorder contains a list of duels fought in the United States, or by citizens of the United States, since the commencement of the present century, to the number of a hundred and four, in the greater part of which one of the parties was killed, and in several of them, both were killed.

A writer in the Boston Courier, says that a merchant of that city, has, during the last four years, caused to be manufactured by females of the poorer class, upwards of eighty thousand arnaments, all of which he has exported.

Chesapeake and Delaware canal.—Although little more than a week has elapsed since the work was commenced, there are already between 3 and 400 men actively engaged in excavating the earth. In a few weeks more than double that number will probably be employed.—Nat. Gaz.

Female preacher.—On Sunday last, Miss Susan Sumner, of Cranston, R. I. preached in the north Baptist meeting house in New Bedford. She is represented as a young woman apparently about 24 years of age, and her sermons are spoken of as learned and appropriate.

Joseph Watson has been elected mayor of Philadelphia, vice Robert Wharton, who has resigned, after serving the city in that capacity, at different times, with great ability, for more than twelve years.

Two very fine fresh salmon, (says the Boston Gazette of Saturday week) the first offered for sale this season, were sold in our market this week—one for 27, and the other for 30 dollars.

Lieut. Morris, who arrived at St. Louis, from the Courier Bluff, brings news of the murder of 5 men, (belonging to the trading establishment of Messrs B. Pratt & Co.) by the Yancions, and one of the Columbian Fur Company by the Aumaree Indians.

A destructive fire occurred at St. Johns, N. B. on the 8th ult. About forty buildings were destroyed.

The Rev. Mr. Summerfield has arrived at New York, from England. It is said his health is much improved.

Distressing Fire.—On the evening of Monday last, a fire broke out in New Castle, Del. and destroyed about twenty-two houses.

Accounts state that the Colombian privateers were very numerous and successful on the coast of Cuba.

# FOREIGN.

ALGIERS.—It appears that the Dey of Algiers had not as late as the 25th February, made the whole of the concessions required of him by the British government, in consequence of which the British Admiral continued with his fleet off Algiers and maintained a strict blockade. On the first appearance of this fleet, the Dey had ordered some European captives, who had previously been treated as slaves, to be placed on the footing of prisoners of war. The Dutch squadron at the Balearic Islands, had sailed to commence hostilities against the Algerines as allies of Spain; and it was reported that some vessels belonging to the former, had effected a landing near Malaga, where they made a rich booty, and carried off several of the wealthiest individuals in order to obtain great ransoms. With the naval forces of Great Britain, Holland, and Spain operating against them, the career of these freebooters would speedily be arrested.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid, of the 25th Feb. state, that Ferdinand had dismissed fourteen of his counsellors of state, out of twenty, of which this Board was composed. It is said to be stipulated in the treaty of occupation that 40,000 French troops will remain in the country for 4 years, for which Spain is to pay two millions of francs per month. A convention is also stated to have been concluded between France and Spain, by which the former is to carry on a free trade with Havana for a certain number of years.

GREECE.—It is stated in letters from the Archipelago, contained in the Brussels papers of the 5th March, that the Greeks had made another landing about 26 leagues to the north of Smyrna, where they levied contributions, collected provisions, and then embarked. Being masters of the sea, they had also landed at other points of Asia Minor, seized the richest Turks in Natoli, and compelled them to pay large ransoms. Lord Byron continued at Missolonghi, where the right of citizenship had been conferred on him in full senate.

TURKEY.—The command of the new army of 80,000 men destined for the Morea, is said to have been finally given to Mustapha Pacha.—A Russian Secretary of Legation had been well received at Constantinople; and it is again said that all doubt relating to peace with Persia had vanished; and that the Porte having received official intelligence of the Persian Ambassador's having passed the English frontier on his way to Constantinople, had given order to the Turkish Envoy at Bagdad to start out to meet him.

FRANCE.—Four royalists had been elected deputies in Paris, and the announcement of their election is said to have been received by cries of Vive la Roi, by "our good people of Paris." The wife of Gen. Mina had arrived at Havre from Lisbon, accompanied by her father, and were to proceed direct for London.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Lord Chancellor was expected to resign his seals of office at the end of the present session.—A letter received in London from Lisbon, announced the death of Sepulveda the traitor, supposed by some to have been occasioned by a broken heart, and by others that he died of poison. The question respecting the recognition of South American independence, had been under discussion in the British Parliament; but nothing particular as to the real intentions of government had transpired. Ferdinand, it would seem, had refused to give up his intentions to attempt the reconquest of the revolted colonies. The Society of friends in England have subscribed 7100 pounds sterling to relieve the Greeks.

Letters from Vittoria of March 11, state that very serious disturbances had arisen at Legrono and Ochandiano between the troops and Spanish peasants; the latter having been stimulated to excess by the priests. Several were killed and wounded.

A Sardinian vessel from Leghorn and Algiers, with naval stores, had been detained by a British frigate.—The vessel was given up, and the freight paid. A valuable crown for the Dey was on board the captured vessel.

Advices from Nuremberg to March 19, give favorable accounts of the Greeks. Ismael Pacha had completely defeated Omar Vrione, leaving him complete master of the two banks of the Upper Aepropotemo, where he communicated with the Greek General Longos, who had been sent by Prince Mauro Cordato with reinforcements for Retina, whilst a Greek corps of reserve has been established near Zapandi, upon the road to Prevesa, which Omera had strongly garrisoned in order to prevent the raising of the blockade of Lepanto, which the Turks have much at heart. An Ottoman corps, from Thessaly for Lepanto, had been entirely cut to pieces at Levandia. The negotiations for the surrender of Petres have been broken off by the Turkish garrison, which had provisions for several months.

The French expedition of discovery under Capt. Duperre, put into Otacite in May last. The exhibition had discovered four Islands in the Southern Ocean, not before heard of.

National Debt.—In the course of the Debate on making appropriations for fortifications, Mr. M'Lane of Delaware, stated that there was every prospect of the National Debt being extinguished, by the year 1832. We hope he may prove correct in his calculation, for we are not among those, who consider a national debt as a national blessing.

# THE WHIG

BRIDGETON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1824.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Robert Campbell, of Genoa, to be Consul of the United States at that place.  
Richard L. Thompson of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Canton.  
Joseph Ridgeway, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at the Island of St. Croix.  
John M. Macpherson, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Maracaibo, in the Republic of Columbia.  
Charles Savage, of Kentucky, to be Consul of the United States at Guatemala.  
George W. Slocum, of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to be Consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres.

By the arrival at Havana of the American brig Columbia, in 14 days from Alvarado, information had been received of the re-commencement of hostilities between the town of Vera Cruz and the Castle of St. John de Ulloa.

Mrs Ann Carson, a woman whose history and character are well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, died yesterday morning in the Walnut street prison, of typhus fever.—Am. Sent. April 27.

Capt. Burrill, from St. Domingo city, says that in the latter part of February, a plot was discovered among the Spanish inhabitants to revolt against the government, and declare that part of the island independent. A number of the conspirators were arrested. Four of them were executed on the 12th of March, and twelve others were sentenced to imprisonment for a period of from two to five years.—Merc. Adv.

At a meeting of the acting canal commissioners, on the 12th ult. the hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer was appointed president of the board. Albany paper.

The Philadelphia papers state, that a large lot of ground, at the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, has been purchased for the purpose of erecting a splendid cathedral, for the use of the Roman Catholic congregation that now worship at St. Joseph's church. The purchase money is 39,600 dollars.

Legislators.—It is estimated that the United States contain 4024 legislators;—the standing army consists of but 6000 men.

Accident.—Miss Sarah Coffin in descending the stairs in her mother's residence, in Sixth street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia, on Monday evening last, accidentally fell over the bannisters and was instantaneously killed. She was in her 24th year.

### From late English Papers.

A boy named George Aspull, only eight years of age, had displayed so remarkable a talent for music, that he has been introduced to his majesty, and had the honor of displaying his precocious powers before a splendid court. This child, it is predicted, may become an English Mozart. He already plays any piece at sight, has an extraordinary musical memory, and composes extemporarily, with taste.

On Tuesday week a number of persons attended at the parish church of Lancaster, to witness the novel sight of a female doing penance. The individual was Hannah Clough, a prisoner confined in the goal for debt, from the Ecclesiastical Court of Chester. In consequence of this recantation she is set at liberty; otherwise she would have been confined for life.

Number of Brewers in England and Scotland, 1990.—Quantity of strong beer brewed, 4,265,871 barrels; small beer brewed in Britain, 1,290,275 barrels. The quantity of beer brewed in Britain it is said would float all the British vessels of war now in commission.

Author Burns, an Irish labourer, has been left a million of dollars by an uncle, a merchant, who died in Calcutta.

James Murray, fishing in the Clyde, caught a very large codfish, weighing 17 lbs. 4 oz. in the gut of which he found a gold watch, bearing the inscription, on a paper in the case of it, "Hugh Davies of Wexham;" there was a chain and a seal attached to the watch.

Partsmonth March 6—The Hecla and Fury, under the orders of Capt. Parry, for a northern voyage of discovery, are about to be fitted with propelling wheels, to be worked either with a capstan or winches. They will leave Depford on their interesting voyage, about the first of May.

On the 30th March, four children of Mr Lambth, of the town of Sparta, while searching for horse-radish, found a small piece of wild parsnip root, of which they ate very sparingly. They were immediately seized with alarming symptoms of poison—three of them were relieved by powerful emetics; but the fourth, a boy about 13, died in less than four hours after eating the poisonous root.

The city inspectors of New York reports 105 deaths in that city, during the week ending on Saturday last, 19 of which were by small pox.

We have to notice a circumstance, which is as novel as it is beneficial to the port of Amboy—and that is, that at present, there are two China ships at that port, one unloading and the other loading, viz. the American and London trader.

The navigation of Lake Erie was interrupted by ice as late the 20th inst.

### MARRIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Smalley, Mr. BRAZILLA AYRES, 19<sup>th</sup> Miss MARY SEELY, all of this place.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. John Davis, Mr. JOHN WEBER, to Miss SUSAN SWINNEY, both of Stoe Creek.

On the evening of the same day, by the Rev. Henry Smalley, Mr. ADRIAN CLINN, of Downe township, to Mrs. LACHEL PARVIN, of this town.

On the 21st by the same, Mr. ASA SMITH, of Stoe Creek, to Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS, of Hopewell.

### Missionary and Bible Society.

A Semi-annual Meeting of the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary and Bible Society of the County of Cumberland, will be held in the meeting house at Shloh on first-day 9th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEVI B. DAVIS, Sec'y.  
April 30 1742

### CEDARVILLE FACTORY

The Cedarville Factory having undergone necessary repairs, is now ready to resume its operations.

The Carding, and spinning of wool, dressing cloth, and all orders connected with the manufacture of woollen goods will receive prompt attention; also, country weaving, for which, cotton warps will be supplied to those who desire it.

The Subscriber has for sale, or barter for wool or country produce, a considerable stock of woollen cloths of various descriptions.

EPH. B. YEMAN.  
Cedarville May 1st 1824 175 if

### FOR SALE.

A FARM situate in the township of Deerfield about two and a half miles from Bridgeton containing

### 100 ACERS,

70 of which are arable, and 30 Woodland. Late the property of Ephraim Loomis deceased.—The improvements on the Farm one a two story

HOUSE, and Kitchen, Barn, and out Houses, a good Apple Orchard, &c.

Any person wishing to view the property will please to call on Davis Brooks on the premises, or Jonathan Smith, near the property, or the subscriber, in Fairfield.

JAMES B. PARVIN, Exec'r.  
N. B. Payments will be made easy.  
May 1 175 3m

Mrs. Sarah Filhian,  
Milliner & Mantua Maker;  
Two doors from Messrs Potters and Woodruff in

### BRIDGETON,

Returns thanks to her Customers and friends for the encouragement received and solicits a continuance of Public Patronage.

She intends keeping on hand an assortment of

### FANCY GOODS,

Assorted Leghorns and Straw Bonnets;

Together with every necessary article in her line of business. Orders attended to at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices for Cash or Country Produce.

May 1 175 if

### Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of Eli Stratton, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Thursday the 20th day of May next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court-House in Bridgeton, to be sold by

TIMOTHY ELMER, former Sheriff.  
April 20. 175

### French Burr Blocks, AND BURR MILL STONES.

The subscriber has just received from Havre, a large assortment of superior Blocks, which he offers for sale at No. 6, South Alley, or at the old Manufactory, in Old Fourth, between Vine and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, where he continues to have made by experienced workmen, BURR MILL STONES of all dimensions, which he warrants to be of the first quality and to answer the purposes for which they may be designed.

Jonathan K. Hassinger.  
Philadelphia, 28th April 1824 175 qd

### Pennington's Treatise.

Now about to issue from the press in Newark, N. J.

A revised and improved edition of PENNINGTON'S TREATISE on the Courts for the Trial of Small Causes held by Justices of the Peace, in the State of New Jersey; containing useful information for Justices, Officers, and Suitors of the Court.—It is now about 18 years since the former edition of this valuable work was first given to the public, and it is therefore unnecessary to speak of its well established merits in this place. Since the first edition has been published, the Small Cause act has undergone so many alterations and revisions, as to render that edition an imperfect and unsafe guide in many important particulars. A revision of this work was therefore necessary; and many important and valuable alterations and improvements have been made in the present edition.

The subscription price of the work is \$1 50. Subscriptions received at this office.—May 1.

JERSEY CITY, 24th March, 1824.

### NEW-JERSEY QUEEN'S COLLEGE LITERATURE LOTTERY, THIRD CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Will be drawn on the 19th of May, and finished in a few minutes.  
50 Numbers—7 Ballots to be drawn.

### SELLING SCHEME.

1	Prize of \$10,000	is	10,000
1	of 5,000	is	5,000
4	of 1,000	is	4,000
7	of 500	is	3,500
21	of 100	is	2,100
1	of 80	is	80
86	of 50	is	4,300
817	of 8	is	6,535
6341	of 4	is	2,534

7259 Prizes, \$38,800  
1234 Blanks,

19600 Tickets, at \$3, \$58,800

In this Scheme with 7 drawn ballots, there will be 35 Prizes with 3 Nos. on them—903 Prizes with 2 Nos. on them—and 6321 Prizes with 1 No. on them. Those Tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them being Blanks.

To determine the fate of the 19,600 Tickets, the 50 numbers will severally be placed in a Wheel, on the day of drawing, and seven of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2nd, and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to \$10,000,—that having on it the 3d, 4th, and 5th, will be entitled to \$5,000—those having on them the 2nd, and 4th, and 6th, 5th, 6th, and 7th,—1st, 2nd, and 4th,—3d, 5th, & 7th, will each be entitled to \$1,000—those having on them the 1st, 2nd, and 5th—1st, 3d, and 7th,—1st 6th, and 7th,—2nd, 3d, & 4th,—2nd, 3d, and 6th—2nd 5th, and 6th, and the 3d, 4th, and 7th, will each be entitled to \$500—those having on it the 4th, 6th & 7th, will be entitled to \$30. All others (being 21 Tickets,) having three of the drawn numbers on them, will be entitled to \$100 each,—those having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those the 2nd, and 3d, and 6th, and 7th, will be entitled to Prizes of \$50 each,—all others (being 871 Tickets,) having any two of the drawn numbers on them will each be entitled to \$8. And all those having on them one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to \$4. No ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior Prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject as usual to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

J. B. YATES, Managers.  
A. MINTYRE, }  
P. S. Orders, inclosing the Cash, (Post Paid,) will be promptly attended to.

A considerable portion of this Lottery is put up in parcels of 17 Tickets, embracing all the Combination numbers from 1 to 50, which parcels are warranted to draw at least 25 dollars, less the deduction of 15 per cent, with so many chances for the Capital prizes. Plates and quarters put up in the same manner.

On the 29th, Tickets will advance to March 30, 1824. 173 1m

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

### Sale of Real Estate.

To be sold at

### PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Thursday the 10th day of June next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day, at the Inn of John Ogden, jun. at Port Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, the following described real estate, viz.

1. A Plantation, situate on Maurice River, containing about 168 Acres, 40 acres thereof good Banked Meadow, the remainder arable and Wood Land.
2. A tract of land adjoining the above mentioned farm containing about 150 Acres of Soil and Young Timber.
3. A tract of 14 Acres of Timber and Cripple, situate on Menantico creek, near the new bridge.
4. A tract of back land, containing 57 acres, called Canute's Branch.

ALSO,

To be Sold

On Monday the 14th day of June next,

Between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock of said day, at the Inn of Lavy Foster, esq. at the Court-House, in the county of Cape May, the following described real estate, viz:

1. A Plantation containing about 500 ACRES of arable and Wood Land, handsomely situated on the main Sea Shore road.
2. A tract of Wood Land, containing about 550 ACRES adjoining the above mentioned Farm.
3. A small Farm, containing about 160 acres of arable and Wood land, called the Shaw place.
4. Two-thirds of one-third of the 1st. and called the Seven Mile Beach.
5. An undivided right in the cedar swamp, called Robin's Branch.
6. A tract of cedar swamp, and upland timber, called Culveran Branch, containing about 30 acres.
7. Six acres of handsome growing cedar swamp, at the place called the 36 Acre Tract.
8. An undivided right in a lot of land, lying at Goshen; together with all the real estate of William Leaming, in the county of Cape May.

ALSO.

To be Sold

On Friday the 18th day of June next,

At the Inn of Jacob Herbert, in Trenton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day, a two story Brick House and Lot, Handsomely situated on Bridge Street in Bloomsbury, Burlington county.

The above described property is the real estate of William Leaming, the greater part of which will be sold subject to incumbrances.

Conditions made known on the day of sale, by

JOHN HANCE, Assignee.

April 10th 172 1s  
The Trenton True American will please publish the above Advertisement until the day of sale and forward his bill for payment to the editor of the Whig.

### Notice is hereby given.

That on the 17th day of April, 1824, JONATHAN CRANDAL, 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 23, 1820: the creditors of said Jonathan Crandal 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 Jonathan Crandal, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber without delay.

AMOS C. MOORE, Assignee.  
April 24. 174 5r

### FOR SALE,

### 360 Acres of Woodland.

Situate in the township of Downe in the county of Combe land, 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 Elmer, esq. at Bridgeton, or to the subscriber at Dennis' Creek.  
April 24, 1824. 174 2m

### STACKHOUSE'S

### Complete Body of Divinity,

PROPOSALS,

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

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

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

THE BODY OF DIVINITY which is now proposed to be published, was originally compiled for the Episcopal Church of England. It first emanated from the Press in the early part of the eighteenth century. Since then, it has stood its ground and sustained a reputation beyond which cotemporary writers never did, and subsequent writers never have been able to pass. Several editions of it have been circulated in Great Britain, but it has never yet been published in the United States. Various compilations of systematic Theology have been repeatedly committed to the American Press, each of which has been adapted to the standard of faith of the respective denominations for whom it was published.—This work is professedly written on the *Armenian Scheme*; but notwithstanding this, its high character has caused it to be an object of anxious inquiry by every class of christians. It has heretofore been in the hands of few in the United States except Divines, and for these it is generally been imported by order, and at great expense. The reason why it has never been re-printed in the United States is obvious. In matters of faith, monopolies have been sought with no less avidity, (perhaps not improperly,) than in the mart of the merchant; and those denominations of christians whose pretensions have not been supported by a widely extended and numerous fraternity have been compelled to coalesce, and reciprocally favours in the book-market, in order to obtain from the publishers of books through-out our country that kind of spiritual nutriment which would enable them to grow up in the faith and opinions which they delighted to cherish as the foundation of their future hopes.—Where this advantage was not presented the student in divinity was compelled to wade through *Tomes* of ancient authors in the dead languages to satisfy his inquiries; or to collect those systems of opinions which are laid down by theologians—as founded on, or deduced from the sacred records—from an endless variety of writers, many of whose sentiments they viewed both as absurd and inconsistent.

The design of the publisher in offering an edition of *Stackhouse's Body of Speculative and Practical Divinity* to the public is two-fold; namely, for their good and his own. While he wishes to supply a demand for it which seems now to be particularly called for, he is desirous to obtain a subscription which will defray the expense, and compensate him for his labour. More than this is not expected—any other reason than this would not be the truth, and he hopes the public will appreciate his candour in this avowal. He believes the work eminently calculated to do good. Truth, and whatever tends to elucidate and confirm it, are, in the present age, objects of research and inquiry.—In this work, all the leading doctrines of the Holy Scriptures are amply discussed and explained.—To the pious layman it will supercede the necessity of a great variety of works on divinity which he may be desirous to possess, but which he may not have the means to procure. By purchasing this work true economy may be consulted, as the necessity of procuring many fugitive works which obtrude themselves on the public will be obviated. There are a number of respectable and pious classes of christians and christian ministers throughout our country, who will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity now offered to obtain it upon reasonable terms by encouraging an American edition. Of the Author's style he will only say, that it is plain, but nervous, bold and eloquent.—The work in general evinces the profound scholar and the pious christian—but he does not wish to incur the charge of exaggerated commendation; such an imputation, he presumes, will not be offered by those who have read the work with impartial attention, and from those who have not given it a perusal it would be premature.

### CONDITIONS.

This work will be put to Press as soon as the subscription will defray the expenses of the edition.

It will be printed in the best manner, with new type, and on superfine wove paper, extra medium size.

It will be published in three volumes, octavo, each averaging 550 pages; or in monthly numbers of about 138 pages each.

The price will be seven dollars and fifty cents, in boards, or in numbers, the latter covered in the usual manner of periodical works; and eight dollars, handsomely bound and lettered. [This is half the European price, and it is in a more portable size.]

Those who obtain eight subscribers, and become responsible, shall have a copy gratis, which copy shall be delivered in the same form as those ordered, or made equivalent thereto—and in proportion for a greater or less number.

All payments to be made when the work is delivered, whether in volumes or numbers—and all communications to be post-paid.

Agents to receive the work and deliver it to subscribers will be appointed in the principal cities and towns throughout the Union, the names of whom will be made public.

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

### Adjournment.

The land of John O. Harrow, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 18th day of May next, at the hotel of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
April 20—24. 174

### Adjournment.

The lands of Daniel Blissard, that was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the eleventh day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.  
March 16. 169

### Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of Samuel Jenkins, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Tuesday the 4th day of May 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.  
April 6. 173

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of ALEXANDER BOWIE, late of Bridgeton, deceased, on bond, note, book account or otherwise, are particularly requested to make payment before June court, as the subscribers shall make a final settlement of the estate at that time. Attention to this request will save cost.

LEWIS PAULIN  
and Ann his wife, late Ann Bowie,  
Administratrix,  
and DAVID LUPFON, Adm'r.  
April 24. 174 t. j. c.

### DAVID CLARK, Book Binder & Paper Ruler,

Over-No. 171, Market street.

All kinds of binding executed in the neatest manner. Blank books handsomely and strongly bound. All kinds of account books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style. Orders from any part of the United States will be thankfully received and promptly attended to at the above place, or at No. 110, North Fourth-street. Old books re-bound: also Books, Stationary, &c. for sale.  
Philadelphia, April 2. 171 y

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

### PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the Premises on Monday the twentieth day of June next at 2 o'clock P. M. a Lot of SALT MARSH, in the township of Fairfield in Sayres' neck adjoining marsh of Curtis Trechard and others containing about twenty acres more or less, late the property of Jonathan Elmer, dec. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the remaining charges and expenses arising for the maintenance and education of Patwela, Hannah, Theodore, and Ruth Elmer.

Conditions made known at the time of sale by

Samuel Westcott,  
Guardian.  
April 24 174 3t

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM TOMLIN, deceased, late of Cape May, on notes, vendue account, or otherwise are requested to make immediate payment and save cost. Also, all those having demands against said estate are requested to present them, duly attested, to

ALMARIN TOMLIN,  
JAMES L. SMITH,  
Administrators.  
April 16—17. 173 3t

DOCTOR W. S. BOWEN, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Bridgeton, and its vicinity.

Office, in the stone building adjacent to his father's residence.  
April 17. 173 8t

### NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of POTTERS & WOODRUFF, are hereby requested to pay the same immediately to the surviving partners.

J. B. & R. B. POTTER.  
April 17. 173

### SHINGLES.

30,000 Three feet Shingles for Sale by

C & J. E. Sheppard.  
Greencwich, 4mo. 9th 1824

Likewise a few pounds of Manglewortzel Seed 172 6 q

### Common & Judgment Bonds,

Executions, Summons,  
Attorneys' Blanks, &c.  
For Sale at this office.

