

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. IV.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1824.

No. 207.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENTURE.

On third day the 21st of the 12th month (December) next, At the Inn of John Odden in Port Elizabeth, all the following described Tracts and Pieces of Land, situate in the township of Maurice River and Millville, in the county of Cumberland, being part of the real Estate of Nathaniel Busby dec.

No. 1. A Tract of WOOD-LAND of about 500 Acres principally cut off adjoining Jonathan Dallas and others, being part of the Browning Mill Tract.

No. 2. About 70 Acres principally young growing Timber, adjoining Jonathan Dallas and others.

No. 3. About 10 Acres of Timber Land adjoining Jonathan Burden & others.

No. 4. 150 Acres of Wood-Land, adjoining Jonas Vanamon and others.

No. 5. 120 Acres of Wood Land, adjoining lands formerly Jonas Hoffmans and others.

No. 6. 34 Acres of Wood Land, adjoining John Welsh and others.

No. 7. About 10 Acres of very handsome Cedar Swamp on Muskee.

No. 8. One Moiety of about 50 Acres on Beaver Gut, adjoining Isaac Townsend and others.

No. 9, and 10.—two HOUSES, and LOTS in Dorchester.

No. 11. A HOUSE and LOT in Port Elizabeth.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and conditions made known at the time of sale. Those disposed to view the Premises will please to call on Isaac Townsend, or either of the subscribers at Port Elizabeth.

OWEN JONES, ISAAC BUSBY, Executors.

11th mo. 17th 1824. 4 to

Stoves, and Stove Pipes! Sheet-Iron Ware! Tin Ware! &c. &c.

The public are respectfully informed that a constant supply and good assortment of Stoves, Stove Pipes, Boilers, Dripping Pans, Sheet Iron Stoves, and Sheet Iron work of all kinds, will be kept on hand for sale at a low price, and manufactured to suit orders at the shortest notice,—at the shop of LUKE REED, Opposite the house of Daniel Elmer, Esq. and near the Hotel in Bridgeton. Nov. 20. Also all kinds of Tin Ware.

J. Shin's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIN'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale—he has reduced the price from three dollars and fifty cents, to \$2.50, or by the dozen twenty-four dollars.

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

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

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

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

N. CHAPMAN, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

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

W. GIBSON, M. D. Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN SHINN, Chemist, Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1825.

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

NOTES OF HAND LOST!

On Wednesday the 10th inst. while on my way from Bridgeton to my own residence, I lost on the road the following papers, viz: One note of hand for sixty dollars—One note for twenty-five dollars and seventy-two cents—One note for twenty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents, which I had given to Peter Camlis, but had discharged and taken up on the day on which I lost it—and one note against Joseph Hines for fifty-five dollars and fifty cents dated March 27th 1824, in favour of Peter Camlis, and by him signed over to me in the office of Elias P. Seeley Esq. of Bridgeton.—Also a receipt for one hundred dollars, given by Elias P. Seeley to me for John Laning jun. Sheriff.

Any person finding and returning the above notes and receipt to the Subscriber will be satisfied for their trouble.

Reuben Garrison, Turkey Point, Nov. 20 1824. 4 1m

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 24th of October last, a Negro Man, named PRIME. He is about 23 years of age, and slender built—he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of light complexion, and a little squinted in one eye—he has a large scar on one of his wrists. He had on when he went away, a wool hat, a black coat, striped pantaloons, a pair of blue socks, and a pair of coarse shoe. It is supposed that his brother, about 18 years of age is with him. He ran away about 8 weeks ago.—The above reward will be given to have him secured in any jail, or return him to his Master.

PETER RIGHTER, Parsippany, Morris co. Nov. 1. 4 3w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Nathaniel Busby late of the Township of Maurice River in the county of Cumberland dec. are requested to come forward and settle the same, and those having demands against said Estate are requested to forward them for adjustment.

OWEN JONES, ISAAC BUSBY, Executors. 11th mo. 17 1824. 4 1f

THE REFORMER.

The object of this work is to expose the clerical schemes and pompous undertakings of the present day, under pretence of promoting religion, and to show that they are irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel. The great Missionary operations which commenced a few years since, and the numerous Theological Seminaries erected, and which are still erecting in every part of our country, have tended to the exaltation of an order of men to a height not warranted by the New Testament.

Their numbers and influence are rapidly extending throughout all parts of the community, and threaten the destruction of our civil and religious liberty. By means, either direct or indirect, they are steadily advancing their cause, and their ascendancy over the minds of the people, and at no distant period, should their influence continue to increase, scarcely an individual will be willing to incur the hazard of opposing any of their schemes. The pernicious effect of clerical domination in this country, may be inferred from the history of other countries, and ought early to be guarded against. There are already few who have sufficient firmness to present these men before the public in their true colours—and hence the prospect of their success, and our danger is greatly increased.

From these considerations, and to expose the corrupt, pompous and fashionable religion inculcated and supported by this pensioned order of men, THE REFORMER was commenced.

The extended circulation of the work among the reflecting and better part of the community, has convinced the Editor that his views on these subjects are not peculiar; and that the publication may be more generally known, and consequently be more useful, he is induced to present some notice of it in a more public way than has yet been done. Being neither under the jurisdiction nor influence of any particular sect, the Reformer will not be made an instrument for advancing the views or interests of any; but rebuke evils wherever met with, and pursue the line of truth marked out by the precepts of Divine Revelation, regardless of the frowns or the censures of those, who, from interest, prejudice, or caprice, may become its opposers.

TERMS, &c. The REFORMER is published in periodical numbers of twenty-four pages duodecimo, the beginning of each month, at ONE DOLLAR a year, payable in advance. The fourth year is now completed, and the fifth is about to commence. Subscribers can have the numbers forwarded to any part of the United States by naming the post office where they are to be sent, at an expense for postage in no case more than twenty four cents a year. Copies can be furnished from the beginning of the work; but persons are at liberty to commence at any period, and withdraw their subscriptions whenever notice is given and charges are paid. Letters, post paid, to be addressed to T. R. GATES, proprietor and principal editor, No. 220 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Those who procure ten subscribers and become responsible for the amount of their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

THOMPSON R. GATES.

POETRY.

AGRICULTURE.

Thou first of arts, source of domestic ease, Pride of the land, and patron of the seas, Thine agriculture! lend thy potent aid, Spread thy green fields where dreary forests shade; Where savage men pursue their savage prey, Let the white flocks in verdant pastures play; From the bloom'd orchard and the flowry vale, Give thy rich fragrance to the gentle gale; Reward with amplest boon the labourer's hand, And pour thy gladdening bounties o'er our land. Colombia's sons, spurn not the rugged toil, Your Nation's Glory is a nurtur'd soil; Rome's Cincinnatus of illustrious birth, Increased his laurels while he till'd the earth; Even China's monarch lays his sceptre down, Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown.

STANZAS.

Where's the man who seeks for Fame? Haste—the laurel give him— Unfold the scroll, and write his name, 'Tis all the grave will leave him. Where is he who seeks for Gold? Give!—let nought annoy it— When a few brief days are told, No more can he enjoy it. Where's the bosom swelled with Pride? Spare!—I would not wound it— For death will twine, at eventide, His mean scant garment round it. Where's the mind on Pleasure bent? Pour!—a double measure— Health, and life; to-morrow spent, Gone will be the treasure.

United Foreign Missionary Society.

We are happy to learn that this respectable Society has at length taken up the cause of African improvement as well as Indian civilization.—We hope the same energy and success which has already marked their proceedings in reference to the one, will accompany them in all their measures to advance the equally interesting and urgent cause of the other. They have, indeed directed their efforts only to the establishment of a mission among the emigrants to Hayti; yet we understand they have it in contemplation to extend their operations to the Colony at Liberia as soon as their funds will justify such a measure. This is as it should be. We are glad to see the conviction extending that the promotion of the one is not hostile to the success of the other. For our part, we believe the American colonization Society, may derive one of its most powerful encouragements from the extraordinary success of the Hytian Emigration.—Is not this unexpected opening an indication that the time has come to put forth all our energies in behalf of the degraded Africans? Has it not demonstrated, that thousands of those whom many have regarded as unalterably fixed among us, may be removed to distant shores—removed with a trifling expence of time or funds? Has it not gathered round the standard of African improvement, a great accession of strength, which was either neutral or hostile to every preceding plan? And should the efforts now in operation, to organize churches and religious Societies—to diffuse books and superintend schools, meet the approbation of the christian public; and thus enable the above mentioned Society to build up a moral, industrious and happy community among the emigrants at Hayti; what more powerful stimulus could the friends of African colonization have, to induce them to go and do likewise? what more overwhelming argument to the slow of belief, that African colonization, to an indefinite extent, is completely practicable. These being our views, we are happy to follow up our hints, remarks, by transferring to our columns, the deliberate opinion of those who stand high in the confidence of the public, and cannot but hope, that the object which called forth this public expression will be accomplished.

At a meeting composed of gentlemen of the Legislature and of the citizens of Trenton, convened on the evening of the 19th ult. in the Assembly Room of the State House, for the purpose of promoting the views of the United Foreign Missionary So-

ciety, with special reference to their Haytian mission.

The Hon. Peter I. Striker, Vice President of the Council was called to the chair, and David Johnston, esq. Speaker of the Assembly, appointed Secretary.

The circumstances which led to the calling of the meeting and the object of it were explained by the Rev. Horace Sessions, Agent of the Society. Whereupon the following resolutions were severally submitted, remarked upon at some length, seconded by Messrs Randolph, Green, Townsend, Dow, &c. &c. members of the legislature, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting deeply commiserate the sufferings of our African population, and are ready to aid in all suitable measures for their relief.

Resolved, That we regard the proposition of President Boyer, as affording a well grounded hope, that their acceptance by our coloured population, will essentially improve their condition, and enable them to transmit to their children an inheritance worthy of many sacrifices on their part.

Resolved, That, so far from regarding efforts to promote emigration to the government of Hayti, as hostile to the great plans of the American Colonization Society, we believe the interests of the latter may be essentially subserved, by the success of the former.

Resolved, That, as we wish, not simply to rid ourselves of an evil, but also to promote the permanent well being of our African population, we highly approve of the early measures of the United Foreign Missionary Society, to establish churches & religious societies, and support competent teachers among the emigrants at Hayti, and thus prevent them from becoming a disorganized, vicious community; and that we commend said measures to the cordial support of a benevolent and christian Public.

Signed by order of the meeting P. I. STRIKER, Chairman. DAVID JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Deferred Foreign & Domestic Summary.

Foreign news.—By the Queen Mob and the Falmouth Packet, London Papers to the 14th, and Paris papers to the 15th October have been received. The following is a brief summary of their contents.

Two Squadrons have sailed from France for the West Indies, supposed to attack Hayti.

Hostilities have recommenced between the Porte and Persia. The Mussulman's are in a peck of trouble.

Accounts from Greece are contradictory. The Port has peremptorily ordered the Barbary powers to furnish a certain number of ships of war to join the Captain Pacha.

Letters from Athens announce that attacks of no great importance are almost daily fought in Attica to the advantage of the Greeks. A Pacha at the head of several thousand men was lately attacked at Thermopylae and was obliged to retire with loss. A more important engagement lately took place at Marathon, and the Mussulmas were defeated. The artillery baggage, and military chest, fell into the hands of the victors. The number of killed and wounded on both sides is not precisely known; but it is stated that Omer Pacha, the Bey of Caristo, is among the prisoners of the Greeks.

The provisional government of Greece have issued a proclamation enjoining the admirals, captains and sailors of the Greek fleet to guard against the seduction of Mahomet Ali, Pacha of Egypt.

The Turkish fleet is nearly totally destroyed. The Egyptian fleet has not done any thing; but the remains of the beaten Turkish fleet had effected a junction with them. Almost in every skirmish or general engagement, the Greeks have been victorious. The Greeks had concentrated their fleet in order to make a grand attack upon the Turkish and Egyptian fleet, which it was expected they would annihilate.

A severe Earthquake has taken place at Jerusalem, which has destroyed great part of the City, shaken down the mosque of Omar, and reduced the holy sepulchre to a heap of ruins. Serious disturbances have broken out in Syria. Several of the Bashaws in Syria are about uniting their forces against the Porte, and these, with Persia, and the Greeks, will completely paralyse, if not overcome it. As soon as any of the Turkish commanders are defeated, the Sultan orders his head to be taken off.

Spain.—In Spain disturbances still continue. They are in a deplorable state indeed. The Gurrellas made an irruption at Tarrocor, and put to death the Alcalde, three officers and 11 of the Townspeople in revenge for the death of two of their comrades executed at Madrid. The persecution which was at first confined to constitutionalists, is now extended even to the royalists. The royal guards are in a state of disorganization. There is strong indications of new troubles in that country.

Paris.—The coronation of the French King is to take place on May 3d. The anniversary of his late Majesty's restoration.

Marriage Extraordinary.—On the 1st inst. at Richmond, N. C. the Rev. JOHN BYRNE, Rector of that place, aged 84 years, to Miss ANN, daughter of Mr. Fyneuf, late schoolmaster of Richmond, in the 12th year of her age!!

Died, At New York, on Thursday last, Captain JOSEPH BAINBRIDGE, of the U. S. Navy, brother of the Commodore.

Court Martial.—The Court Martial now sitting at the navy yard, has gone through with the trial of Lieut. Weaver, the results of which is transmitted to Washington. Some other trials are under way. It is said that another Court will be organized for the trial of Com. Stewart on affairs relative to his late cruise in the Pacific.—N. Y. Advocate.

Productive Ground.—A. W. Foster, esq. of Greensburgh, has this year raised a crop of corn on between two and three acres, which yielded one hundred and nine bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

Deepening Rivers.—Such is the power of the new machine applied to the deepening of the river Clyde, that in the course of a few days it dug out above 7,000 tons of earth, and cleared the bank extending opposite Finniestown, to the length of 140 yards and 40 feet wide, thereby deepening the river nearly two feet in all that space. The consequence is a safe navigation where vessels were formerly apt to take the ground.

Two young men named Henry and Robert Bickerstoff, at the Cotton Gin Frot, Mobile, lately waylaid and killed James Mullens; they lodged 32 buckshot in his body.

John Zimmerman, the unfortunate man who has been under sentence of death from the court of Schuylkill county since July last, and whose execution was postponed by the Governor in consequence of his supposed insanity; will be executed on Thursday the thirteenth of December.

The editor of the Bradford Settler states, that a late candidate for a sheriff in that county has commenced a prosecution against him, for "assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape."

New Jersey.—Governor Clinton has been on a visit to Trenton, having received an invitation to a conference relative to the contemplated canals of that state. We trust that he has given such encouraging information as will induce the state to authorize the immediate junction of the Delaware and Raritan. It will be of immense commercial benefit to this city.

N. Y. Gaz.

Curracoa.—A small Island called Aruba, for many years a free port, about 15 miles from Curracoa, has been found to contain such immense quantities of gold, that the Governor has deemed it quite inexpedient to continue it free any longer. Vessels arrived at Curracoa from Aruba, having on board solid lumps of virgin gold, from 1 to 30 pounds weight.

Bridgeton, December 7, 1824.

To conduct a farm well, is not a matter of trivial moment, or to the management of which every one is competent. Much may be effected by capital, skill, and industry; but even these will not always ensure success, without judicious management.

In the management of a farm many solid advantages are derived from fences made of good materials, and properly constructed. Fences are made either of wood, stone, wire, or from the different species of thorn, called hedges, or live-fences. Without entering into a discussion of the peculiar advantages of each kind, it will, I presume, be at once admitted, that in the county of Cumberland, the most substantial, and least expensive materials for fencing, are good cedar rails, and white oak posts. A farm therefore should be enclosed in good post and rail fence; each panel to consist of at least five rails; thus constructed it will be our most secure fence against the depredations of cattle and hogs, and is what may be termed a permanent fence.

In dividing a farm into fields, it is of great advantage to the farmer to have his fences moveable. If the inside or partition fences be made permanent, a considerable space of ground in each field, is left which cannot be tilled, causing thereby an annual loss of ground to the farmer, and being a productive nursery of weeds; when, on the other hand, if the fence be moveable (and is moved annually which can be done at a trifling expense,) every inch of ground may be tilled and turned to profit; all kinds of noxious weeds, briars, &c. prevented from growing, ripening, and spreading their seeds over the farm; the field designed for tilling can be enlarged or diminished according to the wishes of the farmer; and the size and shape of the farm, more easily adapted to the frequent alterations, which occur, from the inter- change of owners, or the interference of public roads;—and in the fields designed for pasture, for the convenience of water courses. For this purpose, the worm fence (as it is called) is probably the most suitable, as it may be easily put up, and as readily removed;—it should be placed on blocks of wood, or on stone, and made sufficiently high and strong, to prevent cattle from getting over.

It is no uncommon thing to see on many of our farms, in this county worm fences, that have remained so long in the same situation, as to become almost invisible, being completely over-run with briars and grape vines, or the elder, persimmon, sassafras, and dogwood bushes have grown so thickly around it, as to cause it to resemble in some respects, a neglected, or ilconstructed hedge. This, not only presents an unsightly appearance to the eye of the traveller as he passes, but indicates a want of industry in the farmer, which is prejudicial to his character as a husbandman;—for nothing adds more to the appearance of a farm, than good fences kept in proper repair. It is by attention to these particulars, that a good farmer, is distinguished from a bad; and the diligent husbandman by keeping his fields regularly laid out, and fences in good order, has every reason to look for success; but in proportion as they are neglected, he must expect to meet with disappointment, and in many cases to experience real loss.

From what I have written, you will perceive, Sir, that in addition to the information which must be acquired by a farmer, to enable him to cultivate the soil with success—to manage stock with profit, and prevent their trespassing upon his crops; I have considered fencing of more importance, than it is generally considered by our farmers, in the management of a farm.

I am, with great respect, yours &c. Wm. B. P. WING, Esq. President of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society.

COMMUNICATION. Bridgeton, December 7, 1824.

Mr. CLARKE. By giving the following note a place among those benevolent deeds, which you are in the habit of recording for the benefit of your readers, you may induce others to go and do likewise, and thus promote that cause which blesses him who gives and him that takes.

"Mr. Sessions." The enclosed \$30, is contributed by the ladies of Bridgeton, connected with the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Hoff, and presented to 'The United Foreign Missionary Society,' to constitute their Pastor a life member of said Society."

Martha E. Elmer, In behalf of the ladies of Bridgeton.

It is due also to the congregation of Mr. Hoff, to state, that the Subscriber received about \$17, at the collection taken up last Sabbath evening, for the same general object; and he cannot forbear tendering the thanks of the Society, who have authorized him to act in their name, to those benevolent families and individuals who have thus promptly done what they could to relieve its embarrassments.

He begs them also to accept the assurance of his kind remembrance for those many personal favors he has received while among them, and hopes they will be rewarded from on high. HORACE SESSIONS, Agent of the U. F. M. S.

Fairfield, December 8, 1824. Mr. Clarke, Sir:

The subscriber deems it due to the christian community, to make this public expression of his grateful acknowledgements to the good people of Fairfield, for the zeal they have manifested in promoting the important object of his agency. Measures have been taken to form two auxiliary Societies, one to be conducted mainly by the young gentlemen—the other by the young ladies of Fairfield.

The ladies also have contributed \$30, to constitute their Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Ethan Osborn, a life member of the United Foreign Missionary Society.

The collection last Lord's day with only a partial notice, amounted to \$13.—And the sum found in the monthly contribution box was \$12 56—All which amounts to \$55 56, for the immediate relief of the embarrassed state of Society; besides opening permanent sources of supply for the future operations of the Society.

This with the many personal favors he has received will always awake emotions of the liveliest interest and call forth his humble prayer in behalf of the benevolent people of Fairfield.

HORACE SESSIONS, Agent of the U. F. M. S.

Legislature of New-Jersey. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Nov. 29.

Mr. Wurtz from com. reported a bill to enable W. Bishop, ex'r of E. Parlier to make a deed of conveyance to J. Snylam.

The bill to authorize Rachel Ireland to fulfil a certain contract, passed the house unanimously.

Mr. Leake proposed a resolution for the app. of a com. to enquire into the propriety of revising the constitution of the state—laid on the table.

Mr. McCourry proposed the appointment of a com. to enquire and devise means, whereby the profits of the oyster fisheries belonging to the state may be secured to its citizens; and to report a uniform plan for the planting of oysters, &c. agreed to, and Mess. McCourry, West, McDowell, Lake and Evans were appointed.

Mr. Griffith presented a bill for the settlement of the territorial line and jurisdiction between the states of New Jersey, and New York—ordered a 2d reading. Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.

Petitions were presented from C. A. Dale and others for authority to sell property late of R. Fulton, dec'd; from Gloucester county to prohibit distillers selling liquor under five gallons—transd. for further provision for the compensation of jurymen; which were read and committed.

The bill to repeal certain acts therein mentioned; and to authorize C. Knight to fulfil a certain contract, passed the house unanimously.

The bill to prevent Justices holding their courts at Taverns was negatived.

The sup. to the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike act passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Griffith, with leave, presented a bill to provide some allowance for the support of poor debtors in prison, and prevent their families becoming chargeable while confined for debt—ordered a 2d reading. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Nov. 30.

Mr. Woodhull presented petitions from Monmouth, for a bank at Freehold; also a bill for that purpose—referred to the com. on that subject.

A statement of the receipts and expenses of the Salem Brigade Board was presented by Mr. Clawson and laid on the table.

The sup. to the act to regulate fees as a condition of a deed, before John Hammit, esq. Adjourned.

A message from C. informed that they had passed the bill to confirm a certain deed of release made by John Hartshorn, without amendment.

Mr. Cooper proposed a resolution that the joint-com. on banks &c. be discontinued with respect to bills reported before the appointment of said committee—laid on the table. Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.

Mr. Drake presented a memorial from Thos. Gobbons, J. A. Stevens and others, against passing the sup. to the act to incorporate the New-Brunswick Ferry Company—laid on the table.

Mr. Green presented a petition from E. Hazard, agent of the Lehigh Coal Company for authority to clear the channel of the Delaware so as to admit of steam-boat navigation; committed to Mess. Green, Wurtz, and Swayze.

Mr. Woodhull presented a petition from the inhabitants of Monmouth and Burlington county, for authority to clear the navigation of Crosswicks creek, committed.

A message from C. informed that they had passed a bill to authorize James Woolley and Elizabeth Van Outership to inherit certain real estate—ordered 2d reading.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Cooper was called up and negatived.

Mr. G. M. H. from the joint committee of both houses, on the report of the Commissioners appointed to survey and ascertain the practicability of erecting the Delaware and Raritan Canal, made a lengthy report thereon highly approving of the report of said commissioners and presenting the thanks of the Legislature to the Secretary of War, for granting the aid of the Board of Internal Improvements in the survey, and to the members of that board who especially attended the service, Gen. Burdard, Col. Totten and John T. Sullivan, esq.—ordered to be printed.

Mr. G. M. H. also presented a bill to incorporate a company to make a canal from the tide waters of the Delaware to those of the Raritan—ordered to be printed.

The bill from C. to establish the last will and testament of J. Applegate, passed the house 24 to 14 without amendment. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

Petitions presented.—From John C. Stevens and co. against passing the bill for the Weehawk Ferry Company; from M. Carey and others of Philadelphia for the incorporation of a company to improve the navigation of the Delaware; from Cornelia A. Ferrard for a divorce; read and committed.

Mr. Evans from the joint committee on applications for banks and other incorporations, reported in favour of the bill for the New Jersey Bleaching and Printing Company—laid on the table; against passing the bill for the Jersey Loan and Insurance Company, agreed to; in favour of the People's Bank at Paterson—laid on the table, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Hough reported on the division of the township of Northampton, (Burl. co.) that the petitioners have leave to present a bill at the next session of the legislature—agreed to.

Mr. Lake from com. on that subject, reported a bill sup. to the act concerning divorces—ordered 2d reading.

The house took up the report of the military committee and disagreed to the first paragraph of the report respecting active militia between the ages of 18 and 28, involving the principal subject of the whole report.

The bill to authorize William Bishop, ex'r of E. Parlier, to make a certain deed, passed to be engrossed.

The sup. to the act to regulate fees, passed the house unanimously.

The sup. to the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike, to extend said turnpike to the Hudson river, passed with one dissenting voice; (Mr. Clifford) and the bill to divorce Elizabeth Welsh from her husband Peter Welsh, 30 to 9. Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.

A petition was presented from Enoch Hunt of Morris, a revolutionary soldier for interest on a certain note he had taken for his services—read and committed.

Mr. Green from the committee on the document communicated by the governor relating to the people of colour, made a lengthy report thereon, with several resolutions, in favour of colonizing this description of persons—laid on the table.

The bill for the settlement of the territorial and jurisdictional line between this state and New York; the bill relative to fishing in the Passaic and Newark bay, passed to be engrossed, and that from C. relative to fire companies in Elizabeth to a third reading.

A message from C. informed that they had passed a bill sup. to the act for the preservation of deer, &c. ordered a 2d reading. Also that council had passed the following bills from the house without amendment, viz: the bill to authorize the executors of Wm. Richards to make a title to certain real estate; that relative to Conrad Kon-

night, and the one to confirm certain acknowledgements of deeds, before John Hammit, esq. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 2.

Petitions Presented.—From Essex for a law to suppress petty tipping houses—from the Egg-harbour townships of Gloucester county for a division of that county—committed.

Mr. Lake from committee reported a bill concerning the navigation of Great Timber Creek, ordered a 2d reading.

Mr. Evans from the joint-committee on applications for banks and other incorporations, reported against passing the bills for the Lombard and Protection Company and the Bergen county bank—laid on the table.

The bill relative to the fire companies of Elizabeth; and that to establish the people's bank at Paterson, passed the house, the first 31 to 9, the last 22 to 18.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill to authorize Rachel Ireland to fulfil a certain contract, and the bill to repeal the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, without amendment. Adjourned.

3 o'clock, the house met.

Mr. Ackerson presented a petition from Bergen for a law to incorporate a company to be called the Jersey Protection and Insurance Company, for the purpose of insuring against damage by fire and water—committed.

The bill relative to fisheries in the Delaware was taken up and postponed.

A message from council informed that they had appointed the Vice-President, Messrs Cook, Dow, Ray and Boyne, a committee to join a corresponding committee on the part of the house to enquire into the expediency of constructing the two contemplated canals, to unite the waters of the Delaware with the waters of New York bay.

Whereupon the house concurred, and appointed Messrs Drake, Ackerson, Gidd, Sayre, Dunham, Green, McDowell, Chapman, Woodhull, Griffith, Leake, Clawson, Townsend & Swayze, on their part. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 3.

Mr. Green from committee reported a bill to authorize the executrix of R. Fulton, dec'd to sell and convey certain real estate—ordered a 2d reading.

Mr. Lake, on the petition for a division of the county of Gloucester, reported that it was inexpedient to proceed further on said petition—and Mr. Dunham on the bill for the more effectual administration of justice, and the petitions from Hunterdon for township courts, that it was inexpedient to make any alterations in the present judiciary system—agreed to.

The house resumed the consideration of the supplement to the act to regulate fisheries in the Delaware. when on motion it was postponed to next session, 23 to 17.

The engrossed bill for the settlement of the jurisdictional line between this state and New York; the one to authorize W. Bishop to execute a certain deed of conveyance passed unanimously.

The bill from council to authorize J. Woolley and E. Outerstrip to inherit certain property, ordered a 3d reading; the one relative to fugitives from justice was considered by section, and postponed; and that for the preservation of deer, &c. considered and laid on the table. Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.

Mr. Green from committee on the petition from the agent of the Lehigh company relative to the navigation of the Delaware; and Mr. Cooper on the petitions for restricting distillers in selling liquors, both reported against the said petitions, which were agreed to.

Mr. Dodd from committee reported a bill to alter the mode of selecting jurors, and providing for their compensation; and Mr. Sayre one for the appointment of commissioners to survey the Delaware with a view to the navigation thereof, ordered 2d readings.

Message from council informed that they had passed a bill to incorporate the Schuylkill Copper Mine Company; and also the bill to incorporate the Perth Amboy Ferry Company with amendments, and the bill to repeal certain acts therein mentioned, without amendment.

The report of the joint-committee against incorporating the Bergen bank; and the report of the same committee against incorporating the Jersey Lombard and Protection company, were called up and agreed to by the house. Adjourned.

SATURDAY Dec. 4.

Mr. McCourry from committee reported a bill for planting oysters and to secure a revenue therefrom to the state.

The bill to incorporate the Bergen bank, and that concerning the Jersey Lombard and Protection company, were dismissed; the one for incorporating the Dying and Printing company at Paterson, passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Green from committee reported two supplementary bills to the acts relative to the state-prison and the pun-

ishment of crimes—ordered 2d reading.

The bill relative to the boundaries &c. of certain townships in the county of Warren was taken up, and after progressing thereon, the house adjourned to Monday.

Horne's Introduction to the Bible. E. Littell about to publish by Subscription.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CRITICAL STUDY AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

BY THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, M.A. It will be printed from the London edition of 1823, in four very large octavo volumes; it will contain numerous Maps and Fac Similes of Biblical Manuscripts, and in short, every thing that is contained in that edition, and will be very neatly printed on good paper.

The first London edition of this work was published in 1818—the second in 1821—the third in 1822—the fourth in 1823. So great a sale of a large work on such a subject, is the best evidence that can be offered of its value. There has yet been no American edition.

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

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

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

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

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

Vol. IV. is appropriated to the analysis of Scripture.

Price \$12—Subscriptions received at the office of the Whig—March 13, 1824.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL AND REGISTER OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THIS publication, which is exclusively devoted to the compilation of Official Documents, State Papers, &c. is issued once in each week, (or oftener if necessary) by Peter Force, at the seat of the National Government.

Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The National Government Journal will contain—The Proceedings of Congress at large; The Laws; Treaties; Executive communications of Congress; Official Correspondence; All appointments to Offices, Civil, Military, and Naval; Promotions and Resignations in the Army and Navy.

And, generally, such other official information, as may from time to time, be promulgated by the National Government.

It is printed in a convenient form for binding and reference, and to each volume will be added a copious Index. The first Volume commenced with the last Session of Congress; and each future Volume will begin with a Session. The Papers, sent by mail, are packed with the greatest care, in strong wrappers.

1824.

Recent and valuable Publications.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. BAINE'S Wars of the French Revolution, 4 vols. with an Atlas.

Chalmers's Sermons, a new series, just from the press.

The private correspondence of WILLIAM COWPER, esq. A very interesting work, published a few days since.

The Campaign of 1781 in the Carolinas, with remarks Historical and Critical on Johnson's life of Greene. By H. LEE.

Fables for the Holy Alliance; by THOMAS BROWN, junr.

Hallam's Middle Ages 3 Volumes. A very interesting historical work.

SA And Has Mr. shou dudge two eing we l any gain tary have resp our asst effect that decd and the Wh ple. bate any less the I that pra cur tin by bet dis gu wh ma and app line and wis ror pha fee gre wh but wit da ma side are tu the de sur fro be vic the soc tas and bus fes in me Ele do bec ame roe hap wh and gas of the I tau rid wh sar cau hec we of the is wo tuc dec tait pu get im seig trel has for W aid hac has hav aen gra yre 574

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1824.

And the gay grandeur, skill'd in gestic lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of three
scores!"

It is with regret we perceive that Mr. Sansay, professor of Dancings, should have taken into such high dudgeon, the remarks we offered, two weeks ago, on the subject of dancing. When we penned that article we had no design to offend him, or any other individual. We wrote against dancing, and the complimentary letters and personal thanks we have received from some of the most respectable, reflecting and moral, of our neighbours and fellow citizens, assure us that we have produced some effect; that we have acted just right; that we have transgressed no rule of decorum; no sentiment of morality, and that, in doing it, we have been the advocate of the people's good.—When the wisest and best of the people among whom we live will appropriate—though we wish not to offend any—yet the ban of those who are less so, will not move, or turn us from the line of our duty.

It is a common maxim in morals that if you oppose the good they will pray for you—if the bad they will curse or abuse you. This is a distinction we never lost sight of, for by it we are always able to discover between virtue and vice under any disguise; by it we are able to distinguish between those pursuits in life which are a benefit or a curse to humanity.

Those pursuits which the moral and religious condemn, or cautiously approve, which border so near the line of demarcation between good and evil, that by adopting them, the wise can hardly avoid falling into error, we shall look upon as apocryphal, with respect to their moral effects. The danger would never be great, if they were adopted by those who had good sense and pure motives, but these are qualities seldom met with among the votaries of the dance.

The dance is an amusement, like many others, which abstractly considered, would be innocent, if it were not so liable to abuse. Those who are fond of it, are those who, unfortunately, are less acquainted with their hearts, than those who condemn; and, perhaps, the general censure passed on it by moralists arises from this circumstance. Fondness begets excess—excess soon gains a victory over the understanding, and the man or woman of solid sense soon becomes transformed into "fantastic" and frivoli devotees of folly and fashion.

It is in vain for Mr. Sansay to abuse us for our remarks upon his profession; still less so, to give a catalogue of great men who have participated in his art. Perhaps, most of those men have been, at some period, gamblers or duellists; and it would not do to recommend the one or the other, because great men have set the example. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, &c. &c. have all, perhaps, done what they repented of—what made them exhibit the fool—and therefore they should not in such cases be imitated. It is the virtues of great men we should follow—not their vices.

If Mr. Sansay's head were as well taught as his heels, he would not have ridiculed a gentleman in this town who was soliciting pupils in a necessary science—he would not have abused the whole class of teachers because their employment is to store the head with useful information. It is well known that the vile propensities of our nature are more disposed to the bad than the good. That which is worthless we all prefer—what would tend to make us wise, and virtuous, and good, we must be persuaded to embrace or we never will attain it. Mr. Sansay never solicits pupils—they come after him when he gets them.

Mr. Sansay is under an erroneous impression if he supposes that any "knight of the ferule" wrote the article he alludes to and about which he has exhausted his ire on. It is editorial—it is what it purports to be.—We, at least, ask no schoolmasters to aid us in our duties as editors. If he had read newspapers as much as he has studied fandangoes, he would have better known whom to address.

In our former remarks we did not censure or mean to censure Mr. Sansay. There is a general privilege granted newspaper editors to praise great men; few of them will reject

any quantity, however great; we think Mr. Sansay has a claim to his share, and therefore we must set forth his pretensions.

Imprimis, then, we will affirm, that Mr. Sansay is a Professor of dancing; that he transforms blockheads into gentlemen; that he inculcates the art of politeness, and gives the body "a graceful motion."

He is a polite gentleman, for he calls us "ideots"—uninformed ideots—"impertinent puppies;"—"broken down blockheads," &c. &c. all of which are gentlemanly, extremely polite, and dignified expressions; worthy a professor of politeness, and the attention of all the youths of our county to engage him to learn them.

He is a pious gentleman, because he informs us that he did not offer "to establish a dancing school" in our town near to "the seat of the church of God," lest, as we presume, the sanctuary should in any way be advantaged by the contiguity of his school.

He is a descending gentleman, for he calls us all the pretty epithets contained in his "principles of politeness," such as "ideots" "puppies," &c. which he could think of, and then very temperately answers our remarks, without saying one word about his profession, which alone was attacked, except that great men danced by which he means no doubt, that it was learning to dance made them great.

He is an accomplished gentleman, because, as he says, he "transforms blockheads into gentlemen!" no small labour indeed—and makes them move with "dignity" on "light fantastic toe;" viz. he means to inform us who have "misshapen heels" and "ideot" heads, who know nothing about politeness, that dignity of movement consists in beating the floor with the toes, as if we were beating a kettle drum! Oh! how ignorant we have been about "graceful motion!" pity us—Oh! pity us.

He is a philosophic gentleman, because he defends his science by reason learning moral necessity temperate language, and discriminating politeness.

He is a temperate gentleman, for when "broken down blockheads" and "ideots" speak of his profession, he never permits his temper to be ruffled but meekly condescends to shew them the nature of their error, and of the advantages of his art—and does not, as ruffians would, threaten to flog or take some such pious method of convincing his antagonists.

Now, the inference we draw from all this is, that we have a long time been labouring under a delusion.—We have been thinking that our heads and hearts were the parts which needed our particular care and cultivation;—we totally forgot our heels and never directed our attention to such low objects.—Besides, we thought that nature had done us ample justice—had formed us for an erect movement; had made us to understand propriety, which is politeness; morality, which qualifies the gentleman; and honesty, which enables us to hold our heads erect. Those to whom nature has been less kind, may apply to Mr. Sansay. He may perhaps assist them, and when he tries we wish him success.

It is expected that the legislature, from the press of business before them, will not rise before the 20th inst. The law of last session abolishing imprisonment for debt, it is supposed will be repealed, at least so far as respect old debts. It is expected that at least two new banks will be added to the present list; one in Monmouth, and one in Paterson. A bill to establish a lottery in behalf of the Patterson Turnpike, and a bill to establish a rail road from Trenton to New-Brunswick have been brought before the house—the latter has failed—the former it is supposed will. The bill for making a canal to connect the Delaware and Passaic, has been brought by vote, for re-consideration, and may succeed. The Delaware and Raritan canal bill has not yet been voted on.

The Electoral Colleges met on Wednesday, the 1st inst. at the seat of government in the respective states, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

Congress assembled at Washington, on last Monday, the Legislature of Pennsylvania the day after.

The Electoral College of this state met at Trenton on the 1st inst. It was found that Mr. Farlee was not entitled to vote for President and

Vice-President, he being Post-Master, under the United States Government. After some time, the governor appointed Mr. John W. Scott, who was on the original Jackson ticket, to supply the vacancy—after which the electors met in the evening and voted unanimously for Gen. Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice-President.

New-York.—The Electoral Vote of New-York, as given, according to accounts from Albany, varies from former calculation. Adams gets one more, Crawford one, and Jackson one; Clay 3 less—and this result leaves him out of the list of candidates to be voted for by the house of representatives. Adams, Crawford and Jackson being, in all probability the three highest.

The last Western mail, does not afford the positive results of the western elections. Jackson had the lead, so far, in Indiana, Illinois, Alabama and Mississippi.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

[Returns, so far as they are known.]

States	Elec.	Ad.	Clay	Crawf.	Jack.
Maine	9	9	0	0	0
N. Hampshire	8	8	0	0	0
Massachusetts	15	15	0	0	0
Rhode-Island	4	4	0	0	0
Connecticut	8	8	0	0	0
Vermont	7	7	0	0	0
New-York	36	26	4	5	1
New-Jersey	8	0	0	0	8
Pennsylvania	28	0	0	0	28
Delaware	3	1	1	1	0
Maryland	11	3	0	1	7
Virginia	24	0	0	24	0
North Carolina	15	0	0	0	15
South Carolina	11	0	0	0	11
Georgia	9	0	0	9	0
Kentucky	14	0	14	0	0
Tennessee	11	0	0	0	11
Ohio	16	0	16	0	0
Indiana	5	0	0	0	5
Illinois	3	1	0	0	2
Missouri	3	0	0	0	3
Mississippi	3	0	0	0	3
Louisiana	5	0	0	0	5
Alabama	5	0	0	0	5

Huyti.—A recent account from Port au Prince state, that the utmost consternation prevailed at Huyti, in consequence of an apprehension that war was inevitable with France. The accounts say that every face speaks despair.

It is stated that between two and three thousand persons have sailed from ports in the United States, emigrating to that Island. We believe that France cannot send a force which will bring it again under subjection, and a failure will ensure the independence of it more substantially than any declaration which either his christian, or his catholic majesty can issue.

The few items of foreign news is of such a kind, that we can hardly furnish our readers with an extract that would interest them. That from Greece is merely a detailed account of the Turkish defeat at Samos; a notice of which we furnished our readers with some time since. The Greeks are working wonderfully.—If let alone they will certainly secure their independence.

Lieutenant Weaver, was lately tried at Brooklyn, (L. I.) for making use of the flag of the United States as a cover for running articles contraband of war into a blockaded port of South America. He has been found guilty by Court Martial, and sentenced to be cashiered, which sentence has been approved by the President of the United States.

The trial of Com. Steward will also soon take place for offences in the Pacific. We know not what they are, but the trial is delayed in order to send for witnesses. Meanwhile he is suspended from duty.

Jamaica Papers say, that about 8 minutes before 10, on the morning of the 7th ult. a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston which lasted for some seconds. It was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise.

The Trenton True American informs us that Aron Scudder a freeman of colour of impeachable character, committed suicide on Friday morning, (yesterday week) by hanging himself to the rafters of a barn near that city—he was supposed to be in a state of insanity.

It appears by late accounts that the defeat of the Ashantees at Cape Coast, was decisive. The force of the British were 5900, only 380 of whom were regulars. The Ashantees brought 16,000 into the field.

Counterfeit notes on the State Bank at Elizabeth-town are in circulation.

A short time since a farmer near Burlington, N. J. Stated that he had raised potatoes, 14 of which filled a Bushel, a Delaware farmer now says, he has raised potatoes 12 of which fill a Bushel.

MARRIED.

At Bridgeton on Saturday the 4th inst. by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. Benjamin J. Deming, to Mrs. Susan Harris, both of Deerfield.

DEED.

On Tuesday the 7th inst. near Bridgeton, very suddenly, (it is said in about three hours after taken,) Mrs. — Cox, wife of Mr. John Cox.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$ 1 00
Rye, do	50
Corn, do	37 1/2 to 45
Oats, do	20 to 25
Onions, do	50
Potatoes, do	25
Drv. Apples do	50
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	75 to 1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	3 00 to 3 50
Rye do. do.	1 50 to 1 75
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per do	5
Wool, per pound	31 to 37 1/2
Feathers, do	40
Candles, do	12 1/2
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of the County of Cape May, State of New Jersey will be exposed to sale at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 12th day of February 1825,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the Inn now occupied by Mr. George M'Clung,

Goshen, that HOUSE and Lot of Land, containing about Two Acres and three quarters, late the property of David Scull, dec. Situate in the Middle Township, county aforesaid, along or near the Great Bayside road leading from Dennis' Creek to Cape Island, adjoining lands of Abijah Smith, Esq. and others. Terms made known on the day of sale by

William L. Stites,

Administrator.

Cape May, Dec. 1. 7 ts

Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of October, 1824.

James Townsend Administrator of Daniel Hind, dec. Constant Blackman administrator of Elijah Garretson, dec. John Goff administrator of William Riggin, dec. having severally exhibited to this court, duly attested accounts, by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses, and sitting forth that the said decedents, died seized of real estate in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the court in the premises. It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and real estates of said decedents, or either of them, do appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court at the Court House in the Middle Township of the county aforesaid on the Monday preceding the first Tuesday in February next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to shew cause if any they have, why so much of the real estates of said decedents should not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid.

Ordered, on application to James L. Smith Administrator of John L. Smith, dec. that the creditors of the estate of said deceased, bring in their debts demands and claims against the same on or before the fourth Tuesday in October 1825, 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 the Court.

JERU TOWNSEND, Clerk.
November 25, 1824. 7 2m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons who have legal demands against the estate of Robert H. Bell, deceased are requested to present their accounts; and all who are indebted to said estate are desired to come forward and make payment immediately.

Robert Bell,

Administrator.

December 1, 1824. 7 3m

ATTENTION!!

The Bridgeton Guards will assemble at the Hotel of Richard Jarwan, in Bridgeton on Tuesday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. in complete uniform for the purpose of Making application to the Brigade Board for an independent Redgement and other business of importance concerning said company.

A punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Captain.

Jeremiah Lupton,

Orderly Sergeant.

December 6, 1824. 7 2t

Creditors take Notice.

That we have applied to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland and they have appointed Saturday the 15th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House in Bridgeton to hear what can be said or alleged for or against our liberation from arrest or confinement as insolvent debtors.

JOHN F. MILLER,

JACOB HECHNER,

SAMUEL WATSON.

Nov. 30. 5

WANTED,

At this office, an active, intelligent boy, from 12 to 15 years of age as an apprentice. He must know how to read and write a good hand, be well recommended, and of respectable connections. None other need apply.

6

Information Wanted.

Eli Wheaton, who enlisted as a private in Capt. Dulany's company of 4th Infantry, was discharged, in consequence of the Surgeon's certificate, October 23d 1822, at Camp Brady in Florida, since which time he has not been heard of. Any information respecting the said Eli Wheaton, if living, or of the time and place of his decease, if dead, will be gratefully received by his friends and may be addressed to the Editors of the Whig or of the Observer, at Bridgeton, Cumberland County, West New Jersey.

Printers of newspapers are requested to insert the above notice

6

TO BE RENTED,

TWO PLANTATIONS,

In the township of Downe, in the County of Cumberland, A DWELLING HOUSE, and Store House, at Bucksutum.

ALSO,

A PLANTATION,

and Grist and Saw Mill. Possession given on the 25th day of March next, by the Subscriber living on the Premises.

John Matthews.

December 4. 6 6t

WANTED,

Wood Cutters and Carters,

To cut and cart 2000 Cords, for which liberal wages will be paid in goods or Cash Apply to

JAMES DIVERTY.

Dennis Creek, Nov. 11. 3 4t

CUMBERLAND BRIGADE BOARD.

The annual meeting of the Cumberland Brigade Board of officers, will be held at the Hotel of Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton, on Monday, the twentieth of December inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Paymasters and others, who have accounts to settle with the Board, are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the Board.

ELIAS P. SEELEY,

Brigade Judge Advocate.

Nov. 4. 6 2t

STOVES,

For Sale by

C. & J. E. Sheppard.

Greenwich, 12th mo. 1st 1824. 6

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Are received at this office for the following works, viz.

The Museum of Foreign Science & Literature.

This work is a selection of the best and most entertaining essays and pieces found in the European periodical publications which are received in this country. The price is six dollars a year. It appears monthly.

Christian Advocate.

Being a continuation of the Presbyterian Magazine. Edited by President Green, late of Nassau Hall College. Price two dollars and fifty cents, paid in advance.

Woodward's stereotype edition of Scott's Family Bible. This edition will be published in 5 volumes, at five dollars each, and delivered as printed. To the first volume will be prefixed the life of the Author. Those who wish may have Butterworth's Concordance with Dr. Scott's Six Scriptural Maps at the additional price of six dollars.

Philadelphia Recorder, a weekly religious and miscellaneous newspaper.

Stackhouse's Body of Divinity.

Medical Journal.

New Monthly Magazine.

Natural Theology, or evidences of the existence and attributes of the Deity.

Miscellaneous Magazine.

Apprentices' Indentures.

For Sale at the office of the Whig.

