

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. II.

BRIDGETON (N. J.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1822.

No. 101.

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J. CLARKE & Co.
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Fitch, per lb.	50 9 to 10
Beans, bushel	1 25 scarce
Beef, mess barrel	10 12
Brick, run of Kiln, M.	6 50
Bristles, American lb.	scarce
Butter, lump,	12 18
Do. salt, insp.	12 15
Candles, tallow dipt	12
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.	26 27
Do. 2d quality	26 27
Do. Java	26 27
Do. mixed qual.	25 26
Cheese, lb.	8 9
Cider, best barrel	3 50
Feathers, American lb.	37 45
Flax, clean	7 8
Firewood, hickory cord	7 7 50
Do. oak	5 00 5 50
Do. pine	3 50 4 50
Do. gum logs	3 50
Flour, wheat, barrel	6 50
Do. rye	4 25
Do. corn meal	3 50
Glass, wind	
8 by 10, 100 feet,	6 7
10 by 12	7 75
Grain, wheat bushel	1 25 1 30
do. rye	75 80
do. corn	73 80
do. oats	35 45
do. bran double	25
Hams, lb.	12 15
Iron, in bars, ton	95 100
do. sheet	175 180
do. hoop, large	128 130
do. do. small	140
do. rod	115 120
do. hollow ware	70 80
Lard, lb.	0 11 0 12
Lumber 1000 feet	
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	14 00 16
do. do. heart, 1 inch	35 30
do. white pine, panel	35 30
do. do. common	17 50 22 50
Scantling, pine 1000	15 20
do. heart do	35 30
do. sap do	10 scarce
Lath, oak	10
Oar, rafters	20 25
Timber, pine	18
do. inch spruce	12 20
do. oak	22 25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	21 22
do. cypress 22 inch	4 4 50
Staves, pipe, w. e. 1200	55
do. hhd. do	40
do. do. red oak	25
do. barrel, w. oak	24
Heading, oak	50 55
Hoops, shaved	25
do. rough	
Mackrel, barrel	3 50 5 50
Molasses, sugarhouse gal.	0 48 0 50
do. West India	27 35
Nails, cut, all sizes lb.	7 12
Oil, sperm, gall.	65
Peanut, bushel	75 80
Pork, Jersey barrel	11 50 12
Rice, new crop 40 lb.	2 75 3 00
Shad, southern barrel	50
gall. fine	55
do. ground	
Seed, clover	6 00
do. herdglass	
do. timothy	3 50 4 00
Segars, Spanish, 1000	10 20
do. American	1 75
Shot, all sizes	9 50
Spirits, viz.	
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	80 90
do. Penn's 1st pf.	65 75
Gin, Philad. dist. do	41 45
Rum, New England	38 40
Whiskey, rye	32 34
do. apple	28 30
Starch, lb.	6 7
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	11 50 12 00
do. 166F lb	18 19
do. lump	14 15
Tallow, country	8
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	7 10
do. do. caven.	27 32
do. do. spun fine	25 30
do. do. large	15 34
Wax, bees, yellow	34 35
do. white	55 60

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Tuesday, the tenth day of December next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton, the following described land, situate in the township of Milville:

A tract of Meadow Land

Near Milville, joins land of Daniel Elmer, Esq. and others, contains 40 acres. A farm and tract of land near Schoner Landing, joins land of Isaac Winn, Esq. and others,

Contains 120 Acres.

Two lots in the village of Milville, the first joins Back & Standpine streets, contains three-fourth of an acre. The second, joins High street, contains one hundred perches. The above described land will be sold, more or less as to quantity, together with sufficient of the defendant's land to satisfy my demand.

Seized as the property of Nathan Leak, and taken in execution at the suit of Malen Lawrence, and to be sold by

WM. FITZPATRICK, Sheriff.

Oct. 7. — Nov. 2.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes, 4 p. c. dis.
Banks in New Hampshire, 2
Boston Banks, 1 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally, 1 1/2 do.
Rhode Island Banks do, 2 do.
Connecticut Banks do, 1 1/2 do.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

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

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

New Brunswick Bank, 1 p. c. dis.
State Bank at Trenton, 1 do.
All others, par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes, par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par.
Lancaster Bank, par.
Easton, par.
Germantown, par.
Northampton, par.
Montgomery County, par.
Harrisburg, par.
Delaware county at Chester, par.
Chester county at West Chester, par.
Newhope Bridge Company, 1 par.
Farmers Bank of Reading, 1 1/2 dis.
Susquehanna Bridge do, 1 1/2 do.
York Bank, 2 do.
Chambersburg, 2 1/2 do.
Gettysburg, 2 1/2 do.
Carlisle Bank, do.
Swatara at Harrisburg, do.
Pittsburg, do.
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton, 15 do.
Silver Lake, no sale.
Greensburg, 11 do.
Brownsville, 11 do.
Other Pennsylvania Notes, no sale.

DELAWARE NOTES.

Bank of Delaware at Wilmington, par.
Wilmington and Brandywine, par.
Commercial Bank of Delaware, par.
Branch of do. at Milford, 3 dis.
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.
Laurel Bank, no sales.

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore Banks, 1 d.
Baltimore City Bank, 1 d.
Havre de Grace, 1 do.
Elkton, 1 par.
Annapolis, 1 do.
Branches of do., 1 1/2 do.
Hagerstown Bank, do.
Bank of Caroline, 1 1/2 do.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Richmond and Branches, 1 do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 4 do.
All others, 1 1/2 do.
Columbia District Banks, generally, par.
Franklin bank of Alexandria, no sale.
North Carolina, 27 dis.
South Carolina, 5 do.
Georgia, generally, 3 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches, no sale.
OHIO—Chillicothe, 2 dis.
Most others, no sale.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Will be offered at

PUBLIC SALE,

At the Inn of Edmund Davis, Roadstown on

Tuesday, the 3d day of December next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.

No. 1. One Lot of Land containing one acre, adjoining the Baptist meeting-house lot in Roadstown.

No. 2. One Lot of Land containing ten acres, adjoining said meeting-house lot, and lands of Mason Mulford, and others, fronting on the main road.

No. 3. One two story Frame House and Lot of Land in Roadstown, aforesaid, adjoining Henry Mulford's store, and now in the occupation of William Daniels. Conditions made known at sale.

THOMAS W. CATTELL,
CHARLES MULFORD,
ABRAHAM JOHNSTON,
Assignees of Edw. H. Mulford.
Nov. 6. 98 21q

A PAIR OF MULES FOR SALE,

Enquire of the subscriber,
PROVIDENCE L. SHEPHERD,
Greenwich, Nov. 16. 99

RELIGIOUS.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

No II.

An essay on the sacred import of the Christian name; dedicated to the lovers of truth.

"The disciples were called Christians, first at Antioch." Acts xi. 26.
"Search the Scriptures." JESUS CHRIST.
"Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." Paul.

III. The church of Christ is one body, and one name is enough for the same body. He that changes his name, has generally a design in it. Paul was pointedly opposed to the appellation of any other name to the church: See his first epistle to the church at Corinth, chap. i. 2.

The Corinthians were not satisfied to be called Christians and nothing else; but wished to be called Palatites, after Paul; some Apollosites, after Apollos; and some Cephasites, after Cephas. As in these days, some are vain enough to profess themselves Calvinists, after Calvin; Lutherans, after Luther, &c. This is improper, unless their religion be human, not divine, — springing from man, not from God. Had Paul encouraged such a spirit among the Corinthians, and others where he preached, they might soon have been as many parties among them as there were ministers; and he being the greatest, might have triumphed over the rest, as many are now attempting. But his noble soul abhorring the idea, endeavoured to nip the poisonous weed in the bud; by telling them they were carnal; and urging these pungent questions, "Is Christ divided?" "Was Paul crucified for you?" "Or were ye baptized in the name of Paul?" "Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by whom ye believed?"

IV. Because unscriptural names are a spurious thing, being destitute of divine authority, and not only so, but they are divergent, having a tendency to disunite the body of Christ, scatter its sacred members, and cause them to bite, devour, and be consumed one of another.

V. Because Christ and his church are often in Scripture designated under the endearing relation of husband and wife. And there is a real propriety in a woman being called by the name of her husband, seeing they are no more two but one flesh. Gen. xi. 24. Matt. x. 9 &c.

The Lord says unto the Church, I am married unto thee. Jer. xi. 14. He complains of her as a treacherous wife. Then shall she say, I will go and return unto my first husband; for when it was better with me than now. Hos. ii. 7. And it shall be at that day, saith the Lord, that thou shalt call me Ishi, that is my husband. v. 16. And I will betroth thee unto me for ever; yea, I will betroth thee unto me in righteousness. v. 19. I will betroth thee unto me in faithfulness. 20. Ye are also become dead to the law by the body of Christ; that ye should be married to another, to him who is raised from the dead, &c. Rom. vii. 4. I have espoused thee to one husband 2 Cor. xi. 2. See also, Psa. ix 5. Cant. v. 12. Eph. i. 23. and v. 93. Rev. xxi. 9, &c. and xxii. 17. Would it not be a matter of jealousy for a woman to refuse to be called by the name of her husband, or wish to be known by another name, especially if that person, whose name she preferred should be a base character. What would any man think of his wife, if in word she acknowledged her lawful marriage to him, but would be called by the name of some of his male domestics? Or she should carry the name of the domestic in her forehead, that is publicly, by which she might be known, and the name of her husband in her hand, that is privately, would he not suppose she was insane? or conclude she loved his servant better than himself? He would undoubtedly consider himself as robbed of his due honour, as her head and husband. Now, God says he is a jealous God, and his glory will he not give to another. Exod. xx. 5. Isa. xlviii. 11. Zac. viii. 2. Let the professors of religion, who choose to be called by so many names which the mouth of the Lord hath not named; and who glory in their names, make the application: it is easy, and the similitude answereth as face to face in a glass.

*We hear indeed some of the controversial writers apologize for the use they make of these names, that it is only to prevent circumlocution. But it is easy to see, that they are often used as terms of reproach. Thus to the Armenians, the name Calvinist; and to the Calvinists, the name Arminian is a name of reproach. And to the sticklers for partyism, these terms, these terms, while they exist, will be esteemed a sufficient proof of war.

VI. The church of Christ is built of lively stones, a spiritual house. 1 Pet. ii. 45. Knowing that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and to cut off all excuse for division, he broke down the middle wall of partition, and abolished in his flesh the enmity, to make in himself of Jew and Gentile, one new man, a holy and united church. The Lord has justly made a difference between the righteous and the wicked, Exod. xi. 7. Mal. iii. 18. But between the righteous we are more than three times told there is no difference, Acts. x. 34, 35. Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons, &c. and xv. 8, 9. Rom. iii. 22, and x. 12. These things I have in a figure transferred to myself and Apollos for your sakes, that ye might learn in us, not to think of man above that which is written, that no one of you be puffed up for one against another. For who maketh thee to differ from another? 1 Cor. vi. 7. In chap. xi. 3. he lets them know that the head of every man is Christ, as the head of the woman is the man, and the head of Christ is God. In chap. xii. 12, he would have us remember, that though there be different gifts, it is for the profiting of the same body, v. 18, and have been all made to drink into one spirit, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, bond or free. To the Gal. he says, there is neither Jew nor Greek, neither male nor female; for ye are all one in Christ Jesus. chap. iii. 28. See also Eph. iii. 18—22, and iv. 1—6. Col. iii. 11—15. Just before our Lord left the world, he fervently prayed to the Father that they (the church,) might be one, even as we are one. John xvii. 11, 21, 22, 23. He saw nothing short of the unity of his people, would stop the mouths of gainsayers, and crush infidelity. He knew it would be in vain to persuade, and impossible to prevail on the world to believe that he was sent of the Father, while his followers were falling out by the way.

Having sufficiently shewn that the name Christian, is the ancient and proper name of the church, the question will naturally arise, whence came other names? I answer, they had lost the spirit of the Christian religion, and departed from the simplicity of the gospel. At first they sought the honor of the Redeemer, and the advancement of his kingdom; but after they descended from these noble ends, self took the lead, and directed them to make honor and empire, power and profit, their chief object. The church of Rome, foremost in pride, avarice and ambition, made the first struggle; and to accomplish her end, gave herself names unknown before, such as, "The mother church," "The holy Roman catholic church," &c. Here the true Christian was lost.

In process of time other enormities arose, and grew to an amazing size, which more or less infected all her members. New rites and ceremonies were almost continually introduced, until they became too intolerable for a pious mind to bear. Although some who could no longer support under the galling yoke of her superstitious deviation from the original plan, and her unscriptural invasions of their religious rights, entered their protest against her capital errors, and withdrew from her jurisdiction. The first object was reformation, which, with much difficulty and hard labor, and through many sufferings, they effected in a good degree, and in many respects.

But as they were not themselves entirely cured of the old infection they propagated in some measure, the same disorder in the doctrines they taught, and the government under which they placed the reformed. This disorder, like noxious vapours, soon infected the atmosphere of the church; or, as noxious weeds, although not planted in the same soil, soon grew up and infested the ground.

It is remarkable from the history of those times, that the reformers themselves soon began to act in the same manner the church had done, from which they separated, and to practise the same things, against which they had protested in others.

The church of Rome had introduced many things as articles of faith, and rules of government, besides those contained in the word of God; against these the reformers protested as human, alleging that the holy Scriptures contained all things necessary for salvation, and were the only sure rule of faith and conduct; and upon this foundation, they began to carry on the reformation. ASA. Cape May, November 13, 1822.

An inhabitant of Bennington raised a crop this season for which he received 194 dollars 60 cent, cash!

The river Roanoke lately rose nearly twenty feet in one day.

AGRICULTURAL.

GREAT FARMING.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to the following account of the extraordinary productiveness of a farm in New York—we recollect to have been urged to visit it, when at Saratoga Springs in 1821, & now even more than then regret we omitted to do so. The memoranda now communicated, were made by a gentleman of the first respectability, in this city—

Editor Balt. Am. Farmer.

NO FICTION.

I visited and spent a day at Mr. Stimson's farm in the township of Galway, Saratoga county, New York. His tract of land or farm contains about 350 acres, of which he cultivates as yet, only between 80 and 100 acres, which are laid off into 8-acre lots.

He has certificates of premiums from the Agricultural Society of that county—for having the best-managed farm in the county.

For having raised 60 bushels of barley from one acre.

For having raised 43 tons Timothy hay per acre from a lot of 8 acres, and he took the pains to weigh the hay from one of those acres four days after it was cut, and found it to weigh five tons and 354 lbs.

For having raised 104 bushels of corn to the acre.

For having raised 357 1/2 bushels potatoes from half an acre.

His method of raising potatoes is thus stated:

He opens a furrow 2 feet 9 inches apart plants 10 inches apart; hoes, or hills, them one way only; plants them shallow, namely, about two inches; as soon as they show themselves about 3 inches above the ground, he covers about 2 inches of them in 8 or ten days, or when the tops are about six inches high, he spreads the tops open, and hoes and covers them again to about 2 inches; and when grown up again to about 6 inches, he hoes and covers them as before. By this process he thinks it possible that one thousand bushels may be raised from one acre of ground.

His method of raising Corn.

He has a machine that crosses the ridges, he plants three to a hill, the ridges or hills are about 2 feet 6 inches apart. He sows after the second ploughing—he cuts the stalks and blades together close to the ground. The average product is 4 1/2 ears to the hill, the corn weighs 60 to 62 lbs. to the bushel.

His general method of farming is to lay off his land in lots of 6 to 10 acres, each lot is manured once in four or five years; his usual quantity is eight wagon loads, with four horses, to each acre—first year is in grass—second in corn—third in barley—fourth in wheat, spring or winter wheat, with clover and timothy, 5 lbs. clover and 2 quarts timothy per acre, the northern or late clover he prefers; he mows his timothy for two years, pastures it one year, in the fourth year he turns down the sod, puts in wheat on the sod—1st and 2d corn, 3d barley, or spring or winter wheat, and stocks it down as before.

Mr. Stimson remarked he has a field used as pasture, and what he intends is turning down the sod, roll it well, give it a top dressing of manure, plough it in, the second time on the sod, manure it again, put it into wheat, harrow it in, and expects to make 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

The following is his product from 100 acres as reported from actual survey and examination:—

Ten acres having 400 apple trees on them produced 25 tons hay—8 acres corn 500 bushels—8 acres do. 720—10 do. do. 300 and 16 tons of hay—4 do. wheat, 140 bushels—1 do. flax, 600 lbs.—8 do. oats, 550 bushels—8 do. hay, 32 tons—1 do. barley, 60 bushels—3 do. hay, 10 1/2 tons—4 do. do. 12 do.—8 do. do. 24 do.—2 acres 1000 bushels potatoes—2 acres in vegetables, which also raised four hundred chickens.

His wheat cost him 30 cents per bushel—corn 15 do. do.

On Thursday a Canada Squaw was exhibited in this market, raised by J. Philbrick of Rye, which weighed 11 lbs. or one quintal, also a pear, from tree of Theodore Wiggin of Stratham, weighing two pounds one and three quarter ounces, and measuring seventeen and a half by fifteen and a half inches. These, we believe, are larger than any articles of their kind, that have been mentioned in the newspapers this year. Plymouth Journal.

From the York (U. C.) Observer, Sep. 23.

BEAR CHASE.

The week before last two boys, the one ten and the other eleven years of age, sons of Mr. William Johnson, of Campfield Bay, Lake Simcoe, observed an old Bear, and three young ones swimming across the Bay; they put out after them with a bark canoe, and by use of fire-arms, soon dispatched the young ones, and took them on board of their canoe. They made several shots at the head of the old one, with little or no effect; at length in coming in contact with her, one of them fired and broke her shoulder; the savage ferociousness of the animal was now raised to desperation, she endeavoured to upset the canoe. A sister on shore seeing the hazardous situation of her little brothers took another boat and put out to their assistance. The bear saw her coming, left the boys and made towards her upon which the young Nimrods cried out, "don't fear, Sally, jump her on the nose and keep her back we have broken one of her shoulders; keep her back till we can load again, and we will break the other." The boys were as good as their word; they did so; and having both fore legs disabled they pushed her head under water with paddles and drowned her. They with some difficulty got her into the boat, and took the four in triumph to land. The names of these lads are James and William Johnson.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
Legislature of New-Jersey.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

Nine o'clock—The House met.

Mr. Knowles, from the committee on the appointment of Surrogates, reported a bill directing the mode of appointing surrogates—ordered 2d reading.

On motion of Mr. Pennington Council were informed that the house were ready to go into joint meeting for the appointment of civil and military officers.

The bill respecting Jurors was read a third time, and on the question shall this bill pass, Ayes: Cook, Dickerson, Dowe, Edgar, Egbert, Elmer, Haughwout, Kaighn, Knowles, Lloyd, M'Dowell, Mickle, Pennington, Scull, Smith, Stryker, Teasdale, Thompson, Speaker, Wall, Wilson, Woolman, 21. Noes: Britton, Christie, Conover, Deacon, Ely, Ewing, Hamilton, Hancock, M'Curry, Maxwell, Miller, Mott, Newbold, Richman, Sippickson, Sip, Vanderveer, Westervelt, Willets, Woodhull, 20.—There not being a constitutional majority, the bill was lost.

This bill provided for selecting out of the whole number of jurors returned by the sheriff to each term, the jury to try any particular cause by ballot; and allowed the jurors the daily pay of 75 cents each for their attendance to be paid by the county.

The bill to limit the term of officers of the Constable to three years; and the Newark fire Department bill, were read a 3d time, but failed of obtaining a constitutional majority.

The bill for the relief of D. Mills and others, passed the house 28 to 12.

Mr. Wilson, from committee reported the 25th bill with amendments; the 1st and 2d sections agreed to and the bill recommitted.

Message from C. informed that they had passed a bill further sup. to the act for the punishment of crimes; a bill to compel to force the act protecting persons in the planting of oysters; to which they request the concurrence of the house.

The bill to incorporate the Trustees of the New Jersey Baptist Association, passed to be engrossed, and the bill sup. to the act to regulate fisheries in the river Delaware was taken up, and while under consideration the House adjourned.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Seixas came into the assembly room with his deaf and dumb pupils, and the Governor and Council being invited to do so, took their seats within the bar.

Three o'clock—The House met. Mr. Dow proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this house entertain the highest opinion of the abilities of Mr. David G. Seixas, teacher of the Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in the discharge of his professional duties; and that the Speaker be requested to present to Mr. Seixas the thanks of this house for the interesting exhibition of his pupils this day in the Assembly Room; which was agreed to by the House.

Message from council informed that they had passed the bill appropriating money to protect oyster beds in the Delaware Bay; and that they would be ready to go into joint meeting for the appointment of officers at 10 o'clock on Saturday next.

Mr. Woolman presented a petition from Burlington for an act to authorize the building of a bridge over Rancocas Creek in the township of Willingborough—committed.

Mr. Elmer from the Joint Committee on the memorial of Peter Gordon, late Treasurer, reported that they had examined his accounts from his first appointment in 1803 with as much particularity as their limited time would permit, and that the committee were of opinion that the balance reported against him last year of \$16,372 & 2 cents, ought to be increased 936 dollars, and 75 cents; being the amount of three dividends on Turnpike Stock not heretofore charged to him, making the whole balance 17,308 dollars, & 77 cts.

The house took up the sup. to the act to regulate fisheries in the Delaware, and after some progress therein adjourned to 7 o'clock.

7 o'clock. The house met to hear arguments of counsel on the petition of the sureties of the late Treasurer, after which they adjourned.

Friday, November 22.

Nine o'clock—The House met. Mr. Wilson from com. to whom was referred the balances due the state on the Treasurer's Books, reported that there appeared to be due from sundry sheriffs the sum of 3155 dollars, of which sum 2535 dollars might be collected, unless the courts in the respective counties had remitted the same, and also the sum of 853 dollars from certain County Collectors. Resolutions were

proposed directing the Treasurer to take measures for collecting the same; ordered a second reading.

Mr. Elmer, from the committee to whom was referred a communication from the governor covering a correspondence with the secretary at war, respecting a session of the island called the Pea patch, made a detailed report recommending that the subject be referred to the next Legislature. (This report was agreed to by the house, and sent to council. It will be found at length in another part of our paper.)

Mr. Wall from committee on that subject reported a bill sup. to the act for ascertaining the boundaries of counties.

Mr. Stryker presented a petition from Somerset for investing the joint meeting with the power of appointing Surrogates.

Mr. Scull from committee on petition for authority to build a bridge over Nancott Creek, in Galloway, Gloucester county, reported that the petitioners have leave to present a bill for the purpose on the first Thursday of the next session.—agreed to.

Mr. Cook presented a bill for the more equal representation of the counties of Essex, Sussex, Middlesex, and Gloucester, in the house—ordered a 2d reading.

The bill to defray the expenses of government passed to be engrossed.

Message from Council informed that they had passed the bill to divorce F. Readstreak, and the bill to incorporate the Washington canal company, without amendment; also that they had passed a bill to authorize the Freeholders of Gloucester to build a bridge over Great Mantua Creek, at Crown Point, to which they request the concurrence of the house.

The bill to authorize the reduction of the capital stock of the State Bank at Camden and the bill from council to authorize the draining of the low grounds near Newark, passed the house with amendment; the house took up the bill sup. to the act respecting fisheries in the Delaware, and after some time the house adjourned.

Three o'clock—the House met. The bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Baptist Association in New Jersey, was read a third time, opposed by Mr. Dow, and advocated by Wilson, Elmer and Cook, and passed 29 to 9.

Mr. Woolman from com. on the petition for authority to build a bridge over Rancocas Creek, reported that the petitioners have leave to present a bill on the first Thursday of the next session, which was agreed to by the house.

Message from council informed that they had agreed to the preamble and resolution from the house relative to the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Communication company.

The memorial of the sureties of the late treasurer, requesting to be released from their bond of ten thousand dollars, on delivering up to the state, all the property of said treasurer, amounting to about five thousand dollars, was taken up—Mr. Wall presented sundry documents on the subject.

Mr. Elmer moved, that the sureties have leave to withdraw their papers; in effect, to reject their application. This motion was supported at considerable length by Elmer and Pennington, and opposed by Wilson, Wall and Ewing. The ayes and noes being called were as follows:—Ayes, Britton, Christie, Conover, Edgar, Egbert, Elmer, Hamilton, Haughwout, Kling, M'Curry, M'Dowell, Mickle, Miller, Pennington, Richman, Scull, Sippickson, Sip, Smith, Stryker, Teasdale, Thompson, Speaker, Vanderveer, Westervelt, 24. Noes, Cook, Deacon, Ely, Ewing, Hancock, Kaighn, Knowles, Maxwell, Mott, Newbold, Wall, Wilson, Woodhull, Woolman, 14.

Adjourned.

Saturday Nov. 23.

Nine o'clock—The House met. Mr. Elmer presented a resolution, authorizing the Treasurer to extend the time of payment on the bond of the sureties of Peter Gordon, to any time they might require not exceeding one year for half, and two years for the other half, without interest.—Read & ordered a second reading.

Council came into joint meeting, the business of which occupied the forenoon. Adjourned.

Three o'clock—The House met. The tax bill; the bill supplementary to the act making lands liable to be sold for the payment of debts; the bill respecting the boundaries of counties; the bill authorizing the appointment of Surrogates by joint meeting; and the bill giving mechanics &c. a lien on houses they may build in Trenton for their labor and materials; were severally read a third time, amended and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Elmer, obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session. Adjourned.

A joint meeting was held on Saturday last. The following appointments among others were made.

CUMBERLAND.
Judge and Justice.
James D. Westcott.
Justices.
Maskel Ware, Josiah Sheppard, Samuel Thompson, Daniel Parvin, John Chattin, Henry Shaw.
Commissioners.
Edmond Sheppard, Samuel Thompson, Matthias Burch, John Chattin, Reuben Hunt.

SALEM.
Judge and Justice.
Thomas Sippickson.
Justices.
Daniel Richman, Thomas Bines, Parvin Paulin.

PEA PATCH.
The following report was made to the house of Assembly, on the 22d instant, by Mr. Elmer, chairman of the committee, and agreed to.

The committee to whom was referred a communication from his excellency the Governor, covering a correspondence with the secretary at war, respecting the Island in the Delaware Bay, called the Pea patch, respectfully report,

That it appears by the documents submitted to them, and from other information upon which your committee rely; that in the year 1813, the United States having determined to erect fortifications for the defence of the Delaware Bay and River, selected the Pea patch as a position suitable for that purpose. This island lies within the jurisdictional limits of New Jersey, and was at that time, in the peaceable occupation of one of our citizens, claiming under a grant of the West Jersey proprietors, made in 1784. No application however was made on the subject to the authorities of this state, but military possession was taken by the United States officers, and the occupant dispossessed. The District Attorney of Delaware, and other legal characters in that state, and Pennsylvania, it seems were consulted, who being of opinion that the title to the soil and territory was in the state of Delaware; the Legislature of the latter state made a cession, and under that title the United States took possession, and commenced constructing a fort. The individual dispossessed, instituted a suit against the Engineer, which is now pending before the Circuit court of the U. States.

A difference unhappily exists between New Jersey and Delaware, relative to their boundary, and their respective rights in the river and bay of Delaware; and this difference is not limited to the Pea patch; but embraces other subjects of dispute. In 1820, the Legislature of this state having been made acquainted with the facts and circumstances above mentioned, and with the circumstance that a suit was pending; actuated by a desire to effect a speedy and amicable settlement of the controversy; as well in relation to this particular subject, as to all other questions growing out of the disputed boundary; passed an act for the appointment of commissioners, to meet commissioners to be appointed on the part of Delaware, with full powers to make and conclude an agreement between the two states, defining their respective boundaries, jurisdiction, rights to islands, &c. in the river and bay of Delaware. To this overture, the state of Delaware did not think proper to accede, nor was any answer ever returned to the proposal.

In the year 1821, the Legislature of this state passed an act, (among other things,) to authorize and empower the Governor to appropriate a certain sum of money at his discretion, to prosecute or defend to final issue or judgment, any suit or suits which he might deem necessary for trying or finally determining the jurisdictional line between the two states. The attempt to effect an amicable settlement having failed, it was believed that the pending suit, afforded a favorable opportunity of obtaining the decision of an impartial and enlightened judicial tribunal. The United States claiming under Delaware, and the former occupant under this state, the jurisdictional line will fairly come in question. This must inevitably happen, unless the plaintiff should fail on account of some technical defect in his title. It would therefore be manifestly unsafe to leave this question of jurisdiction to be tried and determined in an action brought solely by an individual, free from all control or interference of the state. Though the state would not be concluded by such a trial and decision, yet its rights might be greatly prejudiced by the action being brought to trial without all the advantage which might arise from a direct interference, by employing counsel and taking the management and control of the suit.

The Secretary at War, under the direction of the President, now asks for a cession from this state for the purpose of further strengthening the title of the United States, and of enabling them the better to resist the claim of our citizen.

Your committee are decidedly of opinion, that were the subject free from the danger of affecting, as well the rights of our citizen, who has been deprived in the manner stated, of his possession, as the question of boundary between this state and Delaware, the required cession ought to be unhesitatingly made. The position is deemed by the Secretary at War a very valuable one, not only as it regards the defence of the state of New Jersey, but the country bordering on the Delaware. Whatever opinion we might be disposed to entertain on this point as individuals, it would certainly be yielded to the decision of the distinguished officers composing the board of engineers, approved as that has been, by the able and enlightened head of the War department. New Jersey has at all times evinced a sincere desire to afford every facility to the measures of the general government; and your committee are well aware that the present is a time when we are peculiarly called on to encourage by all proper means, the laudable effort to arrange and complete a well digested system of defence. Your committee however are of opinion, that taking into view all the circumstances, it will be most prudent, and consist better with the dignity and interests of the state, to delay making a cession of the Island in question.

No injury can result from such a course. The works commenced will not be interrupted in their progress, and in the mean time the controversy existing between this state and Delaware may be settled by a judicial decision, and the claim of our citizen decided in the same manner. The general government will duly appreciate the motives by which we have been governed, and cannot impute to this state any desire to obstruct or delay the completion of the fort now erecting. In the event of a determination adverse to our claims, no objection will be necessary; and should the contrary, as we confidently believe, be the result, we can then with more propriety transfer our right in the manner requested, and at the same time protect the interests of the individual claimant. Your committee therefore respectfully propose that the documents referred to them, be re-committed to the consideration of the next Legislature.

The following is a certified copy of the law for the preservation of Oysters in the Delaware: passed at the late session of the legislature of this state.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
An Act appropriating a sum of money for the protection of the Oyster beds in the Delaware Bay.

I. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of one thousand dollars, be, and hereby is appropriated to defray the reasonable expenses incurred, and to be incurred by the inhabitants of Maurice river and others, in defending the Oyster beds, situate in the Delaware bay, within the bounds of this state, against the depredations and claims of citizens of other states.

II. And be it enacted, That Timothy Elmer, George Bacon and Elias P. Seely, are hereby appointed commissioners, and authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the whole, or such part of said appropriation, as they shall from time to time determine to be necessary, and expend the same in prosecuting or defending any suits at law, between citizens of this state and of other states, relating to the defence of said oyster beds; Provided, That before the said commissioners shall draw any money by virtue of the appropriation herein made, they shall make oath or affirmation before some justice of the peace of the county of Cumberland, faithfully and impartially to execute the duties of their said appointment, and file the same in the clerk's office of said county, and present a certified copy thereof to the Treasurer.

III. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall keep an exact and true account of the expenditures made by virtue of this act, and lay the same before the Legislature at their next session, and pay any balance that may remain in their hands to the Treasurer.

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Palladium, Nov. 15.
FROM MADRAS.

By the brig Hope, capt. Mann, from Madras, we received papers to the 25th of July.

A violent storm and an inundating rain were experienced in India early in June, and nearly destroyed all the Indigo Plants, which were almost ready for cutting.

In three days at Calcutta, 12 inches of rain fell.

A great amount of property has been lost or damaged by the inundation.—Some lives have been lost, and it was feared that on the small "Churs" dependent on Dukkunahabizpore, the greatest part of the population had perished. Some took refuge in the trees, where they remained two days, feeding on the leaves.

12,000 rupees were subscribed at Calcutta, for the surviving sufferers by the great inundation at Backergunge.

The rice harvest had partially failed at Manila, and government had ordered Indian corn to be planted immediately. The populace were alarmed at the scarcity, and foreigners had some alarm for their safety, in consequence of a report that they had improperly shipped large quantities—but they had shown the rumour to be unfounded.

Mr. Wilcock, the British Charge d'Affaires in Persia, had refused to pay the usual tribute, and demanded his passports. On their being refused, he declared he should no longer act in a diplomatic capacity, but leave the Court, unless forcibly detained. This produced a report, that there was a probability of a rupture between England and Persia.

A good understanding is said to have been afterwards restored, and Mr. Wilcock left the Persian Court in an amicable manner, to proceed to England to consult his government on an important point.

Mention has been made of some Russian Officers having been discovered in disguise in the neighborhood of Delhi!—They presented themselves as mere travellers, having no political object; but they make minute observations.

Several persons bathing not far from Calcutta, had been seized by alligators and sharks.

A new species of India has been recently witnessed in Sutta. A widow of 16, in high spirits, caused herself to be buried with the remains of her deceased husband.

A person in Calcutta had been cured of hydrophobia, by having four gr of the extract of Belladonna administered, and three pounds of blood taken from him.

CALCUTTA, May 24.

On Sunday last, the Marshal Correa, late Chancellor of the Supreme Court at Goa, Loureiro, and the Judges Magaluaens, Rocha, and Abreo, arrived at this Presidency, having been compelled to quit Goa, by the members of the present administration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The different parties as usual, maintain an animated conflict, but the general affairs of the kingdom are unusually barren of incident—Very palpable indications already denote that the ministerial career of Mr Canning will not be more quiet than that of his predecessor.

The courier of the 2d ultimo states, on the authority of a letter received at Liverpool, that a most destructive fire had broke out in New York, and destroyed nearly half of the city. A subsequent account confirmed the report.

The dutches of Newcastle lately died, a few days after the birth of twins. She had been the mother of sixteen children.

FRANCE.

A royal ordinance was issued by the French government on the 26th of September, which decreed that the cordon sanitaire, on the border of Spain, should cease on the 1st of October; but that the troops employed for that purpose should thenceforth be maintained as a corps of observation.

The ministerial papers now admit that the object hitherto held up to public view, was a sort of fiction incompatible with the dignity of the government, and further allow that the cordon was organized on the footing of war. It is contended however, that there is a wide difference between the maintenance of a corps of observation, and the invasion of Spain, and they contend that the latter is not in contemplation by the government.

SPAIN.

A Madrid journal announces that three hundred and five ladies of that city have presented addresses to the King, praying him to pursue the constitutional career with firmness; they add, that they will inspire their husbands and children with the same sentiments, and that if Spain were attacked, they would themselves take up arms in its defence.

The journals of Toulouse give an account of a splendid victory gained by Baron d'Errolles, General in Chief of the army of the Faith; but, like other accounts, it appears to be much exaggerated and inflated; and although the provincial disturbances continue in Spain, there appears to be no immediate danger to the Constitutional system from any internal force.

At Naples, two of the revolutionary generals, Morelli and Salvati, have been executed. The body of the former was refused Christian burial for his republican obstinacy.

GRECE AND TURKEY.

Intelligence received from Constantinople of the 26th of August, presents a very unfavorable aspect of the situation of the Greeks. Corinth, (the seat of the provincial Greek government,) and Napoli di Romania, have fallen into the hands of the Turks.

Later accounts represent that the Greeks have been again successful in the contest with the Turks; but so much uncertainty prevades all the news from that quarter, that it is little better than useless to publish the contradictory reports which the various accounts present.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1822.

The conclusion of our legislative proceedings will be given in our next. They are deferred for want of room.

Thursday the 12th day of December next is appointed by the Governor of this state, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

An attempt at mail robbery was made near Greensburgh, in Westmoreland county. The driver was armed, and on the robber seizing the reins of his horses' bridle, he fired, and wounded him. Another robber immediately fired at the driver, but he escaped in consequence of falling back on his seat, on the horses giving a start at the report of his pistol. Blood was found on the turnpike from the wounded robber, and traced some distance into the woods.

There has, during the last season, been a number of earthquakes in different parts of the world. In the summary of our last we noticed one which desolated the great city of Aleppo. There has been one at Gibraltar, another at Cesta Rica, in Mexico, and one lately at Zanesville in Ohio.

The second session of the seventeenth Congress will commence on Monday the 2d of December.

The following petition in favor of horse racing, was handed us at too late a period to be given to the public before the rising of the legislature. The sportive irony it contains must have its effect. Horse racing under any restrictions or modifications whatever, is, in our opinion, inconsistent with sound policy, good morals and religion. We believe it also to be inimical to the peace and happiness of society. The principle argument used in its behalf, is the advantage to be derived from it in regard to the improvement of the breed of horses. We are in much doubt as to the propriety of encouraging it even on this ground. Few of our citizens want horses exclusively for the saddle. Horses are truly valuable and useful when they combine a proper symmetry of proportion with strength, speed, gentleness and docility. Those of the race breed are seldom employed for any other purpose—and when employed for that object, it is only to promote gambling, or, as the polite world would call it, sporting. We are fully of the belief, that one agricultural society, no matter how limited in its extent, will do more towards improving the breed of such horses as our fellow citizens want, and should if they consider their own interests possess, than all the authorized race courses ever established. Who has ever saw useful horses introduced on a race course, among sportsmen, unless they insist that a horse like *Eclipse* or *Sir Charles*, may be called useful when they win large prizes for their owners? Would such horses answer any valuable purpose in a team, or on a farm? A few horses of this kind it may be well to encourage, but we insist upon it, this is not the breed that should be encouraged by the husbandman, or even by those who keep them for pleasure. Sportsmen will always find their interest in improving the breed of their creatures; but as the immigrants, Penn once said, may take more pains to improve the breed of their dumb animals than of their own species.

But what are the evils of horse racing?—and to what do they tend? Here is a wide field for the moralist in which to speculate. A race is advertised, and soon an immense collection of all classes, *rich and poor*, are to be found there. There assembles the gambler, the gaffer, the cheat, the pick-pocket, the counterfeiter, the lounge, the insolent, the knave, the dupe, the curious, the dandy, the sportsman—many who want to receive pleasure, and hundreds who are resolved that no one shall deprive them of it; besides a mass of unthinking beings who go there because others go, some to study human nature, not a few to show their absurdities, and thousands to laugh at and ridicule those who will afford them an opportunity to exhibit their sneers and grimaces. Are there any to be found there who have feelings of humanity for the dumb animals they whip and spur to the greatest stretch of human exertion? What is the difference between cock-fighting, horse-racing, and bull-baiting in modern, and the bloody fights of gladiators on the arena of a Grecian or Roman Amphitheatre in ancient times? We say there is, indeed, a small difference, inasmuch as human victims are not mercilessly exposed to the brutal violence of his fellow-being, or the gratification of inhuman spectators. But the merciful man is kind to his beast, and he abhors as barbarous those sports in which his creatures are tortured for his pleasure or abused for his profit.

But what is the difference between horse-racing and gambling? None, at least we cannot see any. The law may authorize it—but if the law did not do so, would it not be considered a moral evil? The legislature of our state, then, assumes to themselves a power which the Pope of Rome conceives himself only to be vested with,—that is the power to make *vice virtus*, and *virtus vice*.

When we consider the waste of time our fellow citizens spend at the races of his neighbourhood, and the extraordinary sums of money expended for the gratification of their curiosity, and to obtain a spurious kind of pleasure; and also consider the reluctance with which a few cents, or a dollar, is contributed to support the state or general government, to maintain an agricultural, a Bible, a missionary, or some other truly useful society or establishment; or to aid some charitable or benevolent institution, our wonder increases to astonishment, and we are forced to grieve at these perversions of human judgment and inconsistencies of human nature. The liberality of our legislative body in bestowing this curse on our country compels us to exclaim in the language of the Saviour—*Ohe! Jam satis!*—Our wants are supplied to satiety, and fill us with disgust. We are aware that in giving our opinion on this subject we differ from many of our fellow citizens whom we highly respect, and for whose sentiments we entertain a becoming deference. But the right of judging for ourselves is the privilege of freemen, nor do we believe that any will be offended at our firm adherence to our own sentiments, while we extend a liberal indulgence towards theirs.

COMMUNICATION.

To the honourable the legislature of the state of New Jersey. The Petition of the undersigned humbly represents—

That your petitioner has observed

with great pleasure the growing interest felt in your honourable body for the morals, the peace and happiness of our fellow citizens. This pleasure has risen to rapture on the announcement of your late proceedings upon a bill to authorize horse racing. Your petitioner has a horse whose mettle is so high, that nothing but racing will bring him into any tolerable training. He is but 19 years old last grass, and has never run—but that he could run no man need doubt who has ever seen him walk. Your petitioner, however, being a hard working man, has no time but the time usually appropriated to rest for this diversion. If your honourable body would but extend the provisions of your bill so as to enable him to run his horse alone, and at night when at leisure and in no danger of drawing together a mob, it would be a great accommodation both to himself and his beast. Your petitioner would further beg your honours to take into devout consideration the propriety of establishing by law the right to get drunk, to blaspheme, to violate the sabbath, and to keep houses for tippling and other pleasures. If possible, your petitioner hopes these his humble hints may have a hearing in your honourable house.

And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.
HELIOGABALUS.
Nov. 26.

Extract of a letter from J. Brick, Esq. to the Editors, dated
PORT ELIZABETH, Nov. 28.

By the arrival of the brig Mary Ann, of Philadelphia, six days from Havana, information is received that the *Alligator*, U. S. sloop of war had taken five piratical vessels—that capt. Allen of the *Alligator* was killed afterwards, in his efforts to take the men who were attempting to make their escape,—that they saw him brought to Havana, the day before they sailed. They arrived and landed at Cape May on the 26th inst.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated,
TRENTON, Nov. 27.

"The bill making the appointment of Surrogates in joint-meeting has passed into a law; likewise one to relieve watermen from militia duty; also one for the protection of game, that is, grouse and deer; extending the prohibition to the first of October, and increasing the penalty to ten dollars for killing out of season. I lament to say that the law for furnishing arms and equipments to the uniform companies was lost in council. As the house has determined to rise on Friday, there will be a joint-meeting to-morrow afternoon for the appointment of surrogates, &c."

Extract of a letter from Trenton, dated, Nov. 23d.

You will observe by the report of our proceedings, that the sureties of Mr. Gordon have petitioned to be relieved from the payment of their bond for ten thousand dollars. This bond was given in consequence of a compromise made with them last spring by a committee appointed to superintend the collection of the arrearage found due from Mr. Gordon, who were also authorized to make a final settlement in such manner as they should deem most proper.

On Thursday the house assembled at 7 in the evening, for the purpose of hearing counsel on the part of the sureties, agreeable to their request. Lucius H. Stockton, Esq. appeared for them, and made an eloquent speech in their favor, appealing with great force to the magnanimity and compassion of the house. His argument was founded upon a circumstance which he showed strong reasons for believing, viz.—that the default did not take place during the last year in which the late treasurer held his office, but in former years. The sureties he contended were therefore not liable on their bond, and that as nothing could have been recovered of them by the state, they had entered into the compromise under a mistake as to their legal liabilities, and ought not therefore to be held to comply with it.

Last evening this subject was taken up, and a motion made by Mr. Elmer, that the sureties have leave to withdraw their papers. This motion he supported by a speech of considerable length. He acknowledged the hardship of the situation in which the sureties were unfortunately placed, but thought that consideration ought not to induce the house to forget the obligations they were under to their constituents. Admitting the argument offered by the counsel for the sureties to have satisfactorily proved that the last bond they had given could not have been enforced against them, (and he was by no means satisfied as to this important question,) still it was to be remembered that most of these sureties were also liable upon bonds for former years. They had made a compromise with the state after a fair opportunity of making a full investigation of the facts, and after obtaining the advice of counsel. No new facts were alleged to have been since discovered. An individual placed in similar circumstances would not have been expected to

give up such a claim, &c. &c. Messrs. Wall, Wilson and Ewing delivered their sentiments in opposition to this motion, and Pennington supported it. It was decided in the affirmative 24 to 14.

The Court of Quarter Sessions, which commenced in this town on Tuesday last, have appointed LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Esq. prosecuting Attorney for the state, in this county, in conformity to the provisions of the late act of the legislature.

Melancholy.—On the 29th instant, an inquest was held by David Reed, Esq. one of the coroners of the county of Cumberland, over the body of a child about ten months old, daughter of Peter Hann, of the township of Downe. On the examination of several witnesses, it appeared the child had been thrown into a well upwards of twenty feet deep by its own mother, and drowned.—It also appeared to have been in the well about five hours.—It was also proved the mother had some time previous been partially deranged.—The jury brought in a verdict of murder by the mother.—Whether sane, or insane, they were not able to determine.

Rhode Island Silk.—Isaac Barker, esq. of Middletown, Rhode Island, wears a very handsome silk vest, which was wholly produced and manufactured on his own farm. He has made silk for three or four years, commonly about thirty pounds a year, when prepared for spinning, and we are happy to learn, finds it a very profitable business, which he thinks may be extended with ease and advantage. We doubt not, the farmers of this state might easily make enough of this valuable article to supply our own consumption.—Thus, one after another, are the resources of our country brought into view, and rendered valuable. The time was, when it was thought hardly practicable to procure a woollen hat of domestic manufacture. The time may be, when we shall export silk stuffs, as we now export cottons, by bales and cargoes!

A stage was upset in Ohio, and the driver and several passengers badly bruised. A singular circumstance attending the accident was, that one of the passengers, a woman, was in pursuit of her husband, who had eloped from her, and the stage having just overtaken him, travelling on foot, when the accident occurred, he was the first to help her up when thrown on the road.
N. Y. Iner.

Prolific Parturition.—Mrs Jennings A. Yates, an aged about forty years, was delivered, on the night of the 16th ult. near Westmoreland court house, Virginia, of four full grown children—three of which are now living; the fourth was a still born child, and the unfortunate mother expired in the act of parturition: the resources of her constitution being insufficient to withstand a shock so violent and preternatural.

A most horrid murder was committed on the body of one Scamps, in Arkansas, by a man named Morrow.—The murderer severed the head of the deceased from his body, and after rifling him of some money and a pair of pistols, made off, leaving a fine horse and saddlebags containing a large sum in his haste to escape. The murdered was soon discovered by Indians hunting—alarm and pursuit made, and the murderer taken soon after.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. H. Smalley, Mr Jonathan Hildreth, to Miss Ann Souder, all of that place.

At Deerfield, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. F. G. Balentine, Mr JEPHTHA F. RANDOLPH, to Miss ELIZABETH PARIS, all of that place.

On the evening of the 24th instant, at Dennis's Creek, by the Rev. John Townsend, Mr Aaron Nickerson, to Miss Pamela Foster, both of that place.

On the 21st instant, by J. Glover, Esq. at the residence of Thomas Boate, near Woodbury, Isaac Clark, to Mary Boate, and Ephraim Clark, to Ann Boate, two brothers to two sisters.

DIED.

At his residence near Arkansas, on the 10th instant, Joseph Stilwell, Esq. aged 70. He was a native of this state, and a soldier of the revolution.

On the 13th instant, in Montgomery county, Pa. John Richards, Esq. aged 70 an active whig during the revolution, and formerly a member of congress.

At South Amboy, on the 7th instant, Gen. James Morgan, formerly member of congress, in the 66th year of his age.

In Lancaster county, Pa. on the 8th instant, Gen. John Newkirk, aged 46.

On the 10th instant at Reading, Pa. James Wilson, Esq. formerly cashier of the Farmers bank at Reading, aged 67.

WOOD-LAND AND SALT MARSH.

Pursuant to directions by the last will and testament of Lawrence Shepherd deceased, I shall proceed to sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE, On Wednesday, the 18th day of December next.

Between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, Eighty four acres of Wood-land, in the township of Downe, situate about a mile and a half east of the mill of Henry Shaw, Esq. and near the house where the said decedent formerly lived.

The land will be divided into lots, and sold on the premises. Those disposed to bid, will please attend at the house last mentioned, at, or as soon as may be after 12 o'clock.

Immediately after the sale of the Wood-land, will also be sold by virtue of the authority aforesaid, an undivided half part of

Fifty acres of Salt Marsh, Also in Downe, and situate near the Flax Farm Island, south of Antuzet Creek.

At the time specified, attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

NATHAN SHEPPARD, Executor.
Nov. 23. 101 3iq

The land of Edward Rawson, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday the 24th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.
Nov. 27.

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.

Will be sold at private sale, a very valuable

Mill for Grinding Grain.

It is situated on the head waters of Cedar Creek, in the town of Cedarville; it is in complete repair, with two pair of stones and in the midst of a grain country where there is no situation for a rival establishment, the demand for work is always as much as can be met; and from the increase of agricultural industry and improvement, there must be an increased demand upon the establishment which will warrant any enlargement. Attached to the establishment, is a house one and a half stories high with a lot of ground, blacksmiths' shops, and a lot of meadow adjoining, which will be disposed of with the above. Many other advantages might be enumerated, which may be known by those wishing to purchase: for further particulars, enquire of the subscribers,

JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury.
JOEL FITHIAN, Salem.
CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton.

On the same stream of water, a very

VALUABLE SAW MILL,

Where lumber is plenty and near.—The Mill is newly built from the foundation, and in complete repair. Attached to the above, is a good

Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

With twelve acres of land, and a fine young orchard, bearing.

For particulars, enquire of

JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury.
CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton,
RICHARD BENNETT,
Cedarville,

Or the subscriber,
JOEL FITHIAN, in Salem.
Nov. 23. 100 2m

TARTAN PLAIDS.

POTTERS & WOODRUFF
Have lately received a handsome

Assortment of Tartan Plaids
SUITABLE FOR CLOAKS:

CLOAKS
READY MADE,

Which they will sell at Philadelphia prices.
Nov. 19.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the legislature of the state of New Jersey, have during their present session, passed an act, incorporating a company to improve the navigation of Maurice River.

Agreeable to the stipulations of said charter, books will be opened at the house of Nathaniel Salmon, in the town of Mallico, in the county of Gloucester, and at the store of William Duffey & Co. in the town of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, on Monday, the sixth day of January next, and continue open for the space of ten days, where commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions to the stock of said incorporation.
Nov. 25. 4t 100

NEW BRICK STORE, NEAR THE HOTEL IN BRIDGETON.

Potters & Woodruff,
Have lately received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

Well suited to the present and approaching season: among which are the following, viz.

- Superfine black, blue, drab, and mixed, } Cloths.
- 2d Quality black, blue, brown, drab and mixed } do.
- Superfine fancy colored middling and low priced pelisse } do.
- Double & single milled } do.
- black, blue, brown } Cassemeres and mixed } do.
- Fine drab, and other quality Coatings, Plain and corded Velvets, Different colors pelisse do. Swansdown, valencia, mer- } Vestings, seilles and robroy } do.
- Fine and middling white } Flannels, red and yellow } do.
- Red and green bocking Baize } do.
- Figured pelisse Flannels, } do.
- do. } Rattinetts, } do.
- Fine, middling, low priced, } Bombazetts, figured and plain } do.
- Figured, bordered, plain, fine, middling and low priced } Shawls, Waterloo } do.
- Canton Crape and Silk } do.
- Bordered and plain Cashmere } do.
- Worsted Bombazens } do.
- Black and colored Canton Crapes, Senshaw, Lutestring, Mantua } Silks, and other } do.
- Black, blue and white Sattins, Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Madras, Malabar and other Cottons, Women's black, white, and other Silk } Gloves, Women's Beaver, Kid } do, and York-tan } do.
- Men's Buckskin, Dog-skin and other quality } do.
- Figured Swiss, Jacksonet, } Muslins, Book and Leno } do.
- Plain Mull, Book, Leno } do, and Jacksonet } do.
- Linen Cambricks, 7-4 Linen Table Diaper, Fine, middling and low priced Irish Linens, } Long Lawns, do. } do.
- Cotton Counterpanes, Men's Worsted, Woollen and } Hose, Cotton } do.
- Women's Worsted and Cotton } do.
- Plaid, plain, mantua and satten Ribbons, Cotton Cord, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

- Bleached and brown Sheetings, } do. } Shirts, } do.
- Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays, Tickings and Checks, 4-4 and 6-4 Diaper, Coverlet and other Cotton Twist, Cotton filling—different no's, Striped and plain Linsey, Cassinets and Sattinets, Batted, Raw Cotton, and cotton Candle Wick.

Liquors & Groceries.

- Fourth proof French Brandy, Middling and low priced do, Jamaica Spirits and common Rum, Holland and Country Gin, Madeira, Lisbon, Port, } Wines, Samos and Malaga } do.
- First and second quality Molasses, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, } Teas, Hyson Skin and Bohea } do.
- Loaf, lump, white Havana, } Sugars, Canton and brown } do.
- Winter strained and other Oil, Mould and dipt Candles, Raisins; Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Salt petre, White and brown Soap, Rhode-Island Cheese, Coarse and fine Salt Mackerel, Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour, Together, with a general assortment of

Hard-ware, Hollow-ware.

Cutlery, China, Glass and QUEENS-WARE,

Looking Glasses, Bread and Snuffer Trays, &c. &c.

All which they will sell at a small advance for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
November 9. 98tf

Prices Current at Bridgeton. Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 25 to 1 37 1/2
Rye, do	75 to 95
Corn, do	62 1/2
Oats, do	57 1/2 to 40
Onions, do	75
Potatoes, do	40 to 50
Dry Apples do	62 1/2
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	1 00
Flax seed do	1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	4 00 to 4 50
Rye do. do.	2 50 to 3 00
Butter, per pound,	20
Lard, do	12 1/2
Hams, do	12 1/2
Fork, do	9
Wool, do	40 to 50
Feathers, do	50
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	5 00
Oak dry, do	3 50
do green, do	3 00

POETRY.

For the Washington Whig.

To him who understands it, How swift flies time, the hours have wings!

LAURA.

LOVE'S LANGUAGE.

There's a language that's mute, there's a silence that speaks, There is something that cannot be told,

NIGHT.

The night, and nature sinks to sleep; Ten thousand stars their vigils keep;

EPIGRAM.

ADDRESS TO MISS EDGEWORTH.

We, every-day Bards may 'Anonymous' sign; That refuge, Miss Edgeworth, can never be thine.

DR. CAUSTIC'S DISCOVERY.

You rogues, you rogues, you're all found out, And we the people, I've no doubt,

Miscellaneous Selections.

Cross preaching—Some time in the summer of 1836, bishop McKendree, then presiding elder of the district, was preaching near Maysville (or Limestone, it is usually called) the landing place for the most of emigrants to the upper part of the state of Kentucky.

Archidamus heard a man very lavish in his praise of a musician. "Hark you, Sir," said he, "what commendation might not a worthy man expect from you, when you profusely extol a fidler?"

LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

A Welsh parson preaching from this text, "Love one another," told his congregation that in kind and respectful treatment to our fellow creature, we were inferior to the brute creation.

A soldier of gen. Marion's brigade, named Levingstone, an Irishman by birth, meeting with an armed party, on a profoundly dark night, suddenly found a horseman's pistol applied to his breast, and heard the imperious command, "declare, instantaneously, to what party you belong, or you are a dead man."

A missionary preacher, who had delivered a discourse to a congregation of Indians at Buffalo, in which he displayed the zeal of a martyr, with much self-complacency enquired of a chief who was present, what he thought of his arguments.

Anecdote.—A countryman much marked with the small pox, applied the justice of the peace for redress, in an affair where one of his neighbours had ill-treated him; but not explaining his business as clearly as the justice expected, fellow said the justice in rage, "I don't know whether you were inoculated for the small pox or not, but I'm sure you have been for stupidity."

Warning to Spendthrifts.—The following was written on the back of a 10l. Bank of England note, which, among others, was received by a tradesman in Oxford street, London, last week, and may serve as a monitor to other prodigals of the present day.

The tradition of the Devil and Dr. Faustus was derived from the odd circumstances in which the Bibles of Faust, who was the first printer appeared in the world. "While he had printed off a considerable number of copies he undertook the sale of them at Paris. The copies were printed in imitation of manuscripts, and it was his interest to pass them off as such, but as he was unable to sell his Bibles at sixty crowns, while the scribes demanded five hundred, universal astonishment was excited, and particularly when he produced copies as fast as they were wanted and even lowered his price.

A mandarin who took much pride in appearing most splendidly dressed, with a number of jewels on every part of his robe, was accosted by an old Bonze, who following him through several streets, and bowing often to the ground, thanked him for his jewels.

Truth can hardly be expected to adapt herself to the crooked policy, and wildly sinuosities of worldly affairs; for truth, like light, travels only in straight lines.

Aristotle said to a logician, who undertook to demonstrate a self evident proposition, "Why, my good friend, need you take the trouble of lighting a candle to discover the sun."

Agesslaus, upon a certain occasion consulted the oracle of Jupiter; and received unfavorable answer. The Ephori desired him to consult the oracle of Apollo upon the same subject. Agesslaus accordingly went to Delphos, and only asked the god, if he was of the same opinion with his father.

Alexander seeing at Miletum several statues of wrestlers, who had conquered at the olympic games?—Where, said he by a bystander, were all those lusty looking fellows, when the barbarians were ransacking your city?

Some of the soldiers of Antigonous were abusing him one night, where there was but a slight curtain between them and him. Antigonous overheard their discourse, and putting it gently aside, "My honest fellows, said the Prince, stand a little further off or else the King will hear you."

Dyonisius asked Aristippus what brought him to court?—"To give what I have," said the philosopher, "and to get what I have not. When I want wisdom, I go to Socrates; when I want money I go to you."

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

September Term, 1822.

UPON application of George Bacon administrator of John Miller, deceased—Jonathan Fithian, do.—Rosanna Erwin do.—Henry Shaw, Esq. do.—James Ogden, do.—David Lupton, executor of David Woodruff, do.—to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said administrators and said executors.

It is ordered by the Court, that the administrators of John Miller, deceased—Rosanna Erwin, deceased—and James Ogden, deceased—Give public notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their respective claims, duly attested on or before the first day of April next, and that the creditors of David Woodruff, deceased, bring in their respective claims, on or before the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three, 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, therefore, against said Administrators, and said Executors.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clerk. October 14, 1822. 94 2mo.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from the court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday the tenth day of December next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, a farm, situate in the township of Deerfield, joins land of Lewis Paulin and others, contains

Seventy Acres,

More or less, together with all the land of the decedent.

Seized as the property of Leonard Gould, defendant, taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Woodruff, plaintiff, and to be sold by Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Oct. 3.—Nov. 2. 97

REMOVAL.

P. C. WILLMARTH,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT STORE,

from No. 24 to No. 131 North 3d Street, above Race Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE

Sign of the Golden Hat,

Where he offers an excellent assortment of

LOW-PRICED HATS,

ALSO,

WATER-PROOF

Imitation Beaver Hats

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.

Mens HATS finished in the first style at \$2 50.

A handsome deduction made at Wholesale.

P. C. W. having received the constant and encouraging patronage from a candid and discerning Public, with the utmost confidence in the merits of his Manufacture, anticipates a continued and increasing custom. February 11. 59tf

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 12th day of December next,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. of said day, (to meet at the house of Andrew Bacon) the following property, viz.

One lot of Wood Land,

About TWENTY ACRES, of Adjoining lands of James Bacon and others.

Second lot, being EIGHT ACRES Bank Meadow, adjoining Nathan Shepherd and others.

Third lot—FOURTEEN ACRES of wild Marsh, joining on Butcher's Creek, John Wood and others.

Also, All that farm near Roadstown, About Seventy Acres—Ten Acres of first rate Wood Land,

With all the improvements thereon, adjoining lands of Uriah Bacon, Mason Mulford and others; situated in the township of Stow Creek, it being the property of Gabriel Dare, deceased. Conditions made known on the day of sale, by SARAH DARE, Administratrix. Oct. 28. 96 4t

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable property, situate in the County of Cumberland, New Jersey, viz:

1. The house in which he at present resides, in the town of Bridgeton, with about 13 acres of land thereto attached and the improvements thereon. There are on the premises a substantial barn, carriage-house, smoke-house, wood-house, cattle-sheds, &c. a garden containing a fine asparagus bed, also a thrifty young orchard of the best grafted fruit. This property is bounded by the creek affords excellent pasturage, and is unquestionably one of the most handsome and pleasant situations in the western part of the State.

2. A plantation situate on Jones' Island, Fairfield township, now in the tenure of Ansell Sheppard, containing about 175 acres.—On the premises is a large and convenient dwelling house, a barn, carriage-house, cribs, &c. also an excellent orchard of fine fruit. The plantation contains a suitable proportion of arable land, marsh and woodland, and is in good fence. It is open to the bay of Delaware, possessing every facility of obtaining an abundant supply of fish, oysters and game.

3. A lot of land at Cedarville, a few rods south of the tavern, containing three and a half acres, on which is a dwelling house;—also a small orchard.

4. A lot of land opposite No. 3, containing one acre, on which is a dwelling house, well, &c.

5. A tract of Salt Marsh, containing 450 acres bounded by Delaware bay, Antuxet cove and Back creek. On this property is a beach of fine sand. The Marsh is well situated for bringing hay from it by water, being accessible by vessels, and intersected with small creeks.

6. A lot of Woodland near Cedarville, containing twelve acres.

7. A lot of Bear Swamp in Downe Township containing 16 acres.

8. A lot of land at Fairton containing three and a half acres, on which is a new two story dwelling house, at present not tenanted, and which will be sold separately from the land.

9. A lot of land at Fairton, opposite what is termed the public wharf.

10. A lot of Woodland on the hill near Fairton, containing six acres.

11. A lot of Woodland, near No. 10, containing nine acres.

12. A lot of Woodland about a mile from Fairton, containing 12 acres.

13. A lot of Woodland near No. 12, containing 4 acres.

14. An undivided third part of a tract of Meadow, about 2 1/2 miles from Fairton, held with John Trenchard jun. and Jonathan Parvin.

15. A tract of land, principally woodland, situate in Sayres' neck, containing twenty-five acres—the old Houseman place.

16. An undivided tract of 250 acres of Woodland on steep run, near Maurice River, purchased at a sale of the estate of E. Mercillies, dec. by order of Orphans Court.

ALSO,

A lot in Washington City advantageously situate at the intersection of Maryland and Massachusetts avenues and C. street—a short distance from the Capitol.

Eight lots of two acres each in the Town & Township of Jefferson, County of Geauga, State of Ohio, sixteen lots of 8 acres each adjoining said Town, and eight lots of 80 acres each in the said Township. The town of Jefferson is the County Town, contains a large brick Court House and other public buildings, and a considerable population which is rapidly increasing by emigration from the northern states. It is situated 12 miles South of Lake Erie, to which there is a turnpike road—it is about 30 miles west of the Pennsylvania line. The land for fertility is perhaps not exceeded by any in the western Country. This property is valuable. It will be exchanged for land in New Jersey. JAMES D. WESTCOTT. Bridgeton, Nov. 2. 97

WHISTLER & SEELEY,

No. 210, Market Street, Corner of Decature 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 new & fashionable

Summer and Winter Clothing,

Which will be furnished on the shortest 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 being furnished at a very moderate price. 75 6mo. June 3, 1822.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphan's court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at

Public Vendue,

On Monday the second day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, on the premises, about

Ten Acres of Land,

With the improvements thereon, situated in the township of Stow Creek, joining land of David Cooks and others, it being late the property of John Deford, deceased, and sold by

EPHRAIM PADGETT,

Administrator. Condition at sale, Nov. 2, 1822. 97 5q

SILAS W. SEXTON,

Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,

No. 28, MARKET STREET,

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

PHILADELPHIA.

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

Gentlemen are requested to call and give his establishment a trial, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed. 52 6m. December 24, 1821.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, out of the court of Chancery of New Jersey to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue,

On Tuesday, the tenth day of December next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland,

At the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton,

All those three distinct tracts of

Timbered Land,

Situate in the township of Milville, on the stage road leading from Milville to Malesga. The first joins Parvins Branch's land, late of George Burgin and Israel Stratton on the road from the Union Mills to Souder's Mill, and lands of Joshua Combs and others, containing, (after deducting 150 acres to the Leammings.)

2605 ACRES,

The second tract, joins land of Edmund J. Hollinshead, Stephen Garrison and others.

Contains 196 Acres.

The third tract joins the Browning Survey land, late of Robert Jordan and others.

Containing 126 Acres.

There will be a fuller description given on the day of sale.

Seized as the property of Joseph M'Ilvain and others, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of John Hulme, complainant, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Oct 3.—Nov. 2. 97

Cape May Orphan's Court.

Term of October. Present: Cresse Townsend, Jacob Foster, John L. Smith and others, esquires, judges.

Ordered, on application of Samuel S. Marcy, Administration to the estate of Isaac Smith, Esq. deceased, that the creditors of the estate of the said decedent bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same on or before the fourth tuesday in October (1823.) or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor, against said administrator; the said administrator giving notice of this order, by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space, in one of the newspapers printed in Bridgeton.

By order of the Court, JEAN TOWNSEND, Clerk. Nov. 4. 81 98

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Tuesday, the tenth day of December next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, Bridgeton,

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joins land of Hoshel Shull, Daniel Johnson and others, contains fifty acres more or less. A tract of land, joins land of Joseph Moore's land, late of Jedediah Hall and others, contains sixty-one acres, more or less, together all other land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of James Reeges, defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of Hoshel Shull, plaintiff, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Oct. 3.—Nov. 2. 97

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

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

The WHIG will be forwarded by Stage or Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they paying the expense of carriage.

No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the time will be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements at the same rate.