# J. CLARKE & Co.

CONDITIONS.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published every Monday morning, at Two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance.-An additional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid within the year.

rile ?Vir:~will he forwarded by Stage of Mait, as directed by Subscribers, they paying the expense of carriage.

So Subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify decontinuance at the expiration of the time will be considered os a new engagement, ant the paper forwarded accordingly.

Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one squareand continued weekly for twenty-five cents.

Larger advertisements at the same rate.

## POETRY

BY MELINDA.

Description of a young woman, supposed to have died broken hearted. He seem'd to love her, and her youthful cheek,

Wore for a while, the transient bloom of joy:

And her heart throbb'd with hopes she could not speak,

New to delight and new to ecstacy. He won that heart, in its simplicity, All undisguis'd in its young teilderness:

And smiling saw that he, and only he, find power at once, to wound it, or to

She gave to him lier innocent affection, And the warm feelings of her guileless bi east,

And from the storms of life she sought pro tection

In his dear LOVE, her home of earthly rest.

In this sweet trust her opening days were blest

And joyously she hail'd her coming years For well she knew, that even if ilistrest, There would be one kind hand to dry her

He ieft her-and in trouble she awoke, From her young dream of bliss, but mur mur'd not

Over her silent sufferings, nor spoke, To any one upon her cruel lot.

You would have deem'd, that he had been

forgot, Or thought her bosom callous to the

stroke;

But in her check there was one hectic spot. "Twas littie - bot it told her heart was BHOKE.

And deeper and more deep, the painful flush Daily became; yet nil distreas seem 'do'er, Save when the life-blood gave a sudden

rush, Then trembling into silence as before. At once too proud, too humble, to deplore, She bow'd her head in quietness, she knew

Her blighted prospects could revive no more Yet was she calm, for she had heaven in

She lov'd, and she forgave him --- and in dying,

She ask'd a blessing on his future years And so she went to sleep; meekely relying Upon that power, which shall efface al tears

Iier simple turf tlie young spring flowere wears.

And the pale primrose grows upon hi tonib:

And when the storm its simple blossom tears It bows its head-an emblem of her doom

Miscellaneous Selections.

#### From the New York Corn. Advertiser, Recollections of the Bar.

I believe there is no theatre on which the incidents of life appear attended with deeper interest, or assume a more varied character, than at the bar of a court of justice. And it is to be regretted that lawyers, a class of men whose fame was as extensive as New highly distinguished for their literary England, possessed an unbounded in attainments have so seldom attempted fluence over the souls and bodies of his a description of the affecting scenes of flock; and in the true manner of the which they are continually called to be times, made bis "drum ecclesiastic" spectators.

A gentleman of the profession in one of the New England Colonies, as they then were, who died at an advanced age, before the commencement of He, of course, was among the first in the revolution, and had been very emi-nent in his time, for the amusement of him no allegiance; and the sacred the revolution, and had been very emihis latter dags, made a small collection desk, in more than one instance, of such memorabilia from recollection, thundered its invective against the mopart of which is now extant in his fami-

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY knowledge, and attained high honors; but was most remarkable for his freedom from the prejudices, political and religious, which marked that age. One sketch taken from his notes, I have subjoined. It was the case of a young man whom he assisted to defend soon after his admission to the bar, and whose lite seems to have made an indelible impression on his memory

About the close of the seventh cen tury, when Puritanisin in New Eng land, through its storn features were beginning to be somewhat relaxed in the younger part of the community, still its cold and withering influence on the minds of the aged, and particularly of the magistrates and the pillars of the church—there came from the mother country, a lady, with an only son; a lad of about seventeen years of age, to reside in a small village in one of the eastern colonies. Though she was but little turned of forty, the effects of age had been anticipated by the quicker hand of care—a more malignant enemy, which had left her barely sufficient vestiges of her former self, to show that she had once been beautiful. She graceful and dignified; but reserved and haughty as the angels that rebelled and fell; even towards those among whoin some necessity, (it could hardly be imagined choice,) had placd her. Evidently rich, she made no display of style; antl what was truly extraordinary, the lynx eyed curiosity of her neighbors was unable to the very last to discover where or in what funds her abundant wealth was vested. Of her religious sentiments, a thing then all-important to other people, lit lle nioi e was known. She openly reviled and ridiculed the Presbyterians and was tho't to be by no means par tial to any protestant denomination, though numinally of the Church of Eng-Shenever mingled with the so ciety of the place. Her employment could not be conjectured; yet it seem ed to the Puricans a mysterious one, as a light was visible from her chamber windows sometimes during the whole right, arid the superstition of the old women watching the sick and at length of the young men as they returned from certain customary expeditions on a Sabhath evening, ascribed to it a kind of unhallowed radiance. What could she be doing at these murky hours?+ Surely it could be no christian business. What could be the meaning of her repeating, as she was known to d~)ìn the secreey of her chamber, an apparent spell in a strange tongue, over a little cross of gold? Aild who was she who thus continually outraged the leelings of the Punitans? She appeared to be a widow; but some piously lamented that there was reason to believe she was still a wife ; while a few of lier own sex, judging perhaps of the possibility of someth frailty by their own internal workings, darkly insinuated that she was neither the one thing nor tire other. By these means there was gradually extended to a consider-

this world and the other. Her son, soon after their arrival was sent to a literary institution, now de servedly celebrated; but then unable to lend him a much longer line than that with which he had already fathom. ed the depths of learning. It might have been supposed that the beauty of his person, the frankness of his expression, acid the ease, grace, and gaiety of his manners, would conciliate for him tne good will of the fathers of the col lege : but it proved directly the reverse, Perhaps he presumed too much upon these advantages; and was too con: scions of his superiority over his associates. Pet haps he treated with contumely the very primates of religion & learning, and bearded the lion in liis den. In less than a year he was expelled. On his return to his mother's roofdisgraced in the opinion of all except one, he received the same measure of christain charity which had been meted to her; and with the same indif-

able distance a violent prejudice a

gainst her, as one of suspicious charac-

fer and dealings, both with respect to

When all men were thus uniting in their reprobation of this unholy family. it was hardly ;to be expected that the Parson of the parish," would throw the lightest stone. That saintly man, the instrriment of proclamation to the world, riot merely every sin, but every trifling aberration from the rules of what was then considered decorum.-

That person was the daughter of the reverend divine. She had never seen him until some months after his return from college, and in the mean time was witnessing every species of valoquy thrown upon his character, withuut ever hearing a syllable in his favor. Her companions brought her daily new accounts of his irregularities. At one time he had knocked down, far a trifling insult, the son of that important personage, the justice of the peace. At another time, with still greater rashness, he had challenged to single com. bat a midshipman of the navy. "True,:' said the young ladies who had happened in his way, dressed in their pretti-est smiles, and had been passed unnoa handsome face—but then he is so proud." These things were proud." These things were repeated so often to the maiden, that he became the constant subject of her thoughts.— She began to doubt that the young man was q ite so bad as it was represented. She knew that liis mother was not; for a slight acquaintance with tier whicli had been broken out by the father, had made an impression which was to have been expected from so accomplished a woman, on the mind of a young and artless girl. At length she could not believe that he was bad at Perhaps this opinion was only the overflowing of that spring of purity, which existed in her own bosom; yet it inay have originated in a niore suspiclous cause. Certain it is, that she was just at that period of iife when romance enters most deeply into the composition of a maiden's sentiments -when her heart is most susceptible to the impression of chivalrous loveand her fancy most inclined to transform any young man who may cross her path, with a bright eye and a graceful air, high-spirited, antl haughty withall, into a preux chevalier. All I could say is, that her reveries ran quire too much upon this dissipated boy; ah, far more than was prudent or properfor a girl io her situation. At last, by accident, they met. By accident? No —late had dscreed it—the same unaccountable destiny which crops the Bower of the desert in its bud had brought thein together, thus young, and beauti-

ful, and sinless, to suffer the martyrdom of passion. \* \* \* \* Woman has been the same in every. age, from tire days of aricient frailty, to the present hour—as liable to love as liable to have lier love wrought up to phrenzy by opposition - and as liable \*\*\*\* There was rash. no living being to whom sile could com: municate her feelings. There was nu place where they could meet in safety; tor the fear of her father, was a sword that bung suspended as it were by a single hair over their momentary feast of love. It was impossible that this state of things should continue; and tlir unhappy maiden consented, hesitating, trembling and with tears in her eyes, to admit her lover to her own chamber. This was an impropriety by no means uncommon among the faildamsels of that time; but from which lier delicacy would have shrunk with abhorrence, could she have seen the object of her affection in an open and honorable manner. She consented.

In the midst of their draam of bliss; their total unconsiousness of every thing, save there own existence, the door ofher chamber was opened by her father. The imprudent girl sprang up. There is in the breast of every true woman, an instinctive anxiety to preserve her character, as powerful per. haps, as the instinct of self preservation. - She felt it: it was all she felt. -Senseless with affright, she shrieked help \*\* \* the word which comes uppermost on woman's lips in a moment of terror, antl rushed past her father to another chamber.—There she was found the next morning, pale, fevered, and of wavering intellect. **She** said little, and made no enquiries; the soothing atteotion of her friends was unheeded maay times was it told her that the villain who had perpetrated the deed, had been discovered and was in jail—she heard not the story.—In an interval of her tits of estrangement it was repeated to her-when siie screamed aloud, and covering her face with her hands, threw herself on the couch and wept long and profusely, as her friends said, for iov. - It was true. her lover had been apprehended immediately, and was awaiting his trial-Soon the session of the court commen ced, and the trial come on in a church, as is still common in New England in capital cases. The jury was impan-nelled, and the prisoner by direction of

these rank feelitigs had no share. | the clearness of the proof, the witness the ignomineous punishment of the law. being the Rev.—, and liis meek, interesting and uncontaminated daugh-They were not yet come, were murnently expected. A short si-lence ensued, which was interrupted by the entrance of a well dressed lady, whose face wasshaded with a veil. She was advancing directly to the prisoner, when the Judge informed lier, that the trial was of such a nature that no woman could be permitted to be present. Think not, said the woman, throwing back her veil—thick not to witch," " tlie witch" was heard in every part of the house. By the Judge's order, the sheriff was about to seize the woman, when her son sprang from his seat, and would liave levelled the officer with the floor; but his mother interposed. Go back, my son, she said, and abide the trial; I see the hard of Heaven is on me; I must en dure. She then walked back to the vestibule, and sitting down in a chair calmly awaited the event. It was the calmness of one, excepting a terrible infliction of providence which he is so conscious of having deserved, that he does not ever try tu avert it.

By this time the witnesses bad come.

As the old man led, or rather carried

up the aisle, the form of his weeping daughter, the noise of the tumult was hushed as by the presence of a divinity. Oh, she was so sweet, so lovely so beautiful, even in this sudden withering of iier bloom, that every eye was filled, and every **bosom** swelled tumul-tuously at the villain who had dared to violate that shrine of purity. stole fire troin Heaven, committed not a greater sacrilege. They had pro. ceeded to the upper part of the aisle, where the court was seated; when she sobbed loud enough to be heard in the dead silence through the house. "Oh father, I cannot - I cannot:" and would have torn herself away, but was held and led struggling to the seat .-The oath was administered, and she was told to look at the prisoner at the bar, and sag what she knew of the crime of which he was accused. The big tears roiled down her cheeks, but she raised not her eyes. The judge remarked to her, that he knew the delicacy of her situation, and respected her feelings, but that her testimony was of tile highest importance, and a gain directed her to proceed. Still she was silent. Here the magistrate informed her with some harshness, that the law was no respecter of persons, and must he obeyed. She raised her full eyes and met the intense gaze of the prisoner. "Oh God," she cried, bursting into an agony of tears, "I must not;" and swooned away. first person at her side was the prisoner; he raised her up and delivered her to her father; then returning to his seat, he leaned over and whispered something to his counsel. They look. ed at him with astonishment. Are you mad? said one; no, said he, nor shall they drive her mad. He rose and ha. stily said, take her—take her away, I plead guilty to the charge. With the rash disregard to consequences peculiar to youth and lave, he repented, spare the maiden aud take her away plead guilty tu the charge. The young woman at this moment, restored to sense, rose, and with a firm tune & a wild look which had something supernatural about them, said, loudly, "he is not guilty, on my oath." She is bewitched, whispered some one, and at once air hundred tongues echoed the idea. Take her away, cried the judge, it is clear. — He shall go with me, said the damsel, for I alone was to blame. So much, said her Father, comes of the magistrate's permitting that woman of sin, that child of Satan to practise her infernal arts, The judge again corn. manded her to be taken away, and her father with the assistance of some of the by standers, succeeded in convey ing her, weeping from the house. The multitude had now leisure to observe the mother of the prisoner. She was sitting still without the door, in tho: deep and inscrutible mood which invariably follows the overflowing of passion in a noble mind. The eye of the judge fell upon her; and instead of being moved by the majesty of her grief, he ordered her to be taken into custo-dy for a witch. She shrunk not, and the mandate was obeyed. He then proceeded to condemn the prisoner to \*The cry of "witch," "witch," is not at

all improbable, nor does it take sway the credit of the story, considering the period at which it is said to have occurred. We have examined the authentic documents connected with sundry trials For witchcraft, which hunting clown those who would pay this for the amusement of hunting clown those who would pay this first the first first first the first first for the amusement of hunting clown those who would pay this councel, pleading not guilty to the charge. The prosecuting Attorney, the proposed it is invective against the mother and son. -Unfortunately there was a man of extensive legal the parish, who in the parish of the counced, and the prisoner by direction of ed with sundry trials for witherants for witherant, which his councel, pleading not guilty to the charge. The prosecuting Attorney, briefly stated the atrocious nature of the crime of which the young man was accused; the suspicious character hath of himself and his mother, and finally, was almost universal.—Editors. Com. Adv.

The counsel urged Indeed, that the vey witness of the prosecution who alone could be supposed to know, had acquitted him of the charge. The judge replied that the appearance and lestimony of the maiden so far from being in favor of the prisoner, aggravated his criminality. Not content, he said, with ruining her for this world, they had plotted her destruction in the next. But he thanked God that the sword of justice in his hand, was not held in vain; and be haped that the drive me away. I am mother of the prayers of the righteous would-avail young man you would murder. "The much; even to the disenthralment of the young woman from !be bonds of the adversary. The remainder of the fate is short. The unfortunate young man The remainder of the fate expiated his supposed offence. still more miserable object of his virtuous passion, lived indeed many pears; but as those live, whose mortal part alone remains on the earth; her spirit was in the tomb, The mother would have suffered without, mercy, and without much trial; but certain papers which were found by the officer, who was sent to examine her house while she was in jail after the death of her son, induced the magistrates to set her hastily at liberty. She soon left the province. What the contents of those papers were was never ascertained: but it was whispered that they proved the lady to be a woman of high rank at the English court, and her son to have been nearly related to that licentious monarch, Charles the Second.

> From the Evangelical Monitor. Awful Profaneness and Temerity.

In the Spring of 1820, when the ice in Lake Champlain had so far failed as to render it exceedingly dangerous to venture upon it, and there was daily expectation that it would be cleared away, as it commonly is, by a heavy wind, a gentleman on the New York side being desirous of sending to the opposite shore, offered the trifling pittance of a few shillings to any one who would run the hazard of going over that day.

The bystanders were somewhat surprised, though the cold during the night had strengthened the ice a little, to see a rnan by the name of P, step forward, and with a bravado spirit declare, that he would not only go, but return upon the ice. He accordingly set off and crossed over in the morning without any serious inconvenience.-His errand carried him three or four miles from the place where it is customary to cross over the lake.

When he returned to the shore it was near night; the day had been warm and the wind had begun to blow strong-ly from the south. Some men were at work at the very margin of the lake, to whom he signified his intention to go over; they told him it was unsafe; but he seemed to regard % out. They then warned him, and told him if he should meet with any difficulty it would not be in the power of any one to help him, as for them, they vould not risk their lives to try. He then declared with a dreadful oath, that he "would go over, or go to hell!" It was near sun-set, and he was scarcely half way across, when the ice hetween him and either shore was evidently in motion, and the large body on which he was. and most exposed to the wind in the middle of the lake, was drifting along and must soon he dashed to pieces, or melt and disuppear. ..

In this situatiuti, the man that set at nought the counsel of his fellows, and virtually 'renounced the expectation of their assistance, while in the very act of imprecating the vengeance of hear ven, now raised the cry of distress. For more than an hour his voice was borne to the shore from which he set, out, the wind being in the direction to carry it that way; and though at she distance of between two and three miles, the cry was exceedingly strong, piteous and urgent. He was seen to run hither and thither, frequently altering his course, perhaps in the dist traction of despair, or to keep himself upon the larger pieces of ice, which was now evidently breaking up all about him. He had gone far out of a direct course, with the expectation of probably finding stronger ice, and was more than a mile from the shore to which he was tending, when the people on that side, where the ice being shielded from the wind was not yet broken up, got out a small skiff and pushed it before them on the ice, if pessible to afford him relief. They came so near as to speak tohim and receive answers. But darkness coming on, they feared-to push off their skifffrom the ice into the water, where the wind was blow-ing violently, and every cake of ice might dash them to pieces. The poor profane wretch begged most pressingly, for no doubt he saw that death was befure him, and the gates of hell. But the men with the skiff made for the shore to save themselves. Fires were kindled along the margin of the lake to direct him should he be brought again to the sound ice, by the merciful provi dence of Him who directs the wind: and the waves. But soon his voice died away, his cries ceased, and no doubt he sunk in deep waters, to be no more.

Such an instance of useless temerity seldom occurs, and ought to he noticed as a warning to those who dare to inprecate the vengeance of God, who is "angry with the wicked every day." and "will not hold him guilfless that taketh his name in vain." To be profane at any time, or in any situation madness and infatuation.

before parted with his wife in a quar- assailed the reputation of an itidividual rel, and had loitered about the taverns and injured the feelings of his family, in the village, whence he set out on the fatal expedition, in a state of idleness and dissipation during a number of weeks. This doubtless prepared him tunately too frequently occurs, that men are inure disposed instantly to for the desperate act which ended his mad career. He died as the fool dieth. Let every one remember not only that fools, but "the companion of fools, shall be destroyed."

#### . APHORISMS

For young unmarried Ladies. If you have blue eyes you need not

If you have black eyes you need not

If you have pretty feet, there is n necessity to wear short frocks.

If you have good teeth do not laugh.
If you have had ones do not laugh
less than the occasion may justify. If you have pretty hands and arms there can be no objection to your play

ing on the lute, if you play well. If you are disposed to be clumsy

work tapestry. If you have a bad voice, rather speak in a low tone.

If you have the finest voice in the world, never speak in a high, one.

If you dance well, dance but seldom If you dance ill, never dance at all. If you sing well, make no previous

If you sing indifferently, hesitate nut a moment when you are askedfor few people are judges of singing but every one is sensible of a desire to

If in conversation you think a person wrong, rather hint a difference of opinion than offer a contradiction.

**Ifyou** discove'r a person to he tell ing an absolute falsehood, unless it is particularly injurious, let it pass in si-lence; for it is not worth your while to make any one your enemy, by prov

ing him or her a liar. Never touch the sore place in any one's character; for he assured, who ever you are, that sou have a sore place in your own. and 3 young woman is a flower that is blasted in a moment.

It is always in your power tu make a friend by smiles - what a folly then to make enemies by frowns.

When you are forced to blame, ap

pear at least to do it with reluctance. Make it a rule to please all, and never appear insensible to any desire of pleasing or obeying you, however awkwardly it may be executed.

If you are disposed to be pettish or insolent, it is better to exercise your ill-humors on your dog or cat, or fille de chambre, than your friends. If you would preserve beauty, rise

If you would preserve esteem, he

If you would obtain power, he con , descending.

If you would live happy, endeavor to promote the happiness of others.

# **PROPOSALS**

To publish by subscription The Third Annual Lecture,

Founded by Doct. Jonathan Elmer, Which was delivered in November, 1820, in the Churches of Bridgeton and Greenwich-in which it is clearly proved, that the doctrine of Par ticular Redemption is taught in the Scriptures, and that it is the doctrine of the Confession of Faith and Catechisms of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

By the Rev. Jonathan Freeman. PRICE 25 CENTS..
79 July 1, 1822.

For Sale at this Office, A FEW COPIES OF

# VISION

BUTLER NEWCOMB.

Of Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and Deacon of the Comptroller of the Treasury, each according to his means. Desides to be preligion, and lose sight of the precepts the Baptist Church at Dividing Ind Tauront now charged on the books ttills, the Sultan ordered a choice to be religion, and lose sight of the precepts of the U. States as the debtor of a sin-made of sixty of the must considerable of our Holy Religion. We see all this.

### WASHINGTON WHIG.

FOR THE WHIG.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

A paragraph appeared, a few weeks since, in several newspapers, copied originally, it is believed, from a Philadelphia print, stating as a report that James D. Westcott had been removed from the office of Collector of the Cusoms of the District of Bridgetown, having **proved** a defaulter to the amount of several thousand dollars.

Other reports, alike unjust and untrue, have, I am informed, beeti indusis awfully dangerous; but to venture triously propagated; among which, a the displeasure of the Aimighty, and disapproval by government of the meacall upon him who rules the elements, sures pursued by hini against the parto descroy us while rushing into the ties concerned in violating the revenue midst of their. fury, is the height of laws in the cases of the Sloops Boxer, "The wicked shall not live out half ed as a prominent reason which pretheir days." It was a well known vented his re-appointment. From fact, that this P\*\*\*\*\* liad a short time those who have wantonly and cruelly who is not conscious of having ever given them any cause of offence, jus-lice is not to be expected. It unforseize upon any adventitious circumstance which may give a colorable pretext for attempts to destroy character than to ,wait for a development of facts, and afford their aid, sliould justice warrant and necessity require its lefence:-more anxiously eager to inflict a wound than desirous of healing

> It would, however, exhibit an insen sibility to public esteem, of which I am incapable, to perniit the subject to pas! by me totally unnoticed. A respect for the good opinion of my fellow citizens of New Jersey, the eviderices of whose confidence I have so repeatedly possessed, seems to require, arid justice tu myselt' anti family, to the feelings of my friends, and a regard to truth, to demand, a concise statement of tarts.

> It is true that my accounts as Collector of the Customs had not been rendered to the government in the imes prescribed by law; and it is also true, that this circumstance was owing partly io my own neglect, but princi pally to the consideration that they could not be equitably adjusted excep personally at Washington.

It is true, that a rule was pursued in the Senate of the United Slates, at their last session, that no person whose term of office had expired should be re appointed, unless his accounts had been settled at the Treasury. This rule, I have good authority for stating vas rigidly arid invariably adhered to in every instance, and although in its practical operation it has been arid will be, no doubt, productive of much gen eral good, it must of necessity, in some cases, bear severely on the individual but perhaps its relaxation, even ir hose cases, might produce a greater public injury by destroying the cer ainty of its effect,

it is true that mg case came within he before-mentioned rule of the Selate, and ihat I was not re-appointed o the office of Collector, after the ex piration of rny term, on that account Whether a diminution of confidence in he integrity or capacity of the incum lent, or any other considerations, min rled themselves with the ostensible cause on this occasion, does not be nng to me to say. I however with confidence appeal to the Secretary and Comptroller of the 'Treasury, tu the memher s of the Senate from this State, and although I have tiot the same auhority tor an assurance, yet, perhaps may add, to every member of the House of Representatives from New

Jersey, that such was not the fact, It is true, that I was apprized by ny friends in Congress of the exist. ence of the rule of the Senate, and of the necessity of my proceeding to Washington arid settling my accounts before the appointment was made. It is also true, that this was rendered impossible by profracted and extreme illness in my family, without a violence n parental feeling and duty to which a loss of office bore no comparison; not anticipating its connection with an

fort to affect my reputation. It is also true, that inv successor came into office on the 14th of May ast, arid that in June, as soon as pracicable, (being previously under the necessity of attending the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton, and if visiting New York on business) I epaired to Washington, end while here effected a settlement of all my iccounta. The balance due froin me. when ascertained, was instantly paid, and my accounts with the Treasury closed, except a debit against me of ave hundred and twenty dollars and annety cents, of bonds for duties out standing and uncollected. These bonds were paid to me on the 30th ultimo at Bridgetown, a draft on a Philadelphia pank for the money, deducting com-missions, transmitted on the same day of the Comptroller of the Treasury,

tle cent, as will appear by the follow- and respectable from our countrymen. ing letter from the Comptroller.

" TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Comptroller's Office, August 16,1822

"Sm.-In my letter to you of the 9th instant I advised you that I had received from Richard Smith, Esquire, Cashier of the Ofice of Discount and Deposite at Wash ington, a certificate of deposite in your favor for five hundred and five dollars and twenty-eight cents, the balance stated to be dent Samiots first spread in Scio-the due from you to the United States, on account of an outstanding bond. I have now the satisfaction to inform you that a warrant has been issued to cover that amount, and that your accounts have been finally adjusted, from which it appears the you have faithfully accounted for all the public monies received by you.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, Comptroller.' James D. Westcott, E-q. late Collector, Bridgetown, N. J."

Whether I have merited the reproaches with which by some of the public prints I have been assailed, much less the slanders which have been so industriously propagated and extensively diffused, the public will de-

James I). Weskcott.

August 36, 1822.

# FOREIGN.

GREEKS.

The following Address From the Greeks at Constantinople, to their brethren in London, cannot be read with out the deepest emotion :-

"Constantinople, Way 25, 1822. Dear and beloved Brethren and Country men in London

"We doubt not that the news, conained herein must already have reach ed you, arid fallen like a thunderbolt on your hearts. What more dreadful than the knowledge that our illustrious and innocent countrymen - ten of them in prison here—and those in the castle of Scio, ninety five in all, universally esteemed and respected, chosen arid held as hostages for more than a year past, at least without a single motive, without even the shadow of a personal accusation against them, have been bar parously executed! We at first deeply lamented the unmerited restrairit put upon the persons of those now no more. Their death, ignominious and cruel, in the first burst of grief, nearly paralysed our faculties; but these we look upon now as enjoying eternal and immutable felicity. Our pity no longer is then due, but it flows for those unfortonates who have survived, and who henceforth are doomed to have tyranny unexampled in history, and deprivation of every kind. Who can, with. out shuddering, read of the total ruin, the universal desolation, of our famed and once-happy Isle—the destruction of all its tohabitants, nearly one hundred thousand, who, except a very few, who almost miraculously escaped from those ill-fated shores, have fallen victims to the sword, to fire, hunger, and slavery, that worst of all evils? Who can, without feelings of indignation mantling their cheeks-without execrating the perpetrators of these hor rid acts, behold a whole city, lately so flourishing, now one heap of ruinswhole villages, innumerable country seats, a prey to the flames? Our celebrated School, Library, Hospital for the sick and for the lepers, Lazaret for those attacked with the plague, hun-Jreds of churches richly adorned - all, all one cotifused mass of smoking rubbish. Our island, lately so much frequented by Europeans, and more especially by English families of the first sufferers in this tragic scene. rank, will now have only their ashes to number of wives were forced to be show to the passing strangers. Nosis spectators of the cruel death of the this so dreadful in itself. The most husbands of their affections: to see, at dire of our calamities-the slavery of so many respectable women, young people, and children of both sexes, sent off to the different parts of Asia—the markets of this city arid Smyrna filled with women and young prople of the first rank, and who have received the best education. What can be more dreadful than this P Happy, thrice happy, those whom the steel of the as sassin has snatched from scenes so harrowing to the feelings! How miserable those still suffered tu existwho see the sufferings, hear the cries, and piteous accents of their wives, children, and relations; and nre witnesses to tlie barbarous tieatment this devoted arid innocent prople receive frain the wretches who have them in their power! What can he laid to our charge? We poor Sciots, who from the markets here, at Smyrna, anti Scio are beginning have remained faithful, are dren of the tenderest age, till now nursed with the most delicate attenrewarded with death aid slavery! It is well known, as soon as the Porte heard of the insurrection in the Morea, and sundry islands of the Archipelago, it sent here a Pacha with three tails. ering, having nothing to live upon but a piece of bread thrown to them by having with him about 3000 troopsthe whole of the expenses of the garrison was defrayed by our island, which in the course of about fourteen months

beginning with our Archbishop Plato, the Elders, and other principal inhab tants. The motive in thus treating os was no other than a mean spirit of envy and jealousy, at the reputation for riches, which some of us had acquired, by an active life speut in compercial pursuits, arid at the laws and institutions so superior in our island. even to those of the capital. When the news of the invasion of the impruprincipal inhabitants waited on the Pa cha to apprise him of it—what was his answer?-To send into the castle, as hostages, some more of those innocent men, and to transport all the provisions out of the city into the citadel not leaving any whatever for the poor inhabitants of the city, who were so numerous. A month after, whea the Satniots landed, the Pacha sent some of the hostages, with several Turks to prevail on the Samiots to evacuate the Island, but they imprudently resolved to advance, and told these ministers of peace that they would some put then] to death than do so. The Pacha then shut himself up in the cas-tle, with all the military, taking with him all the hostages. It was understood that a number of the peasant;! nadjoined the Samiots; they were in a manner forced to it, being apprehen sive of the Samiots themselves, and they were only armed with sticks anti staves. Eleven days after the Turk ish fleet arrived at the Island, and landed fifteen thousand soldiers, or ra ther assassins, who, joined by the 3,000 in the castle, being unable to attack and defeat the 3,000 Samiots, user their weapons against the innocent and disarmed inhabitants, and turned their fury against women and children, kill iog, burning, aiid taking in slavery a!! the inhabitants of the place; the men they slaughtered, the women arid children they brutally treated, and hud dled together; in one of the large squares, which contained several hundred of the most respectable families they have not left a stone upon a stone all destroyed, all ruined; it would oll volumes to recount the different scenes nf horror which the ruffians were guilty of; humanity shudders at it. this universal desolation had not yet satisfied the blood thirsty followers of Mahommed; they had heaped upon their trembling and tender victims all rlie bitterness of their fanaticism - 95 men, the first of their nation, both as

to character and property, men who had always followed the paths of rectitude in their commercial transactions whose relations were established in almost every known commercial city in the known world, men innocent of any machination against the Turkish Government, end who could riot, even if they would, have been participators in the rising of the island, since they had been 14 months under the grasp of the Turkish Satrap. Ten of these were at Constantinople, the remainder at Scio. Lord Strangford made strenuous efforts to save them; neglected no remonstrances, evinced the greatest ardor in the cause of suffering innocence, and thought he had succeeded in sheltering thetn from their impending fate, having obtained a promise from the Porte that no harm sliould be done then,, when it suddenly gave orders for their execution; the ten in Constantinople were beheaded, anil the 85 in Scio were hung outside of the castle, in that very square where so many of the slaves were placed in sight of the Turkish fleet, who had their decks covered with Greek slaves. Oh! how the heart sickens at such refinement of cruelty, and turns with loathing and horror from that hell-horn malice that could take delight in deriding the mental agony of the innocent the same time their sucking babes torn from their breasts! Thus bereft at once if their support and hopes-many driven to despair by this barbarous usage threw theinselves into the sea, others stabled themselves to prevent the loss if honor - to them worse than death to which they were every moment exposed from the barbarians.—But alas! let us draw a vei! upon those who have thus sunk untimely into the grave—let us not harrow up your souls with the recitals of these atrocities; their suf-

ferings are over, and their felicity, let

us hope, begun. It is now time to turn

your sympathy towards the unfortunate survivors of the general wreck—

to call, clear countrymen. your atten-

tion to the miserable naked state of

thousands of our Sciots, with which the

glutted. Picture to yourselves chil-

tion, now driven about with only a

piece of cloth around their infantirie

limbs, without shoes or any other cov-

their inhuman keepers, ill-treated by

hem, sold from one to the other, and

paid more than 2,700,000 plasters, all in this deplorable situation exposed each according to his means. Besides to be brought up in the Mahometan

yes, alas!-what can we do here; reduced to three or four, who, if found out, would be exterminated without nercy? What we could do we hare done—but how little among so many claimants to our charity? You, Brothers, Friends, arid Countrymen, are in the capital of England, the centre of philanthropy, who live among a peo-ple always famed for their generous feelings towards the unfortunate - for their dislike to tyranny, and their sup-port of **the** oppressed, beg, pray, in-treat, appeal to their feelings, call upon them as Britons, as men, as fellow beings - it is the cause of humanity and religion; they cannot, will nut, be deaf to your prayers and exertions; they will afford us, as far as lies in their power, the means of redeeming the cantive, of aiding those families that are in a state of nudity aod starvation, who will soon arrive in almost every part of the Mediterranean, when they have been enabled to fly from a voke worse than death. We rely upon your endeavors, and still more upon the high character of the rration among whom you inhabit - thousands of hands are raised towards you to claim your interference in behalf of your oppressed countrymen. Thousands of hearts wiil feel grateful for your assistance. Biethren and countrymen, exert yourselves in behalf of humanity-With tearful eye we cordially salute you, and beg you will pray to God for our

Your Brothers and Countrymen.

SMYRNA, May 15. Extract & a private letter from a young Greek.

66 My Dear Brother —-Prepare yourself on reading this letter to summon to your aid the strength of your character; the blow which has struck us is so terrible that all my reason is requir. ed tiot tosuccumb under it. This opening alarms you—estimate at once the extent of our misfortunes—we have to weep for our country, the beautiful Scio, in the power of our barbarous enemies — we have to depiore the loss of our numerous family.

Of all our relations my youngest sister alone escaped; by a miracle, to the protection of a generous Frenchman, she has been restored to my ernbraces. father? Mow can I speak to you of our Alas! this venerable old man now implores the Supreme Being for his country, and for the unfortu nate children who have survived him. The following are the details of his dreadful assassination. - You know that he arid our two brothers, Theodore and Constantine, and your father inlaw, were amongst the hostages shut up in tiie castle on the 8th irist. they went out with tile Archbishop, and it appears that, notwithstanding the promises of the barbarians, they had been all the time confined in dangeons; they were placed in two lines, and were either hung or put to death with prolonged torments

Our father and his companions witnessed with tranquility the preparations for their esecution, and these martyrs to their fidelity did not love their presence of mind for a single instant. Our sister Henrietta is a dove, and I have not yet succeeded in discovering to what country of Asia the infamous ravishers have carried her. Nor have 1 yet been able to obtain theleast information respecting the fate of our dear mother and three dear sisters; the destiny of your wife and her family has also escaped my search. In short our misfortunes are so great that I can scarcely credit them.

On the 11th inst. I' quitted Scio saved by a miracle from the dangers of the most sanguinary catastrophe, of which any one can form an idea. But 1 do not feel that joy which one might experience on being delivered from the dreadful perils to which I have been exposed. Hatred and indignation as gainst our executioners are the only sentiments which 'can henceforth dwell in my heart. Thanks to the Europe-an costume, which I have adopted, the captain of an English vessel agreed to take me on board; but my dreadful situation interested neither Turks nor Englishmen. The captain of the vessel would not allow me to embark till I had reckoned out to him 300 plastres, and it was not till after he had examined them one by one, that I received from hini permission to set my foot on board the vessel, whatever was my danger in remaining longer on board the chaloupe. I have left the Island in ashes. The Turks after pillaging all the houses! set them on fire, and joining sword to fire to demolish them more readily, they demolished them to the last stone, in the hope of finding concealed treasurp.

Throughout the opulent Scio only fifteen houses are standing, containing our mothers, our sisters, and our claughters reduced to the most dreadful stavery. There the monsters pro-fane every thing to gratify their rage and their passions; and often the virgins whom they have sullied by their embraces, receive from themselves the death which they wish for.. All the chateaus which rendered our island themost agrecable in the Mediterranean, our academy; the library, the superb

of St. Anaigiroso, St. Victor, the Aposiles, 86 Churches, and upwards of 40 villages, have been consumed by the

tlames. "The ferocious incendiaries ther scoured the mountains and the forests, and they are now at ttie 24th village of Mastic. These tigers, a thousand times more cruei than those of the forest, have vented their hatred upon the dead, which they bear to the living .-They opened the tombs, and threw into the streets the hones of our fathers. and the corpes of their own victims

. Every day women of the first famiin the public markets particles of great value, such as the sacred vases of the Greeks and Catholic churches, and the habiliments of the Priests, are by these wretches sold at a vile price. Through now in sstety at the Consulate.

"Since my arrival here, the same scenes have been renewed every clay : there are sales of daimonds, rich pelis ses, jewelfery, chalices, fine stuffs, in short, all kinds of valuable articles, which are in the streets and are given away for nothing. How shall it be otherwise, when all the inhabitants of Asia, from children of 15 to old men of! spoils? We can only return our thanks tu the Europeans who reside at Smyrna; they have done all they could to purchase our women; to purchase nam." A free people we all the treasures which the country of the freedom of the press. Homen possessed before its disasters, would scarcely suffice. Amongst the ravishers of them, there are some with souls so atrocious chat they will not listen to any species of arrangement One of these monst, rs refused 10,000 plastres for the ransor) of the wife of store her for 200,000. I have contriba window; his sister Julia threw herself into a ditch; the other, made a slave, was brought here, where she was immediately purchased. Our good friend, Jean d'Andre, was killed in his house in the presence of his wife, whilst nastening to save his two sons, who shared the fate of their lather, also in the presence of their mother; the

more dreadful might be added to these The ve cited. In one word, the sanguincatastrophe of Scio has produced the death or misery of 40,000 individuals, for to that amount niay be estimat ed the number of our fellow country men and women put to death or reduced to slavery. İwst God, when wiil the rlay of vengence come, and what vengence can ever inflict upon our odious assassins all the chastisement

which they deserve

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Py virtue of two writs of Fieri Facials, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 10th day of september nest, between the hours of 12 to the first heafternoon of said day. Y virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Rowen, in Bridgeton,

A Tavern House and Lot of Land, Situate in the village of Green-

wich, joins lands formerly belonging to Ri-chard Wood, contains three acres more or less, together with all the land of the deless, together with all the land of Palmer blooks are of more peculiar benefit than of Richard Ross—and to be sold by
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. 84

-Aug. 5.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

John Hess, Henry Reves, Barzillin Judarett, and others, contains one hundred and seven ly five acres more or less, together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the Property of Samuel Williams, and taken in Execution at the suit of Samuel Hamit, and to be sold by

VM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

July 2---- Aug. 5.

# Sheriff's Sale.

to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue. on Tuesday the 10th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 50 clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Richard Jarman, Laurel Hill—the moiety or

A Dwelling House, Smith Shop, and Lot of Land,

Joins John Rose and others, contains half an acre more or less; a lot contains one acre more or less, joins John Perry and others, together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of Josiah Sayns, and taken in execution as the suit of Samuel

W.M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. It was the work of an incendiary. July 8----Aug. 5.

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# THE WHIC.

#### BRIDGETON.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1832.

No Foreign News of importance lius been received during the past week.

It is with regret we have to state that the Yellow Fever has not appeared to be on the yre dragged by the. feet through the decline in the City of New-York. I'he alarm there, however, seems to us to be unucces. sarily great, and the Philadelphia restrichas in the Island are exposed to sale tions such as we think might be dispensed with. That the fever in New-York originated froin local causes we have little doubt and if those causes do not exist in Philadel phia, we are of opinion that the yellow fever the intervention of the Charge d'Affairs would not occasion it. Let the state of the of the French Consulate, I have such atmosphere be pure, and the yellow fever ceeded in purchasing thirty-five wor will no more spread than fever or sickness men times I send you, arid who are of any other kind, of the endemic or epidemic type. —At a place called Salina, in the state of New-York, a bilious malignant ever of a very alarming and fatal character s now raging, and several persons have lied. All who were able left the village. Charleston in South Carolina is said to be emarkably healthy.

We observe by the papers that Mr. Rus-80, embark every day for Scio, from sell has failed in obtaining a bill of indict. nent from the grand jury at New York, against the editors of the Statesman, for publishing "Ariel," and "Old Roger Shernan." A free people will always support

A NEW Caucus!-W. Stockholm, editor of he Poughkeepsie Herald, proposes a conrention of "leading republican Editors of tile Union, to meet at Philadelphia," to fix on he next President! This would be a whole rale dictation to which we, for ourselves could never assent. The editors of news ated to the ransom of Theodora Halle papers have it in their power eminently to surchased for 5000 pastres. M. Pe. ierve the public, and do much good. They trochochico, on learning the death of should speak the sentiments of the people, his brother, precipitated himself trom is well as their own; but the editor who egards probity and honor can never sacriice the interests of the public for any prosnects of political ascendancy which such a course might afford.

It should be the duty of every mark who ngages in a business at which he expects o make a living, to seek all the aid which latter has been conveyed in slavery to lis means afford him to accomplish that Algiers.

My hand refuses to trace at greater length the atrocious scenes which I have o acquire the necessary information which piurpose in the best manner. The nian who o acquire the necessary information which will enable him to carry it on with as much ease and facility as the nature of the busi ness will admit, or at least in the same man ner as others do, will hardly ever become listinguished for the excellence of liis un lerstanding, or the greatness of his posses sions. In most cases the love of money is the greatest enemy to its accumulation. A man is often seen to withhold himself from instruction, lest it would cost him any thing, whereas that instruction would produce the most important and advantageous results when obtained

For a man who is determined to become master of his subject, books, as well as the personal direction of the experienced, are essential. The price of hooks, if that can be afforded, should Le of little consideration Those who know their business, inspire all who depend on them for services with confidence, and on that account a preference is given to them in every important undertak. ing, which never fails to be the forerunner if wealth.

agriculturalists i and in regard to their pursuits, few think them of less importance.-The man who in farming looks not about him for other aids than what nature teaches. Py virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to will never know the extent of his own realth, the qualities of his soil, the strength at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 10th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, the equal moies of Mexico, would be in poverty, or at a stranger to abundance. Every Farty or half part of a tract of land, situate in the stranger to abundance. Every Farty or half part of a tract of land, situate in the stranger to abundance. Every Farty or who values his profession, and desires east a stranger to abundance. Every Farto excel, should at least procure some of he valuable pegiodical Journals which are sstred in different parts of the United States. Ve are acquainted with none more useful than the Proposi-Box, published weekly at ilbany, by S. Southwick. Its remarks are uited to farmers of the middle States, and he editor is well acquainted with his subect. The price is only Three Dollars a year, and it should be in the hands of every Farmer.

> The Legislatures of the States of Connecticut and New-Hampshire have resolved that their laws shall be printed in all the papers in those States. This is as it should be.

> The Sea Serpenthas again made his appearance near Boston Harbor.

The Court House at Murfreesburgh, (Ten.) was lately destroyed by fire.

#### Married.

On the 14th inst. at Turkey Point, by tl Rev. Thomas Brooks, Mr. Hamilton Moon to Miss Anne Lone, both of that place.

Singular .- Married, at his residence Baltimore county, on the 31st of July, M JOSEPH JAMES, to Miss JULIET YEARLY-an on the night of the 4th Aug. said James die Now the singulary of the case does not con sist so much in Mr. James' sudden death, in the fact of his leaving a widow no mor than thirteen full years old.

#### COMMUNICATION

A distressing occurrence took place the morning at Sheppard's Mill, near Greei wich, in the family of JOSEPH SMITH, the Miller. His wife had been sick about a week with the intermittent fever; not so il however, as to be considered dangerousand for some days had beeii, at times, quite delirious. Three nights before, her hu band, who slept in the next room, upon waking up and looking out, was surprise 1 to find her in the garden near the mill-ponc Since that time he slept every night in the same room with her. This morning, about thy-break, he gave her some drink, and as precaution, before lying clown, placed a na over the latch of the chamber-door. He slept but a few minutes:-upon waking, however, she was missing, and after som search was traced to the edge of the mil. dam. The alarm was given, the neighbor; were called, and in a short time she wa: found drowned in about ten feet depth cr water, within twenty feet of the place t which she was traced. Mr. Smith and his wife had emigrated fiom Ireland a few year since, and have supported the character a honest and industrious people. Their familconsisted of themselves and four or fir: small children. August 22.

#### [BY PARTICULAR REQUEST.] OBITUARY .- Communicated.

DIED in Fairfield, on the 21st ult. of nulmonary consumption, Col. James OGDES in the 70th year of his age, an Officer of the Revolution, and after the peace for a lontime an officer of the militia. He had 1 children and 30 grand-children, of whom te, of the former, and 20 of the latter, with widow, survive to deplore his loss. For near 40 years he had been a member of the Presbyterian Church, during which time h. was a practical illustration of the excellence of the Christian Religion. Patient in his protracted sufferings, and uncomplaining i adversity, he bore the accumulated afflictinns of body and mind which shrouded the evening of his Vays, with heroic fortitud,

and Christian resignation. August 6, 1822.

Our readers will observe that this is the same gentleman whose death was an-nounced in our last number.

# Died,

In Hopewell tomiiship, on Menday evening last, Mr. JOHN SHUTE.

In the same township, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. HANNAH PAULIN, wife of Mr. Lewis Paulin.

#### JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

#### A REPORT

a Cause tried in the District Court of Philadelphia, April 24, 1822. John Keen vs. Philip Rice,

#### Involving the right of NEW JERSEY to the OYSTER BEDS

IN MAURICE RIVER 'COVE. Price 121 Cents. August 26.

### TIMBER FOR SALE.

Purauant to the last Will and Testamerit of *Richard* Wood; deceased, will be exposed to

#### Public Sale,

On Second-day the 16th of the Ninth. Month next, at ten o'clock, A. M. on the premises — A large quantity of

#### Standing Timber,

the township of Stoe Creek, county of Cumberland, state of New Jer ey. Conditions at Sale, which will continue from day, to day.

George Bacon,
Richard D. Wood,
Charles S. Wood,
Greenwich, 8th-Month 22d 87ts. N. B.—Sales will commence near

24,000

#### CEDAR SHINGLES,

Just received and for Sale by

J'ohn West's.

Thos. & Charles Sheppard Greenwich, 8th Mo. 23d. 87 4t.q

By James Clark, Ebenezer Elmer, and John Mulford, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberband -

NOTICE is hereby given, that on ap-dication to us by Samuel Bishop, of he county of Cape May, who claims undivided five-sixteenth part of all that Saw Mill, situate on the head-of West Creek, in the township of Maurice River, county of Cumberland, nown by the name of Hoffman's Saw Mill, mill seat, mill tract, mill pond, buildings, fencings, timber, water, water courses, and every tliing belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said mill or mill tract; we have nominated Isaar Townsend, Hosea Rankins, and Samuel Townsend, commissioners, to divide the said mill, mill seat, mill tract, and appurtenances, into sixteen equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the inn of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, on the seventh day of October next, the said Isaac Townsend, Hosea Rankins, and Samuel Towcsend, will then be appointed to make partition of the said Mill, &c. pursuant to an act entitled Anact for the more easy partition of ands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed he 11th November, 1789,

Given under our hinds, this third lay of August, A. D. 1822

JAMES CLARK. EBEN. ELMER, JOHN MULFORD. 85-6t

Aug. 12.

#### Cumberland Orphans' Court, June Term, 1822.

Upon application of John Bowen, dministrator of Zadock Bowen, de-:eased, Ephraim Padgett, administraor of John Deford, deceased, and lames Earl, an inistrator of George Earl, deceased, to limit and appoint one within which the creditors of said lecedents shall bring in their respecive debts, claims and demands, or be orever barred from an action against aid administrators -

It is ordered by the Court, that the Administrators of Zadock Bowen and John Deford, deceased, give public notice to the creditors of said decedents, to aring in their respective claims, duly ittested, on or before the tenth day of December next, and that the creditors of George Earl, deceased, bring in their espective claims on or before the tenth lay of June, 1823, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this County, for two months, and by 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 ilie Court,

#### T.ELMER, Clerk.

July 8. 80 2mo.

ADJOURNMEST. - The land of Jam Moore, which was to have been sold the lay, is adjourned to the 12th day of Septer per nest, between the hours of 12 aiid 5 (clock, P. M. at the Inn of Phillip Souder, Bridgeton. DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

### August 15. Information Wanted.

Archibald Gameron,

A middle aged msn, went to Phil3delphia on the 23d inst. and has not since been heard of. He is about five fair hair, quiet and inoffensive, and a and Wool received at market prices. little hard of hearing. He had on when he went away a black cloth coat d vest, blue cloth pantaloon hat considerably worn. Any informa-tion respecting him will be gratefully received by his distressed wife and friends, directed to the care of Acchibald M'Laren, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Philadelphia; or to the

subscriber near Fraakford. Angus Cameron.

7th-Mo. 27th.---August 19.

# NOTICE.

Pursuant to an Order of the Orphans Court of the county of Cumberland will be sold at

#### Public Vendue,

On Wednesday the 25th day of Septem: ber next,

In the afternoon of said day, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

#### A Lot of Land,

In the township of Maurice River, at Schooner Landing-on which is a welling-house, Store-house & Wharf-gether with all the landed property Fithian Stratton, deceased, at Conditions will be made known at the time of sale, by

Daniel Parvin, exec'r.

August 19. 86 6t.

#### FOR SALE, A FARM,

SITUATE in the township of Hopewell, county of Cumberland, formerly belonging to Simon Souder, adjoining land of Henry Ott; containing 147 acres—100 acres thereof farm land, the residue woodland, and wilt probably cut 12 or 1500 cords of wood. For terms apply to

DANIEL ELMER. 84—ts August 5.

### NOTICE.

THE subscrihers respectfully inform their former customers, and the public in general, that they have taken the large new

#### Fire-proof Store House,

next to the Hotel in Bridgeton, and lately built by Dr. William Elmer, and are now trading under the firm of

#### POTTERS & WOODRUFF.

They return their sincere thanks to all. their former friends and customers, & cope by their industry and attention to business to merit a continuance of their favors.

They have now on hand, and offer for Sale, a general assortment of

# DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, --- HARDWARE, Cutlery, Queensware, Hollowware, Looking-Glasses,

Bar-Iron, Crowley and country Steel, &c. &c.

#### In addition to the above they have received A fresh supply of Goods, suited to the season,

particularly those kinds of fancy articles, at this season of the year generally in demand.

Cash, Country Produce, Cord Wood and Lumbar of all kinds, taken in ex-

J. B. Potter, R B. Potter, Thos. Woodruff.

Bridgeton, July 13, 81

#### Take Notice.

THAT we have applied to Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cape May, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the state of New-Jersey, and they have appointed Saturday, the 21st day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternon, at the Court House in the Middle township, in the county afore-. said, to hear us and our creditors what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent

JOSEPH B. HUGHES. GEORGE FOWLER.

Cape May Jail, Aug. 8, 1822.

್ರ್ಯ 35—4t Aug. 12.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he will be prepared by the first of May, to receive WOOL for Carding into Rolls, and for Manufacturing into Cloth as heretofore; -a Building willbe erected to enable him to commence

#### Pulling and Dressing,

Cloth in September; the Cards and Machinery will be new, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfac thorir cuostimose who favour him with

Those persons who are indebted to the Subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts without delay, feet, 6 inches high, fair complexion and and save expence and trouble.—Grain

> Enoch H. More. Bridgeton Mills, April 15th.

# BLANKS.

Subpoenas, Warrants, And a variety of other blanks, For Sale at this Office

For Sale at this Office,

#### GERMAN FLUTES,

With Preceptors.

Prices Current at Bridgeton. Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat,	per bushel,	<b>§</b> 1 25
Rye,	do.	75
Corn,	do.	75
Oats,	do.	53 to 37
Wheat I	lour, per cwt. 4 0	0 to 4 50
Rye	do. do.	2 75
Butter, p	er pound,	123
Lard,	do	10
Hams,	do	10
Pork,	do	8
Wool,	do	40 to 50
Feathers	, do	50
Potatoes,	per bushel,	40 to 50
Beans,	do	scarce
Apple Ja	ck, per gallon,	40 to 45
	id, dry, per cord,	4 00

3 25 to 3 50

#### Philadelphia Prices Current. Corrected Weekly.

	ww		1	t
Bacon and Flitch,	per lb.	S0 6	to 08	С
Beans	bushel		o 1 50 12	
Reef, mess Brick, run of Kiln,	barrel M.	10 6 50	12	1
Bristles, American Butter, lump	lb.	scar	ce	1
Butter, lump	"	14	18	•
<b>Do.</b> salt, insp. Candles, tallow di	nt "	12 12	14	i
Coffee, W. I. fine g Do. 2d quality	T. 22	26	27	1
Do. 2d quality	33 33		25	1
Do. <b>Java</b> Do. mixed qual.	"	27 25	28 26	
Che'ese,	99	12	14	
Cider, best	barrel	3 50	1	
Feathers, America	n 16.	32	35	
Flax, clean	cord	6	6 50	I
Firewood, hickory Do. oak	,,,	4 00	5 50	,
Do. pine	",,	3 50	4 50	
_ Do. gum log				
Flour, wheat,	barrel	4 25	<b>7</b> 50	
Do. rye Do. corn meal	22	<b>4 25</b> 3 <b>62</b>		
Glass, wind		3 02		l
8 by 10,	100 feet,		6 [	١,
10 by 12	bushel	1 40	7 75 1 45	ľ
Grain, wheat.	busnei		93	
do. coin	"	85 SO	85	
do oats	29	40	45	1
do. bran dou	ble " lb.	25 10	1.2	١.
Hams Iron, in bars,	ton	<b>95</b>	100	
do sheet	"	165	170	1
do hoop, large	, ,,	128	130	l
do do smal	1 "	140	130	
do rod do hollow wa	re "	125 80	90	ŀ
Lard	lb.	0 9	0 10	ı
fumbon 1	000 feet	44.00		l
Boards, yel. pine,			<b>16</b>	l
do do hear do white pine	t, 1 inch	25 25	30 30	١
, qo qo	commor		22 50	١
Scantling, pine	1000	15	20	l
do heart do	. 23	25	30	İ
do sap do Lath, oak	"	14 7	9	l
Oar, rafters	"	,	25	1
Timber, pine	25	25	20	١
do inch spri	uce"	12	20	l
do oak Shingles, cedar 3		22 17	25 21	١
dos cypr. 22	inch.	4	4 25	ł
Staves, pipe, w. o.	1200	70		١
, hhd. do	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	38		١
do led ()		20 <b>18</b>	24	١
Heading, oak	"	38	24 55	l
Hops, shaved	"	25		ŀ
do rough	• • •			١
Mackarel, Molasses, sug.hor	barrel	0 38	0 40	١
do West I		35	38	١
Nails, cut, all siz		· 7	12	1
Oil, sperm.	gall.	65	40	١
Peas Pork, Jersey	bushel barrel	75 13 00	60 14	١
Rice, new crop	cwt.	3 50	* T	I
Shad, southern	barrel			l
Salt, fine	bushel			1
do ground Seed, clover,	,,	6 50		1
do herd grass	>>	80	90	)
do timothy	"	3 <b>50</b>	4 00	)
Segars, Spanish,	1000	6	16	-
Shot, all sizes	cwt.	<b>1 75</b> 50		1
Spirits, viz.				
Brandy, Peach 4t	h pf. gall.		90	)
do. Penn'a Ist Gin, Philad. dist.	tpf. "	65	. 75	5
Rum, New Engla	nd "	41 38	46	
Whiskey, rye	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	32	34	
do apple	22	38	40	)
Starch	lb.	7		3 :
Sugar, New Orle	ans cwt. lb	1%50 17	13 00 18	j
do loaf <b>do</b> tump	,,	17	15	
Tallow, country	,,	10		
Tobacco, Virg. m	anu. "	9	14	
do do cav	ven. un fine "	97 <b>25</b>	32 30	
do <b>do</b> lar	un mine	15	30	
Wax, bees, yello	w ,,	56	37	
do. whit	2.50	55	GO	
				-

#### General Advertizer.

#### WHISTLER & SEELEY. No. 226, Market Street, PHILADELPHIA,

. Respectfully inform their friends & the public that they continue to do Tayloring work in a fashionable and complete style, equal to any in the city. They keep constantly on hand, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Drillings, Seersuckers,

And a variety of fashionable .

Summer and Winter Clothing, Which will he furnished on the short. est notice, and most reasonable terms. They warrant all work done by them to be executed in the best manner, or

not taken.

Gentlemen residing in the country, by leaving their orders, will have their work forwarded with promptness and despatch, agreeably to directions; the box enclosing them bring furnished at a very moderate price.

75 6mo. June 3, 1822.

Subscriptions are received for tlie following works at the Office of the Whig.

London New Monthly Magazine, Philad'a Saturday

a Saturday do. Presbyterian do. Blackwood's Edinburg do. North American Review, Edinburg Quarterly Review, Silliman's American Journal of Science

and the Arts. (quarterly) American Farmers' Magazine, —to be published at Morristown, N. J.

And most of the religious and literary works of eminence new published in the United States

#### By the President of the United States.

Whereas, the President of the United States is authorized by law to Washington, this 14th day of March, cause lands to be offered for sale :

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE Presdent of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the pub-lic sales shall be held as follows, viz:

At the Land Office at Terre Haute, n Indiana, on the first Monday in Juy next, for the sale of

Lownships 17 and 18, in range 1, east of the 2d principal meridian line

17 and 18, in range 1 to 9, west do At the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinoise, on the third Monday is July next, for the sale of

Townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges I and 2, east of the Sd principal meridian line

11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 3  $antl \ \textbf{4, do} \\ At \ \textbf{the same} \ place, \ on \ the \ third \ M \ a$ day in August nrxt, for the sale of Townships 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 5, 6 antl 8, east of the 3d principal meridian line

11, in range 7, do
At the Land Office at Palestine, in Illinoise, on the first Monday in Au-

gust next, for the sale of Townships 6, 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principalmeridian line

5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in range 14, west of 22d do 8 antl 9 12 and 13, At the same place, on the firs! Mon-

dity in September next, for the sale of Townships 10 11 12 and 13, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line 1011 12 and 13, in ranges 12 13 and 14, west of 2d do

At the same place, on the 1st Mondity in October next, for the sale of

Townships 14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line 14 15 16and 17, in ranges 12 IS and 14, west of 2d do At the same place, on the 1st Mon-

day in November next, for the sale of Townships 18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of Sd principal meridian line 181920 and 21. in ranges 13 and

14 west of 2d principal meridian line

18 19 and 20 in range 12, do do 11, do do 10, do do 17 18 19 and 20 At the Land Office for the Northern district of Louisiana, at the town of *Quachita*, on the first Monday in No-

ember next. for the sale of Townships 15 16 17 18 and 19, in ranges,] 23 4 and 5, west of the meridian line

At the Land Office at the Seat of Justice of tlie county of Independence, n the Arkansas territory, from the vale of such lands of the United States is are situated in the following descrined townships and ranges, and which have been excluded from the lottery of he lands appropriated for satisfying warrants for military services, viz:

On the first Monday in August next. for the saleof such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz :

Fownships 123456789 and 20 in range 1, east of the 5th meridian line

 $\textbf{1} \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ \textbf{antl} \ \textbf{6}$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 S do 1 2 10 11 12 13 and 14 4 do 12391514151819 and

on the first. Monday in September next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the Following townships, and ranges, viz: Townships 1 2 18 19 & 20, in range 2, west of the 5th meridi-

an line 1 15 16 1718 19 and 20 3 do 1 10 11 13 14 15 16 & 19 4 do 1 2 9 10 11 12 13 and 16 5 do 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12

**13 and** 18 On thefirst Monday in October next for the sale of such of the above descri bed lands as are situated in the follow.

ing townships antl ranges, viz : Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19 and 20, in range 7, west of 5th meridian line

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 16 17 18 19 & 20 S du 1234567891011 12 18 19 and 20 9 do 10 do

On the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz Townships 12345 6789 10 and 11 in range 10, west of the

5th meridian line 13456789 & 10, range 11 d 23456789 and 10 12 d 2,345 6.78 and 9 34567 and 8 14 do 45 and 7 15 de 5 6 arid 7 16 de

Each sale wilt commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular nu-

The lands reserved by law for the BENNETT & WALTON, use of schools, or for other purposes, will be reserved from sale.

Give under my hand, at the city of 1822.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office. March 25-wtNov1

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first Monday in November next, and send their accounts (receipted) to the General Land

#### Cumberland Orphans' Court, June Term, 1822.

Ephraim Padgett, administrator of John Deford, deceased, 🖇 Sarah Dare, administratrix of Gabriel Dare. dec'd, baying severally exhibited to this Court

duly attested an inventory of the peri

also an account of the debts and credits by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are in sufficient to pay their just debts and expensed, and setting forth that said expensed, and setting forth that said expensed. The said expensed are setting forth that said expensed and supplied the said expensed and supplied to the same work; in which the numerous mistakes & deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this decedents died severall seized of real country, are corrected and supplied. estate in the county of Cumberland Illustrated by a neat colored Map of aforesaid, and praying the aid of the the United States. aforesaid, and praying tlie aid of the Court in the premises-

It is therefore ordered that all per sons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first clay ot September Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estates of sdid decedents, situate in the County of Cumberland aforesaid, should not he sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain un

By the Court,

July 8. T. ELMER, Clerk.

# LOTS OF GROUN-

For Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testa ment of Josiah Miller, deceased, will be exposed at PUBLIC SALE, on Fifth-day the 26th of Ninth Month Fifth-day the 26th of Ninth Month as to render necessary a careful digest of the (Sept'r.) next, between the hours of present limits of most states in that quarter 12 and 5 o'clock, at the Inn of Philip of the world. Souder, in Bridgeton,

# Two Lots of Ground,

of the following description-

No. 1. Bounding 122 rods on Main

nearly opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, bounding 298 feet on the eastern side of Third Street, and 66 feet on the northern side of Main St. Bridgeton.

Attendance will be given and conditions made known at the time & place abovementioned by

Elizabeth W Miller, Exec'a. William F. Miller, Ex'rs.
Jonas Freedland, Sixth-Month 27th. 79 ts.

# Harness, Collar & Whip

MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber begs leave to inform is customers and the public in general that he has removed from the Pole

Tavern, in Salem county, to LAUREL HILL, BRIDGETON, Opposite the Store of Bacon & Tom-

linson,—where he intends keeping on lrand **a** general assortment of

#### Saddlery and Harness,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable prices; and by Iiis experi ence in the business he is warranted in saying they sliall be equal in neatness and durability to any made in Phila-

All orders will heethankfully received, and attended to with despatch. Country Produce of every kind will

#### **be** taken **in** payment. Andrew Holdzkom.

April 22. 70 6mo. N. B.—One or two APPRENTICES are wanted to the above business, about the age of fourteen or fifteen years,

# HAT STORE.

Sign of the Golden Hat, No.  $2^1_2$ , N. 3d street. Near Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA. P. C. WILLMARTH. Offers to the public, whose patronage he

#### WATER-PROOF **Imitation Beaver Hats**

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.

Price \$2.50 per Hat. February 11.

No. 37, Market Street, Philad'a. PROPOSE TO PUBLISH, BY SUBSCRIPTION,-

#### BROOKES's

General Gazetteer Improved,

#### Or, a new and compendious Geographical Dictionary;

Containing a description of the Empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the

#### KNOWN WORLD:

With the government, customs, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures and curiosities of the cities and towns; their longitude, latitude, bearings and distances, in English miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been  $\ distinguished:$ INCLUDING

The Constitution of the UnitedStates

the ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutions of the respective States;

#### ORIGINALLY WRITTEN By R. Brookes, M. D.

The fourth American, from the London edition of 1819, with additions and improvements

#### BY WILLIAM DARBY,

Member of the New-York Historical Society Author of a Man and Statistical Accoun of Louisiana; Emigrant's Guide; and a Tour from New-York to Detroit.

IN order to render this edition in a peculiir manner valuable to an American reader, the publishers hare employed William Darby of this city as editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places on this continent, adjacent islands and elsewhere, as have not hitherto found a place in any ga-Detteer extant; to remodify such articles a are erroneously or defectively stated, in the original work; and in fine, as far as practicable, to comprise all the places worthy of notice in the world.

So many changes have taken place in Europe in the course of the last 8 or 10 years.

rope in the course of the last 8 or 10 years

It must be obvious that in an age of active enterprize, discoveries, improvements and changes in objects of Geographical Science will be so rapid, and unceasing in their operations, as in a few years, to render defective or obsolete any System of Geography, how-Street, Bridgeton, and joining lands of William Elmer and others, containing about an acre and a half, with a barn thereon.

No. 2. Two-fifths of a lot, situate nearly opposite the Presbyterian meet. of places, very imperfectly or entirely unknown to science, previous to the occurrence of the events which have given them a title to literary attention; and in another quarter that the scaling of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of t ter, the energies of a free and enterprising people are effecting revolutions on the face of nature, with a celerity and an extent which has no parallel in the progress of hu-

I'he publication of the work has hitherto been delayed in **order** to procure the census of 1820, which has not yet been completed. The publishers however confidently hope to receive the necessary document, and present Sixth-Month 27th.

N. B. It is expected that the owners of the other three-fifths of the last mentioned lot will attend to sell their right, pur to press before the returns of the censular acceptance - but the Gazetteer will not be pur to press before the returns of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance of the censular acceptance

cles digested according to its results.

The Post Office list will be carefully a ranged up to the present time, and the mark P. O. placed before the description of all places containing a Post Office.

No comment can be necessary to elucidate the advantages which must be comprised in

a portable volume, in which will be concenrated the proposed improvements and addi-

#### TERMS.

The work to be comprised in one octavo volume of about 900 pages, printed on good paper, and to be illustrated by a new and neat colored Map of the United States, projected and engraved for the express purpose, to contain the political subdivisions, made Carlisle Ban up to the period of publication.

Price, neatly bound, Three **Dollars** and 50 Cents, payable on delivery.

#### Brush Manufactory, No. 4, north 3d street, Philadelphia.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large stock consisting of a very general assortment of good brushes, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Rank of Del. at Wilmington, Wilmington and Brandywine, Commercial Bank of Delaware,

#### BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Save your bristles.—The value of hogs bristles is notperhaps genetally known, or there would be more attention paid to, saving them.—A pound of clean white bristles is worth from 60 to 75 cts. and dark lawre de Grace, ones from 30 to 50, according to the length.

A person may, when hogs are killed, by using a hornor iron comb, cleans a samany bristles as will enable them to save as many as will amount to snumber of dollars.—White cow tails if not very curly, when washed clean and cut off from the dock is worth 50 cts.—White horse hair 75 cts. per

sert the above advertisement six times in Columbia District Banks, generally, partheir paper, and forward their bills to Mr. Franklin bank of Alexandria no sale Taylor. , **Nov. 19—36t** 

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

### SILAS W. SEXTON,

Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,

# No. 28, MARKET STREET,

Between Front and Second streets, soul side, two doors east of Letitia Court,

PHILADELPHIA:

AS now on hand a general assortment or ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market, and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiek, Round Jackets, Pen 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 inhothestmosticeashionable manner and at the

Gentlemen are requested to call and give is establishment a trial, when no doubt they wtll find it to their advantage to call again All orders will be thankfully received and comptly executed. promptly execu 52 6m.

December 24,1521,

#### CHEAP China, Glass and Queensware. REMOVAL.

TME Subscriber has removed his Whole-and Retail Stores from No. 110, N. Front, and No. 100 North Third, 'to No. 10. North Third street, where he is now open-ng, in addition to his former stock, a very extensive assortment of

FINE AND COMMON WARE, Which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash prices.

R. Tyndale.
Philadelphia, Sept 17–36tq

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE ECLECTIC REPERFORY, FOR THE YEAR 1821.

ALSO. The Presbyterian Magazine, From No. 1 to No. 14.

# BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Executions, Summons, Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds, Common & Judgment Bonds, Constables' Sazes, Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

#### Bank Note Exchange. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

J. S. Branch Rank Notes, 2 p. c. dis 1 do. Banks in New Hampshire, Boston Banks,
Massachusetts Banks generally,
1 do.
11 a 2 do. Rhode Island Banks do. Connecticut Banks do NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

All the city Bank Notes, Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, par. no sale Albany Banks, Troy Banks, Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, 1 p. c. dis. 2 do. do. Lansingburg Bank, Newburg Rank ∌ ao. 1⅓do. Newburg branch, at Ithica Orange county Bank, Catskill Bank, Bank of Columbia at Hudson, do. Bank of Colum Auburn Rank, Columbia receivables Utica Bank, Ontario Batik at Utica 2 do. do. 3 do.

Plattsburg Rank NEW JERSEY NOTES. Bank of New-Brunswick, par. par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES. Philadelphia Notes, Farmers Bank at Lancaster Lancaster Bank, Easton, Germantown. par. par. No thampton, par. Montgomery County, Harrisburg, Delaware county at Chester,

Chester county at Wert Chester, Newhope Bridge Company, Farmers Bank of Reading, Susquehannah Bridge do 1 dis. 2 do. Ghatubbushurg, . } 1½ do. Carlisle Bank,

do. Swatara at Harrisburg. Pittsburg, Northumberland, Union, and Codo. lumbia Bank at Milton, 15 do. Silver Lake, nu sole. Greensburg, Brownsville, 10 do.

Other Pennsylvania Notes no sale DELAWARE NOTES.

par. par. par. 3 dis, Branch of do. at Milford, no sales MARYLAND NOTES.

1 do. par 1 do.

#### VIRGINIA NOTES.

washed clean and cut from the dock is worth 50 cts.—White horse hair 75 cts. Fer lb. an object this to farmer's boys.

The Carlisle Herald, Lancaster Journal, and Easton Sentinel, will please to insert the above advertisement six times in Columbia Disk of Algorithms. 1½ do.

Columbia Disk of Algorithms. North Carolina,
South Carolina,
Georgia, generally
Bank of Kentucky and branches
OHIO—Chillicothe

2 a 3 dis.
1 do.
2 do.
3 do.
5 dis.

Most others

dis