

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. II.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1822.

No. 104.

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**J. CLARKE & Co.**  
PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

## Philadelphia Prices Current. Corrected Weekly.

Racon and Fitch,	per lb	\$0 9 to 10
Beans	bushel	1 25 scarce
Beef, mess	barrel	10 12
Brick, run of Kiln,	M.	6 50
Disties, American	lb.	scarce
Butter, lump,	"	14 18
Do. salt, insp.	"	12 15
Candles, tallow dip.	"	11
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.	"	26
Do. 2d quality	"	26
Do. Java	"	26
Do. mixed qual.	"	24
Cheese,	"	8
Cider, best	barrel	1 50
Feathers, American	lb.	32
Flax, clean	"	11
Firewood, hickory cord	"	7 50
Do. oak	"	5 00
Do. pine	"	3 50
Do. gum logs	"	5 50
Flour, wheat,	barrel	4 25
Do. rye	"	3 50
Do. corn meal	"	3 50
Glass, wind	"	6
8 by 10,	100 feet,	7
10 by 12	"	7 75
Grain, wheat	bushel	1 25
Do. rye	"	75
Do. corn	"	65
Do. oats	"	35
Do. bran double	"	30
Hams	lb.	10 12
Iron, in bars,	ton	95
Do sheet	"	105
Do hoop, large	"	128
Do do small	"	140
Do rod	"	155
Do hollow ware	"	80
Lard	lb.	0 9 0 10
Lumber	1000 feet	14 00
Board, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	"	16
Do do heart, 1 inch	"	25
Do white pine, panel	"	25
Do do white common	"	17 50
Do do common	"	15 20
Scantling pine 1000	"	25
Do heart do	"	25
Do sap do	"	10
Lath, oak	"	8
Oar, rafters	"	25
Timber, pine	"	20
Do inch spruce	"	12
Do oak	"	23
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	"	17
Do cyp. 22 inch.	"	4 50
Staves, pine, w. o. 1200	"	70
Do hhd. do	"	38
Do do red oak	"	25
Do barrel, w. oak	"	24
Harding oak	"	38
Hoops, shaved	"	26
Do rough	"	5 50
Ma karel,	barrel	3 50
Molasses, sug. house gall.	"	0 48
Do West India	"	27
Nails, cut, all sizes	lf.	7 10
Oil, sperm.	gall.	89
Peas	bushel	75
Pork, Jersey	barrel	11 50
Rice, new crop	cwt.	3 50
Shad, southern	barrel	6 50
Salt, fine	bushel	55
Do ground	"	7 00
Seed, clover,	"	3 50
Do herd grass	"	4 00
Do timothy	"	3 50
Segars, Spanish,	1000	6 16
Do American	"	1 75
Shot, all sizes	cwt.	9 50
Spirits, viz.	"	80
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	"	65
Do Penna 1st pf.	"	41
Gin, Philad. dist. do	"	38
Rum, New England	"	30
Whiskey, rye	"	28
Do apple	"	6
Starch	lb.	11 50
Sugar, New Orleans	cwt.	13 00
Do loaf	lb	18
Do lump	"	14 15
Tallow, country	"	9
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	"	7 10
Do do caven.	"	27
Do do spun fine	"	25
Do do large	"	15
Was, bees, yellow	"	33
Do white	"	50 54

## 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 twenty first day of January 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 two following described tracts of land, situate in the township of Maurice River. The first joins land of Daniel Robinson, Mordecai Lewis, the Cumberland and Cape May meadow company and others, containing three hundred and fifty-six and a half acres, more or less. The second joins land of John Chambers, the Bingum land and others, being the northern part of a larger tract which John R. Coates granted to Joshua L. Howell. A further description will be given on the day of sale.  
Seized as the property of Anna Howell, Samuel L. Howell, John L. Howell, and others, and taken in execution at the suit of Sarah Sparkes, Henry Sparkes, and Isaac Wainwright, executors of Richard F. Sparks, complainants, and to be sold by  
**JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.**  
Nov. 12.—Dec. 14. 103

## Bank Note Exchange. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes,	1/2 p. c. dis.
Banks in New Hampshire,	2
Boston Banks,	1 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally,	1 1/2 a 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.
Orange branch, at Ithica,	2 do.
Orange county Bank,	1 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	1/2 p. c. dis.
State Bank at Trenton	1/2 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
Farmers Bank of Reading,	par.
Susquehanna Bridge do.	1 1/2 dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county,	1 do.
York Bank,	2 1/2 do.
Chambersburg,	2 1/2 do.
Gettysburg,	2 1/2 do.
Carlisle Bank,	2 1/2 do.
Swatara at Harrisburg,	do.
Pittsburg,	do.
Northumberland, Union, and Co-	15 do.
lumbia Bank at Milton,	no sale.
Silver Lake,	11 do.
Greensburg,	11 do.
Brownsville,	11 do.
Other Pennsylvania Notes	no sale
DELAWARE NOTES.	
Bank of Del. at Wilmington,	1/2 d.
Wilmington and Brandywine,	1 do.
Commercial Bank of Delaware,	3 dis.
Branch of do. at Milford,	par.
Farmers Bank of Delaware,	25
Laurel Bank,	25
MARYLAND NOTES.	
Baltimore Banks,	1/2 d.
Baltimore City Bank,	1 dis.
Elvre de Grace,	1 do.
Hkton,	1 par.
Annapolis,	1 do.
Branches of do.	1 1/2
Hagerstown bank,	do.
Bank of Caroline,	12 1/2 do.
VIRGINIA NOTES.	
Richmond and Branches,	1 1/2 do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling,	5 do.
All others,	2 1/2 do.
Columbia District Banks, generally,	1
Franklin bank of Alexandria	no sale
North Carolina,	7 dis.
South Carolina,	5 do.
Georgia, generally	7 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches	no sale
OHIO—Chillicothe	2 dis.
Most others	no sale

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the legislature of the state of New Jersey, having 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 Mallow, 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

## TARTAN PLAIDS.

**POTTERS & WOODRUFF**  
Have lately received a handsome  
**Assortment of Tartan Plaid**  
SUITABLE FOR CLOAKS:  
ALSO  
**CLOAKS**  
READY MADE,  
Which they will sell at Philadelphia prices.  
Nov. 19;  
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. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.  
Nov. 27.

## PRINTING

neatly executed at this Office.

## RELIGIOUS.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

### No III.

An essay on the sacred import of the Christian name; and 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."

But when they began to wax great, to be well known in the world, and to receive honor of men, they began to contend for the mastery, and to drive who should be the greatest. Here pride, passion, &c. so hateful in the followers of Jesus, soon found incentives. One could not obtain exclusive honor, but at the expense of another. Hence, each began to explode, the opinions of others, in order to extol his own; and that too in non-essentials, in things merely circumstantial. For these were the trifles, about which only they could contend; because their religion being substantially the same, they had no where else to begin. But they did not end here. For, astonishing to relate! with respect to these non-essentials, those worthy reformers parted. And the difference of opinion being then agitated, as it still is to this day, the consequence was, that the breach was increased. Each had his advocates, and all followers; and it became like priest, like people; the people caught, the spirit of their respective leaders. Each party, liked the other so little, they were not contented to be known by the same name. Hence it came to pass, that each espoused the name, by which they chose to be distinguished from the rest.

Thus, arose the denomination of Calvinist, Lutheran, Armenian, &c. and in this way we may account for the many parties, and party-names which have arisen, and swallowed up the church of Christ to the present day.—Similar causes, will produce similar effects.

After the example of the old church, from which they had departed, they began to introduce human laws, rites, ceremonies, creeds, confessions &c. to make laws to bind both soul and body, and cast them to the tormentors, until they should repent, and submit to their authority. The native consequences of these things were what might be expected. The confining fire and powder in a bombshell, the consequence is a violent explosion.

These ingredients, burst of the reformers and the reformed from the church of Rome; their burst them asunder from each other. And it would take a very accurate historian to tell, into how many pieces this combustible matter has rent the body of Christ.—One thing I know, that where non-essentials are made terms of communion, it will never fail to disunite and scatter the church of Christ. It is certainly making the door of the church narrower, than the gate to heaven, and casting away those whom Jesus hath received. It is a matter of astonishment, that a person whose experience of grace they receive as valid, and whose life is confessedly devout, and pious, they will refuse to admit to the privileges of the Lord's house, and drive him from his table, as a wretch, unworthy of a crumb! And what excuse will be plead for such conduct? He has not complied with all the punctilio's of our party. But there is an inquiry far more important, and that is, is he one of Christ's flock? Let truth and candour now answer. Why he tells indeed (and we cannot deny it) a beautiful story about the great deep of his heart being broken up—his sensibly feeling the sinfulness of sin—his sore distress on account of it—his seeking to the Lord and being healed—

—one thing he affirms, that whereas he was once blind he now seeth—that he has chosen God for his portion, and he loves his ways, his people, and his laws,—that sin has ever since appeared to him a deadly poison, &c. As to his moral conduct we have no objection against it. And if he would only see with us as to church order, and some other things of a doctrinal nature, we should rejoice to give him the right hand of fellowship, and see him at our table enjoying all the privileges of the Lord's house with us. For as to practical, and experimental religion, we are satisfied with him! in a word we believe he is a Christian; poor man! we pity him; mag the Lord give him to see right! I ask the question, how will such shepherds answer him, that said, "feed my lambs?" John xxi. 16.  
When he calls them to give an account of the stewardship committed to their trust. Luke xvi. 2. When he demands of them, where are such, and

such whom I sent hungry to you to be fed? You have Lorded it over their consciences, and driven them from my board—you would not allow them one drop of my wine, nor one crumb of my bread. Methinks I hear them say, "Lord I hoped they would become Orthodox;" that is, charge their sentiments concerning external things, "come over to our side, and then we would have fed them."

Am I mistaken, or do I really hear the Judge reply, were you wiser or better than I? Did I not tell you, "there were other sheep, which were not of this fold, them I would hieing; and there should be one shepherd and one sheep-fold?" John x. 16. Did I not tell you, that I was no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth me and worketh righteousness is accepted with me?" Acts x. 34, 35. see also Chron. six. 7. Rom. ii. 11. Eph. vi. 9. Col. iii. 25. Peter i. 17. "Why then have you beaten my people to pieces?" Isa. iii. 15. I sent you not to divide my flock, to sever and judge them." Matt. vii. 1. Rom. xiv. 4, 10. James iv. 12.—but to feed them: what I require of my stewards is, that they be faithful. Luke, xxii. 42. 1st Cor. iv. 1, 2. Titus i. 7. "That they take care of all that is mine." Heb. xiii. 16. Will any party attachment avail before the judge? Will any frivolous arguments be heard? Can wilful ignorance stand forth and place their excuse? If it cannot, "it had been better for them that a millstone had been hanged about their necks, and they had been drowned in the depths of the sea." Matt. xviii. 6.

Take a fair view of partism, and you will find the following things. It has a tendency to immortalize the name of him, who first brought it into being; and give the minds of the members, an unhappy bias, or prepossession in favour of one against another; and thus they become bigots—for they are led to conclude that although others may partly be right, they themselves are altogether so. This tends naturally to prompt the pride of the human heart, and to verify that saying of the hypocritical Jews, who were more afraid of ceremonial than of moral uncleanness, "stand by thyself and come not near me; for I am holier than thou." Habits are soon formed, which lead them to have exalted ideas of themselves, and consequently contemptible ones of others who differ from them.—They soon begin to boast of their party, to tell wherein they excel their neighbours. The opposite party is exercised in the same way. Hence arises disputes, which interests all the passions of the human mind, and hurriedly into the most unwarrantable extremes, and like Milton's wars against the devils, it is finite against finite policy, against polity, oratory, against oratory, argument against argument, passion against passion, gendering strife—the contest is never ended; but the war waxes hotter and hotter; and each party is anxious to enlist soldiers into their cause.

But should one gain the ascendancy over the other, what is the result?—Pride, avarice, and ambition, being the moving springs in the contest; honor, greatness and addition are the reward.  
2. When the followers of Christ are divided into different parties, and choose to lie called by different names, a great part of the Preacher's time and studies are spent in inventing arguments to draw persons over to their respective parties. Hence, the holy scriptures must be bent and twisted in support of them: to which purpose those divine materials will never submit. For who does not know, that if the scriptures be consistent, they never can support so many parties, and those too so widely different? Nay, so far are they from supporting any, that they forbid all, and sap the very foundation of them as has been already shown.

3. Different parties have established different forms of government and discipline, in their different churches, till which members of other societies have either no access, or before which, they are not willing to appear. Hence it comes to pass, that acts of immorality to the great dishonor of religion and promotion of infidelity, much oftener escape the just censures of the church than they would do, if they were of one name, and felt themselves bound by the same common bond of unity.—Thus, for instance if, I, being a member of one denomination, know a person guilty of drunkenness, lying, profane swearing, or any crime whatsoever, I have neither part nor lot in his party; he may therefore continue the practice, and remain a member, till the day of his death; unless some of his own church overtake him in the fault. This is a lamentation, and will be for a lamentation.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Richmond Daily Advertiser—  
**Important to Millers, Farmers, and Flour Merchants.**—We are informed of an experiment made many years ago, which is of much importance to millers and flour merchants. It had been the practice with millers to save a large quantity of old wheat, to mix with the new, supposing that flour made from new grain would soon spoil, and was consequently not fit for exportation. An experienced miller of this city had three barrels of flour, made entirely from new wheat, put away in a damp cellar, for an experiment; and when it was put away was of a very inferior quality. He occasionally examined it for nine months, and found that it improved, became very white lively and sweet, while the barrels had become green, from the dampness of the cellar. He would have kept these barrels longer, but flour at that time having become very scarce, he opened a barrel for his own use, and found it the best flour he ever saw, and that it made the best bread. The other two barrels were sold for one third more than the common price of family flour and were found equally good with the other—experiments were tried, all confirming the opinion that flour made from new wheat will improve by age, and, therefore, it may be safely shipped to foreign ports, and millers need no longer be at the expense of saving old wheat to mix with the new.

From the observation of the person who made the above experiment, he is convinced of another important fact to millers, farmers and flour merchants. It is, that if flour be packed very close, it will keep a great deal longer than if it be packed loosely, some in barrels of the common size, and some in smaller barrels (necessarily requiring to be packed closer)—while that in large barrels will pass inspection as superfine, that in the small barrels will not, being musty and sour.  
Flour being one of our great staples, it is important that all useful information respecting it should be made known and experiments tried that are likely to lead to beneficial results.—Would it not be well for gentlemen concerned, to try some further experiments to test the truth of what is said above, and communicate the result for the benefit of others?

**Composition for preserving Butter.**  
Take of common salt, two ounces, and salt petre, one ounce: beat them together, so that they may be completely blended. This quantity will be sufficient for four pounds of butter, with which it must be well mixed, and the butter closed for use. Butter prepared in this manner, is more effectually preserved from the taint of rancidity, looks better, tastes sweeter and richer, than if it had been cured with common salt alone. It will also keep good for three years, and cannot be distinguished from that recently salted.—It should however be remarked, that butter thus cured, does not taste well until it has stood a fortnight or three weeks.

## CARBONIC ACID GAS.

we have lately heard several accounts of deaths occasioned by the existence of this gas, or fixed air, in wells. As this gas is immediately absorbed by time, it is singular that any person should venture into a well till he has provided for his safety by throwing limewater into it. Should a person working to a well be overcome by this gas, the first step towards his relief should be to throw several buckets of limewater into the well, and then persons can descend and rescue the sufferer without hazard. [Bos. &c.]

**Uses of the Nettle.**—In Shropshire and in France, the common nettle (*Urtica urens*) is dressed and manufactured like flax into cloth; and in the latter, it is also made into paper. The Russians obtain a green dye from its leaves, and a yellow from its roots.—In Scotland they make a rennet from a decoction of it with salt, coagulating milk in making cheese.  
**Blindness in Horses.**

A correspondent says,—"From many years' experience I am convinced there is no cause to which the blindness of horses can so justly be ascribed, as the humor of the driver to have the winkers or blinders of the bridle sit close or snug, as it is termed; by which there is unavoidably a pressure on the side of the eye, which necessarily causes heat, with much irritation, and consequently a local fever,

YASA.

# FOREIGN.

The Boston Palladium of Friday, gives the following additional intelligence from the London papers by the Triton, to October 22.

As to the affairs of the Greeks, the Sulists have been defeated, but there is some reason to believe the Turks have suffered in the Morea, and in their fleet. The finances of the Porte have become embarrassed.

The Turks have been guilty of horrid cruelties at Cyprus. 60 villages were destroyed—the inhabitants were tortured and otherwise murdered.

A party in Madrid have determined on the arrest of the late Minister, and watch to prevent their departure from the city.

The intention of the Allies are kept secret. The Ultras of Spain have appointed Envoys to the Congress.

M. de Neuville, lately French Minister at Washington, has been appointed Ambassador to Constantinople.

Reports from Spain mention that the Allies have required the Cortes to alter the Constitution; but that they have refused. They pay much Court to the British Ambassador, and hope for assistance from England and Portugal in case of an invasion. The People are alarmed by reports of the success of the Ultras.

The London Chronicle intimates that the basis of a treaty between England and Spain has been agreed on.

A Danish ship, with Military and Naval Stores for Algiers, cleared at Gibraltar October 2.

The Duke of Wellington continued in a delicate state of health.

Henry U. Addington, Esq. has been appointed Secretary of the British Legation to the United States.

Sir R. Wilson was on his way to Madrid with authority from the Republic of Colombia, to make propositions for the acknowledgement of its independence. The Courier ridicules the mission.

The manufactories on the continent of Europe are said to be in a flourishing condition.

The settlements at the Cape of Good Hope were desolated by a violent gale of wind and a deluging rain, on the 31st of July. An immense number of houses, farms and vineyards were destroyed. One place of 45,000 vines was covered with sand to the depth of three feet. A frigate might have sailed through the Tolbagh gardens. Bread at Cape Town was 6s. for an English quarter loaf, and 5000 English settlers. [We should presume the port would be opened to foreign vessels. Previous to the deluge there had been a drought.]

An account is given of a remarkable correspondence between the Baron d'Esroles and Don Roman Cavan, Governor of Cordova. The Baron by way of inducing him to surrender the fortress, and to accept his terms informs him, that in the course of the month, seventy five thousand French would enter Spain at three different points.—The answer of Don Roman was such as became a good citizen and brave soldier. He tells him, "that if European fanaticism and tyranny should form a conspiracy against them, they would be able to withstand it as they did in the war of independence;" and he reproaches him with disgracing himself by joining men who make religion a cover for the perpetration of crime, and of whom the most have suffered punishment for their misdeeds, both before and since the revolution.

## From late London Papers.

The state of Ireland prepares us for the worst. We are by no means surprised to see in imitations that the repeal of the Union will be attempted, both in and out of Parliament. In the Dublin Evening Post, we notice a call for the re-assembling of the Parliament of Ireland.—This of course, cannot be without the previous repeal of the Act of Union; and we confess that we think that the remedy would be worse than the disease. That assembly was weighed in the balance and found to be most lamentably deficient. Great Britain had little reason to exult in this Act of Union; in regard to which the reciprocity seems to have been all on the side of Ireland.

The Cork Advertiser (Ireland) of the 17th October says—"We observe that in the neighbourhood of Bandon, the insurrectionary spirit is manifesting itself in the same way that it did before the rebellion of 1798. The country people are cutting young ash trees for the purpose of making pike handles."

M. Colburn has just obtained the Journal of Count de Las Casis in which are recorded the whole of Napoleon's conversations with him during his residence at St. Helena. This Journal, it will be recollected, was seized with the other papers of the Count, and has lately been restored by the British Government.—It will be published in a few weeks.

## LIST OF ACTS

Passed during the sitting of the Legislature.

1. An act to incorporate a company for carrying on the Whale and Seal Fisheries from the Port of Perth-Ambop, and for banking purposes.
2. to make a lock or boat navigation on Maurice river.
3. for the better preservation of the hooks and papers belonging to the Legislature of the state.
4. to reduce the capital stock of Camden Bank.
5. to enable two thirds of the owners in value of any body of salt marsh or meadow, using a common road to the fast land to support the same.
6. authorizing the draining of low grounds in the town of Newark.
7. Incorporating the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton.
8. to repeal the act respecting forfeited estates in the county of Gloucester.
9. to divorce Samuel Jeroleman from his wife Hannah.
10. to divorce Francis Redstreak from his wife Nancy.
11. to incorporate the Salem Steam Mill and Banking Company.
12. to authorize the board of freeholders of Monmouth, to erect a bridge over Matawan creek.
13. to encourage the formation of an accurate map of New-Jersey.
14. respecting aliens.
15. to incorporate the Washington Canal Company.
16. for appointing trustees for the sale of land in Sussex, late the property of Peter Smith, dec.
17. to prevent the draw in Hancock's Bridge, in Salem, being left open or damaged.
18. for the relief of the trustees of the Paterson Academy.
19. for the appropriation of money for the defence of oyster beds in Delaware Bay.
20. to repeal part of an act authorizing the owners of marsh in the lower township of Cape May, to make and maintain the necessary banks to keep the tide out, passed Nov. 8. 1803.
21. to repeal an act appointing deputies to the attorney-general, and to provide for the appointment of prosecutors of the pleas of this state in the several counties.
22. for incorporating the trustees of the New Jersey Baptist Association.
23. for the relief of David Mills, late sheriff of Morris, and Henry A. Ford, late deputy attorney general of Morris county.
24. to repeal an act passed February 2, 1816, respecting a tract of marsh Lower Alloway's creek, Salem; and a supplement to said act passed Feb. 12, 1816; and an act to enable the owners of said marsh to keep open a water course through Moore's Bank, passed Feb. 7, 1818.
25. directing the mode of appointment of surrogates.
26. respecting the Brotherton Indians.
27. for the support of government.
28. to defray incidental expenses.
29. A supplement to the act concerning justices of the peace, and courts of general quarter sessions, passed Nov. 22, 1794.
30. to an act authorizing the Governor of this state to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over the Delaware at Columbia Glass Manufactory.
31. for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, passed March 18, 1795.
32. to incorporate the New Jersey Salt Marsh Company, passed Jan. 28, 1820.
33. A further supplement to the act for ascertaining the boundaries of all the counties in this province, passed Jan. 21, 1709.
34. incorporating a part of the township of Trenton.
35. incorporating the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike company.
36. to the act to regulate fisheries in the river Delaware, and for other purposes, passed Nov. 26, 1803.
37. for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors, passed March 8, 1798.
38. for the preservation of deer, &c. passed Dec. 21, 1771.
39. Preamble and resolution relative to the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Communication Company.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editors of the Washington Whig, dated, WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

"The following are among the most important propositions which have been submitted in the House of Representatives the present week.—By Mr. Mallary, the expediency of allowing persons stricken from the Pension Roll under the act of May 1820, to make new application.—By Mr. M'Shery to extend the provisions of the act of 2d of March 1821, for the relief of the purchasers of Public Lands so as to permit all such persons to avail themselves of its provisions, as have not heretofore done so.—By Mr. Cook to enquire whether any alterations are necessary in the act "providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land

at the Land Offices."—By Mr. Cannon, to enquire whether it is most expedient to improve the militia throughout the United States by means of the Military Academy, or that of the encampment of the officers by brigades or otherwise.—To enquire whether it is expedient to give the preference to young men entering the army, educated at West Point, over those from the school of Capt. Partridge of Vermont, or at any other place in the United States.—To enquire into the expediency of employing the regular army or a portion thereof, in the erection of fortifications in time of peace, instead of having them built by contract.—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to make a statement in the House, containing the name and grade of the officers belonging to the naval establishment of the United States, and the duties each officer is performing; also the number of officers of each different grade necessary to command in active service, the vessels of war at this time belonging to the navy.—By Mr. Williamson, the expediency of erecting fortifications on Penobscot River, (Maine).—By Mr. Woodcock, requesting the President to exhibit a statement of all monies advanced by government to contractors, agents, &c. since 1st of January 1816, which have not been accounted for on settlement, the amount of loss (if any) sustained, whether in all cases security has been taken, and the names of securities.—By Mr. Condict—to direct the naval committee to report as early as may be, what further measures are necessary, for the more efficient protection of our commerce in the West India seas from Piracy, their entire extirpation, and the punishment of those who may have aided them [The necessity of this resolution was superceded by a message from the President received at the moment of its presentation on the same subject].—By Mr. F. Johnson, the expediency of allowing the widowed mother of the late Lieut. Allen of the U. States Navy a half pension for five years.—By Mr. Colden, requesting the President to furnish information in relation to any hostile expedition which may have been prepared in the United States, and sailed from thence within the present year against the territory or dependency of any Power in amity with the United States—and whether any measures have been taken to bring them to condign punishment, &c. [Porto Rico expedition].—By Mr. Condict, a joint resolution directing the Secretary and Clerk of the two Houses respectively, to lay before Congress at the commencement of every Session a detailed statement of the contingent fund of each House during the preceding session, stating the item, quantity, prices, and to whom paid.—By Mr. Barber of Connecticut, the propriety of granting an appropriation for completing and repairing Fort Griswold in Connecticut.—By Mr. Condict, directing the committee of accounts, to examine whether, and in what respect the contingent expenses of the House can be curtailed without detriment to the public service, and to revise the system of disbursing said fund, &c.—By Mr. Chambers, an enquiry into the expediency of extending the time for issuing and hearing military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army.

A proposition of Mr. Jennings of Indiana, having for its object the issue of Treasury notes, for the purpose of continuing the great Western Road onward from the Ohio river, which notes to be received only in payment for lands hereafter to be sold by the United States, was promptly rejected in the House of Representatives.

Gen. Samuel Smith of the House of Representatives, has been elected a Senator, from the state of Maryland, in the place of Mr. Pickney, deceased.

Mr. Pleasants, now of the Senate, from the state of Virginia, is elected Governor thereof, and will probably soon leave this for his new and highly honorable station.

"Wishing to afford as much information as is practicable in a small compass, I send you the following memoranda in relation to the army, fortifications, &c. principally extracted from Inte reports to Congress.

The army according to its present organization, consists in addition to the general staff, and a corps of engineers of 4 regiments of artillery, and 7 of infantry, under the command of Maj. Gen. Brown, whose head quarters are established in this city. It is divided into two departments—the eastern under the command of Gen. Scott—the western of Gen. Gaines. The aggregate number authorized by law, is 6,183: viz: 541 commissioned officers, and 5,642 non-commissioned officers, musketeers and privates. According to the latest returns, the total number now in the army, is 5,211, being 972 short of being full. Recruiting for the army was commenced in July last at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, since which, 331 men have been enlisted. An additional rendezvous has lately been ordered at Boston, and this service is progressing with great success—of the present number per last return, 618 were sick, and 210 were in arrest, or confinement. The eastern division is distributed at 31 forts and stations, in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South

Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, Michigan, and the North West Territory, the largest number (274) being at the Sault St. Marie, the out-let of Lake Superior, under the command of Col. Brady of the 2d infantry. The smallest number (5) at Frankford, Pa. The troops of the Western Department are distributed at 14 stations in East and West Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas; other places west of the Mississippi River, and on the upper part of it—the largest number (490) being at the Council Bluffs, under the command of Brevet Brigadier Gen. Atkinson, the smallest number (41) at the Sulphur Fork—of the recruits enlisted since June, 155 have been obtained at New York—75 at Philadelphia, and 101 at Baltimore, making together 331 as before stated.—Gen. Macomb is the chief of the Corps of Engineers, and reports the labors of it during the past year, consisting of examinations and surveys of several portions of the Sea Coast, as well as harbours and rivers—the most important of which, are the rivers Ohio, and Mississippi, from the Falls of Ohio to the Balize, with a view to the improvement of their navigation—the condition of the Rigollets, the localities of Mobile Bay, Narraganset and Boston Bays, &c. The topographical engineer, in addition to much other service, examined the roads in Michigan, and the lead mines on the Upper Mississippi. The military academy at West Point was also visited—the number of cadets on the 31st of October, was 248, within two of the maximum number allowed by law—forty graduated during the last year—its condition is represented to be flourishing beyond any former period. You will have observed that the President in his late Message, dwells with more particularity than usual on this institution, evincing a decided disposition to foster and protect it, intended perhaps, as a set-off for the many attempts of late in Congress by Mr. Cannon and others, to break in upon it—a reduction of the cadets to 200 or 150 would not correspondently lessen the expenses of it, inasmuch as these in a class of charges, (for professors, &c.) which would remain the same, yet it would produce a considerable saving; and I have heretofore been inclined to favour it: thereby placing this seminary on a footing somewhat in agreement with the reduced state of the army.—There is hut one specious argument that I know of against it, and that is the supposed good effect that the admixture of these scientific young men with the great body of militia, may have upon them. How extensive this benefit may be, is somewhat problematic, and concerning it, there is much diversity of sentiment. \$50,000 dollars were appropriated last year for fortifications, to be expended at the following places: Pea Patch (Pea Patch.) Washington, Monroe, Calhoun, Mobile Point (collecting materials) at Rigollets, and Chef Menteur—and on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite Fort St. Philip, (collecting materials).—20,000 dollars were designated for the Pea Patch, and it is estimated that \$57,899 30 will yet be necessary to complete it. An extensive report was made a few years ago, by a board of engineers constituted for the purpose of the different situations in which in their opinion it would be advisable to erect fortifications—comparatively few of them are yet attempted, and if their requisite appropriations should be granted by Congress, it would require years to execute the extended and splendid plan of the board. The works not yet commenced, are divided into three classes, arranged in the order of their presumed importance. No. 1; embracing those deemed most essential—in No. 2 of this list, is included a fort opposite the Pea Patch, estimated to cost \$347,257 71.

The United States have armories, as is no doubt generally known at Springfield, Mass. and Harpers Ferry, Va. They have arsenals at Watertown, Watervliet, New York, Rome, Frankford, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Greenleaf's Point, and Augusta. By a report from Col. Bomford, on ordnance duty, it appears that there was manufactured the last year at Springfield, 9,200, and at Harpers Ferry, 7,600 muskets—very many other articles were cleaned, repaired, &c. at the different arsenals during the year. The public buildings, wharves, fences, &c. have generally been overhauled and dressed up. The muskets manufactured at the national armories in 1817, were then estimated to have cost at Springfield, \$13 56, Harpers Ferry, 14 25, Average, 13 90 1/2. The contract price at that period, was 14 dollars. In 1821, estimated cost at Springfield, \$12 06, Harpers Ferry, 12 97, Average, 12 51 1/2. The average cost of the arms made this year, it is believed, will not exceed \$12, that being the present contract price. The quality of the arms now manufactured are said to be greatly superior to those of 1817.

Col. B. also makes a report in relation to the lead mines, on the lands of the United Statee, represents them as being capable of producing an immense quantity of lead, and of being leased so as to produce considerable revenue, and it is on this report that the

President founds his recommendation of the appointment of an agent to superintend them. The number of applicants to lease the ground up to this time, amounts to upwards of 80, mostly from the state of Missouri. No leases have yet been granted.

A report from the Quarter Master's Department, at the head of which is Gen. Jessup, exhibits a great saving in the expense of its administration, compared with 1817. Although new posts have been established farther up the Red River, the Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississippi, also at the Falls of St. Mary, 120 miles in advance, garrisoned by five companies, which have been transported 1000 miles, &c. yet the statement submitted shows a difference of 24 per cent. in favour of 1822.

We have a report also, from N. Towson, pay-master general. He has under his control, 14 subordinate pay masters. The troops have in general been paid up to a late date, in one or two instances, however, the sickness of the pay-masters had prevented it. In the district pard by Maj. Massias, comprehending the troops at Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Fernandina, and St. Augustine; the company payments were postponed in consequence of the recommendation of the commanding officers and the opinion of the surgeons; that it would be injurious to the health of the men to receive pay in the sickly season.

The report of Joseph Lovell, surgeon general, his highly satisfactory. A comparative statement of the expenses of the department, is furnished for several periods, and is as follows: The average appropriation for 1806 and 1807, was \$13,508 per annum, or \$4 per man, 1810 and 1811, \$50,000 or \$5 per man, 1816, 1817 and 1818, \$95,382 or \$7 per man, 1819 and 1820, after the present organization, \$39,104 or \$3 per man. The average expenses of 1822, about \$2 50 per man.

From 1815 to 1821, the aggregate of the army was the same yet under the present organization, the expenses of 1819 and '20, were \$4 per man than during the three preceding years. The sum required for 1823, is but \$3,000 more than for 1807, although the army is twice as large, and the posts nearly double in number. After making due allowance for reduction of prices, much credit will still remain for the present system of purchases, &c. The military hospitals are said to be abundantly supplied with every thing necessary for the comfort, convenience, and recovery of the sick: as evidence of which the following extraordinary fact is stated, that with the exception of no posts, at which there was unusual sickness from accidental causes, the whole number of deaths in the army for two quarters, was but 31, thirteen of which were from casualties, consumption, and sudden hemorrhage, leaving 18 from all other diseases in six months, a proportion vastly less than occurs among the same class of men in civil life in any part of the country.

From a statement of Gen. Gibson, commissary general of subsistence, it is apparent that the existing commissariat system has a decided preference over the old contract method of supplying the army—it costs the nation less, and the quality of the ration is much better. The ration of each man in hospital, is commuted at 15 cents. The fund accruing from this commutation, is expended on the requisition of the surgeon, in such articles as are required for the sick, such as fowls, eggs, hatter, vegetables, &c. at the cost of the subsistence appropriation—formerly these supplies were furnished from a separate appropriation, and not included in the cost of subsisting the army.

The report of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, also exhibits a comparative statement of the expense of clothing the army during the years 1817, and '22—3, by which it appears, that notwithstanding several new articles are now allowed for the use of the men, and some of the old ones are of a better quality, yet the expense per man is considerably less now, than it was at the former period. Among the articles not allowed in 1817 but now in use, are forage caps, oil cloth cover for caps, cotton jackets with sleeves, and laced boots.

Upon the whole, I think I am justified in the conclusion, that the legislature of Congress, in relation to the army for the last few years has been judicious; that although there has been a great reduction of it, yet enough remains, to answer all the purposes of the nation. That although this curtailment did not exactly correspond in all its parts with the wishes of the Executive; and particularly the War Department, yet when made, there was a disposition in the quarter promptly to conform to it—and that the discretion of the department has been exercised in a manner favorable to economy in its administration, and the rigid responsibility of the officers. The practice of making large advances to public agents, is in a measure laid aside, and the losses consequent of it will be saved.

Having at the seat of the government, the responsible head of each of the departments of the staff of the army greatly facilitates the transmission of orders, and the receipt of intelligence from every quarter, and is in other respects highly beneficial.

Accompanying the Presidents message is

number of documents, in relation to the efforts of the government in regard to the suppression of piracy, including a spirited correspondence of Capt. Robert T. Spence, of the Navy, with the governor of Porto Rico. The President was at first somewhat censured for passing over in his message so lightly the subject of the piracies and over commerce, but the subsequent message specially on that subject, and which was no doubt contemplated at the time, has quieted it. The untimely death of the lamented and brave Allen, has aroused the government and country to an indignant sense of the great turpitude of those freebooters, and induced a consentaneous disposition every where to attempt their speedy destruction, consequently bills have been introduced in both Houses of Congress, making appropriations to enable the President to fit out with all possible despatch, and send into the West Indian seas, an armament for the express purpose of making war upon them. The bill was reported in the House yesterday morning, and before the adjournment was discussed, finally passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for their concurrence. By it, \$160,000 is appropriated; the bill does not define the species of force to be employed, leaving that matter discretionary with the President. The plan of the board of navy commissioners, being the one which will probably be adopted, is to send out one steam boat of from 90 to 120 tons, 19 schooners, of from 45 to 60 tons, and 5 light double bank cutters, each to row 20 oars, and all to be appropriately armed, equipped, and manned. It is expected the vessels will be purchased, in preference to building them, as much time would otherwise necessarily be lost. Rumor says that Com. Porter is to have the command.

There was yesterday quite a spirited debate, (although perhaps not necessary or profitable) on the question regarding the right of pursuing them on to the terra firma of nations with which we are in amity, it was finally left to be conducted by the President at his discretion, not doubting but that he will have due regard to the law of nations as applicable to the case."

"Several bills left on the list at the close of the last session have been considered today.

Robert Y. Hayne, attorney general of S. Carolina, has recently been elected a senator from that State, for 6 years from the 4th of March next, over the present member, Wm. Smith, by a vote of 91 to 73. If this election turned upon the opinions of the candidates, in regard to the next presidential election as is represented, Mr. Crawford has a greater interest in that state than has been generally supposed. The Crawford candidate being only 18 behind Calhoun, out of an aggregate of 164.

The 4th meeting between Cumming and McDuffie has terminated in the latter receiving the ball of his antagonist in such a manner, as to shatter his arm. It is not expected that he will occupy his seat in congress, the present session. The manner in which these combatants have managed their quarrel, has had the effect of subjecting them to what a person of sensibility can least bear with any sort of composure; the ridicule of the community—having, as I understand, been personified on the stage. I am not without hope that the affair will tend to render more unpopular the wicked practice. At any rate, these men will not easily get rid of the odium which public opinion has attached to, or rather stuck on them."

December 16.  
"On motion of Mr. Woodcock, the resolution proposed by Mr. Jennings on Friday last, in relation to the issue of Treasury notes to be applied to the extension of the great Western Road, and which was then promptly rejected, has by a majority of 3 votes been reconsidered, and without a second decision, ordered to be laid on the table. The reconsideration was granted perhaps, out of courtesy to the mover—I do not believe that it will, or ought to be adopted.

The Senate have with the same promptitude as the House, passed the bill to provide an additional armament for the suppression of Piracy.

The House have today been principally employed on the bill, to provide for clothing the militia when called into the service of the United States. It was reported at the last session by the militia committee; and provides for a suit of clothes not to cost more than those furnished the regular army, for a service of six months, and in the same proportion for shorter periods. If the militiaman furnishes his himself, the allowance to be in money.

After the decision on several amendments offered by divers members, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Cannon is its prominent advocate."

December 17.  
"The bill to provide for clothing the militia when called into the service of the United States, passed the House this morning by a majority of about 30 votes.

The bill "concerning the disbursement of public money, ordered to be engrossed yesterday, was today read a third time, upon the question of its passage, a debate arose in which, Messrs. Newton, Bassett, (father of the bill) and Wright participated—it finally passed by a large majority. This bill pro-

vides that no advances of money shall be made in any case whatever, to contractors, or for materials—requires promptness in returns, and settlements of the accounts, of public agents, and make it the duty of the President forthwith to dismiss from the service all delinquents, &c."

## THE WHIG.

### BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1822.

At a caucus meeting held at Frankford, (Ky.) to nominate a candidate for a President of the United States, to succeed James Monroe, HENRY CLAY has been put on nomination. The practice of nominating by caucus has been considered a measure calculated to obviate the discordancy and confusion of sentiment which prevails at elections (with regard to the proper candidate to be voted for. This nomination is a strong evidence of the absurdity of such measures. Should every state choose to adopt such a procedure, the confusion would be infinitely greater than in the other case. Besides we are decidedly of the opinion that Mr. Clay has no claims on the nation for such a favour, nor do we believe, when the trial is made, that he will have cause to indulge even a solitary hope. However, it may be well for the public to know who are candidates, that they may be able to ascertain in what consists their claims and their merits.

Since writing the above, we see announced in the public papers that Clay has also been nominated by a caucus meeting of the Missouri Legislature for the same office.

It appears by an article in the Rhode Island papers, that the story of cats sucking the breath of infants, which has long been considered fabulous, is true. It is said that a cat made several attempts to operate on a child in that place, by placing its fore legs round the child's neck and applying its mouth to that of the infant's. In the first attempt it was with difficulty the child was extricated from the cat. On the second, which was at night by the side of its mother, the child was nearly convulsed, and reduced to the greatest extremity! The cat was then put out of the house, but to effect her object, broke a pane in a window and made a third attempt—on the following day, she was then put to death.

Singular honors.—It is a singular circumstance and worthy of note that the county of Morris in this state, is now honored by furnishing one Senator in Congress, one Representative in Congress, the Vice-President of Council, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and one Judge of the Supreme Court.

It is said that on the banks of a river in the north of Ireland there is a stone with this inscription. "Take notice, that when this stone is out of sight it is not safe to ford the river." Nearly similar to this was a remark we once observed written underneath the *Humane Society's* benevolent warning against drinking cold water, which was pasted on one of the pumps in a street in Philadelphia, the Athens of America:—"Those who cannot read the above handbill about sudden death from drinking cold water, will please to call at the store opposite and some person there will read it for them."

A bill for the suppression of piracy, has passed both houses of Congress with an almost unexampled rapidity, and wants only the signature of the President who recommended the measure, to become a law. 160,000 dollars is appropriated for carrying into execution the objects of the bill.

An attempt was made on the 13th inst. to rob the Northern mail near Petersburg Va. but failed through the activity and resolution of the driver.

On Tuesday morning last, about two o'clock, the editor of this paper, who had for some time past labored under a temporary delirium, swung himself out of the second story window over the lower sash, and on striking the pavement had both bones of his right leg broken and the large bone of the left. At present, Dr. HOWELL, the Surgeon, pronounces the symptoms favorable.—*Trenton True American.*

## THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL.

It is stated that since the first of January 67 of the officers of the U. States Navy have died.—A Mrs. Foote was lately convicted at New York, and sent to make experiments on the stepping mill in the state prison, for seducing, or attempting to seduce a number of girls from 14 to 18 years of age, to go with her to Savannah on an expedition of infamy and ruin.—The practice of Duelling has been dramatized in one of the theatres of Philadelphia. The representation is said to be calculated to turn it completely into ridicule and contempt. It is founded on the quarrel of Cumming & McDuffie.—A man in the state of Pennsylvania who was troubled with the fever and ague for several months without being able to cure it, at length hit on an expedient of giving his disagreeable companion the slip—which was by cutting his throat from ear to ear. It is scarcely necessary to add that the experiment was attended with complete success.—Mr. Van Ranst, owner of the *Eclipse*, has bet \$20,000, with a Mr. Johnston of Virginia, upon that horse against any other in the World, four mile heats to be run on Long Island, in May next. Forfeit \$3000, which is staked.—A Comoula Snake was lately killed at Demara, measuring 13 feet long, and 14 inches round at the natural size of the body, but the stomach was distended to the enormous size of 31 inches, in consequence of having swallowed an entire Alligator not long before, which measured 6 feet long by 28 inches in circumference. From the appearance of the neck of the Alligator, it is evident that the snake destroyed him by entwining round that part; and so severe seemed to be the constriction, that the eye of the Alligator were actually started from their sockets.—Hunt and Cobett the two leading radicals in England hate quarrelled. Hunt says, Cobett is a rogue and a coward, and Cobett says Hunt deserves a thing worn by horses, which is stouter than a bridle.—A new publication in England says the late celebrated earl of Chesterfield is the author of Junius.—An unpleasant difference, it is said, has taken place between the Executive and the Legislature of South Carolina.—Two persons were lately fined in Ohio 75 cents for tarring and feathering a third person.—A pound of Sea Island cotton worth 20 cents in Savannah, when sent to England, and converted into green gauze, will sell for 80 dollars; and that one pound of flax converted into Brussels lace will obtain nearly four hundred dollars.—Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1822. 49 arks laden with coal from Munch Chunk, arrived this day in the city.—Baptismal Mistake.—A citizen accustomed to the signature of the firm in which he was a partner, having to sign the baptismal register of one of his children, entered it as the son of Smith, Jones, & Co.—In Newburgh, (N. Y.) lately, a gentleman having gone to the village on foot, was a short time afterwards followed by his horse, who found out where he was, and stopped for his return.—Within five years the transportation of goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, cost eight dollars per cwt. they are now transported for two dollars.—Upwards of 20 actors and actresses for the French Theatre, arrived lately at New Orleans from France.—A woman was convicted of perjury at the late Sessions in Goshen, (N. Y.) and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. She attempted to injure the reputation of an honest and respectable man in that town, by swearing that he committed a rape, on her under very aggravated circumstances. She completely failed in her charge, and fell into her own net.—There are 36 federalists and 36 democrats, which are the whole number of members composing the Legislature of Rhode Island.—300 ladies of Madrid have offered their services to king Ferdinand to fight for Spain, should she be invaded.—M. Achille Murat, eldest son of the Ex. King of Naples, has obtained a passport from the Austrian government to come to America. Joseph Buonaparte is his uncle.—Lawyers.—Mr. Griffith of Burlington states, that the practising members of the bar in the United States, amount to more than 6000. He has the names and places of residence of those who were practising in fifteen states in 1821. Maine had then 217, Massachusetts 521, New Hampshire 204, Vermont 220, Connecticut 273, New York 1321, New Jersey 134, Pennsylvania 417, Delaware 32, Maryland 175, Virginia 483, Kentucky 307, Ohio 204, Georgia 157, Louisiana 106, whole number of these 4841.—A public meeting of gentlemen favourable to the emancipations of the Greeks, was held at Albany on the 19th ult. Several resolutions were passed, all of them warmly in favour of that cause, and the meeting was unanimous.—The new Emperor of Brazil has invited Lord Cochrane to come round & take the command of his navy.—Nicholas Biddle, Esq. of Philadelphia, has we understand been chosen President of the United States Bank.—The revenue of the Church of England, including Wales and Ireland, exceeds

9 millions sterling.—Lord Amherst has been appointed governor general of India.—A William Crawford, of Washington county, (Pa.) has been convicted of the deliberate murder of his own son.—The Secretary of War states that the whole number of persons now on the Revolutionary Pension List, amounts to 12,331.

DIED.—In this town on the 19th instant, Mrs EMELIA HOLMES, consort of Mr. Jonathan Holmes.

Departed this life on Tuesday the 10th inst. Major JOHN PISSANT, of Gloucester county, N. J. aged 63 years 9 months and 10 days.

Major Pissant has been well known over the western part of this state, as an active, industrious and enterprising citizen, and one of the most extensive in the victualing business of any from this state who attends the Philadelphia Market. He had been on business at Sharptown, and on his return home was thrown from his sulky, and received such a severe contusion as to survive it but a few hours.

Our acquaintance with Major Pissant was but limited, but from his known character and gentlemanly deportment, we are fully authorised in saying that his melancholy fate will be deeply deplored by all his friends and acquaintances. His age has in some of the public prints, been incorrectly stated to have been 68 years.

## A BARGAIN.

For sale, the HOUSE and LOT, late occupied by Ephm. Holmes, at the corner of Main and Front streets, in Bridgeton, on the west side of the creek. The Dwelling House is of brick, 55 by 45, two stories high, well constructed, and in a good situation for a store or tavern. The lot contains 56 square perches, and has also on it a barn, smoke house, and other convenient buildings. The terms will be easy for the purchaser. If not sold before the 25th of March next, it will be rented.—For particulars, enquire of

TIMOTHY ELMER.  
Dec. 21. 1822 104 6t

## VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 26th inst., at the late dwelling of the Rev. JONATHAN FREEMAN, of Bridgeton, deceased. ALL the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; one Horse, Cows, Hogs, Corn, Oats, Hay, Wagons, Sears, Plough, Harrow, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. Conditions made known on the day of sale and attendance given by

MARGARET C. FREEMAN, Administratrix.  
Bridgeton, Dec. 21, 1822 104 1t

## Sheriff's Sale.

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

On Tuesday, the tenth day of December next,

Tuesday, the tenth day of December next,

All those three distinct tracts of

## Timbered Land,

Situate in the township of Milville, on the stage road leading from Milville to Mulega. 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 Leamings.)

## 2605 ACRES,

The second tract, joins land of Edmund J. Hollinshead, Stephen Garrison and others, containing 196 Acres.

The third tract, is the Brwning Survey land, late of Robert Jordan and others, containing 126 Acres.

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

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

The above described land of Joseph M'Ilvaine which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Tuesday the 24th inst. between 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.  
Dec. 10. 10S.2t

## 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 21st day of January 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 House and Lot of Land, Situate in Bridgeton aforesaid, bounded on Water-street and land of Alexander Bowie, John Shannon, and others, containing eleven square perches of land, more or less. Seized as the property of Enoch Boon, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Yarrow, and William Morris, executors complainants, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
Nov. 12. —Dec. 14. 103

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

MARGARET C. FREEMAN  
Administratrix.  
Dec. 14. 103

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cape May, will be sold at

## PUBLIC OUTCRY,

On Saturday the Eleventh day of January next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of Hannah Ford, luncheoner, the following property, viz.

1. One lot of Salt meadow, about five acres and three quarters, adjoining lands of Charles Ludlam and others.
2. A plantation called the Baker Place, situate in about three & a half miles of Great Egg Harbour river, with all the improvements thereon, adjoining lands of Recompence Badcock and others—containing one hundred and sixty-nine acres.
3. A plantation situate about five miles and a half from the court-house, with all the improvements thereon, adjoining lands of Aaron Hand and others—containing one hundred and twenty-four acres and a half.
4. An undivided right of beach, known by the name of Ludlam's beach. The above described property being the real estate of Elisheba Godfrey, deceased, situate in the upper township of Cape May, aforesaid. Conditions made known on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM L. STITES,  
Administrator.  
Nov. 30. —Dec. 7. 102 4t

## 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 Antuxet Creek.

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

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

The land of James Reeve, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday, the seventh day of January next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.  
Dec. 10.

## Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 25 to 1 37
Rye, do	75 to 87
Corn, do	62 1/2
Oats, do	35 to 40
Onions, do	70
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 50 to 5 00
Butter, per pound,	20
Lard, do	10 to 12 1/2
Hams, do	10 to 12 1/2
Pork, per hundred	5 00 to 6 00
Wool, per pound,	40 to 50
Feathers, do	50
Candles, do	1 23
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	5 00
Oak dry, do	3 50
do green, do	3 00 to 3 25

## A FEW GERMAN FLUTES,

With Preceptors,  
For Sale at this Office.

## POETRY.

The following Hymn was sung with great applause by Mr. Dyer at a late Concert in Philadelphia, given at the Washington Hall for the benefit of the Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union. It was composed by Mr. Dyer, for another occasion.

### THE POLAR STAR.—

Star of the north! thy radiant light  
Shines on a world below;  
On regions of eternal night,  
Of endless frost and snow.  
Thy sparkling light serves to illumine  
Whole chains of glaciers vast;  
Where nought is heard amid the gloom  
But the howling wintry blast.

Star of the north! thy bright'ning ray,  
Oft proves the seaman's friend;  
If chance the magnet's power should stray,  
On thee he must depend.  
The tawny Moor, as he toils on,  
O'er scorching sands, to realms afar,  
Will, when the wish'd-for spot is won,  
Devoutly bless the Polar Star.

So is it with religion's light,  
That heav'nly star so fair!  
Vain, erring man, 'twill lead aright,  
Through seas of strife and care.  
And when his soul he must resign,  
To Him by whom 'twas giv'n,  
Then will it prove that light divine,  
The Polar Star of heav'n!

### THE IRISH BOY AND THE PRIEST.

(Extract from the Cambridge Chronicle.)

A pretty Irish boy of mongrel breed,  
The fruit of Protestant anti-Cath'lic seed,  
To mother's church an inclination had,  
But father unto mass would force the lad.  
Yet still the boy to church on Sunday stole,  
And ev'ning'd a wish to save his soul.  
The Rector eyed the youth, his zed approv'd,  
And gave a Bible, which he dearly lov'd.  
This made the enraged father storm & curse,  
Lock up the Book, and use his son the worse.  
With holy water, bless'd by men of God,  
He bath'd him oft,—but oft'ner used the rod;  
Yet still the boy to church on Sunday stole,  
And ev'ning'd a wish to save his soul.  
At length one Sunday-morn it came to pass,  
The father dragg'd the struggling boy to mass;

The zealous papists help'd to force him in,  
And begg'd the Priest to pardon all his sin.  
"No, by the mass," he said, "I cannot bless  
Nor pardon, till the culprit first confess."  
"Well," said the boy, "supposing I were  
willing,  
What is your charge?" "I'll charge you but  
a shilling!"  
"Must all men pay, and all men make con-  
fession?"  
"Yes, every man of Catholic profession."  
"And who do you confess to?" "Why, the  
Dean."  
"And does he charge you?" "Yes, a whirr  
thirteen."  
"And do your Deans confess?" "Yes, boy,  
they do  
Confess to Bishops; and pay smartly too."  
"Do Bishops, Sir, confess, pay, & to whom?"  
"Why they confess, and pay the church of  
Rome."  
"Well," quoth the boy, "all this is mighty  
odd,  
But does the Pope confess?" "O yes, to God!"  
"And does God charge the Pope?" "No,"  
quoth the Priest,  
"He charges nothing." "O, then God's the  
best!  
God's able to forgive, and always willing,  
To him I shall confess, and save my shilling!"  
\* An Irish shilling.

### Miscellaneous Selections.

**Avarice Outwitted.**—The case of John Eyre, who though worth upwards of \$30,000 pounds, was convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to transportation, for stealing eleven quires of common writing paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity which it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail. An anecdote is related of Mr. Eyre, which shows the natural depravity of the human heart. An uncle, a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favor of a clergyman, who was his intimate friend, and committed it to the custody of the divine. However, not long before his death, he made another will, in which he left the clergy 500*l.*, leaving the bulk of his property to his nephew and heir-at-law, Mr. Eyre.—Soon after the old gentleman's death Mr. E. examining his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of 500*l.* for the clergyman, put it into the fire, and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of the uncle being supposed to have died intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstance of his old friend's death, asked if he had made a will? On being answered in the negative, he very coolly put his

hand into his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, and in which the testator had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of 500*l.* to his nephew.

**A choice spirit.**—The Frankfort, (Ky.) Argus gives us the following abstract and brief chronicle of the adventures of Edward Philpot:—borrowed a horse from Mr. Spillman for the purpose of trying him but rode the animal to Lexington and sold him. Went to Paris and borrowed a horse from Mr. Pons, which he also carried to Lexington and sold. Hired a horse from a free coloured woman and swapped him.—Hired another at Lancaster and sold him. Borrowed a horse from a person in Versailles anti was offering him for sale but the owner pursued and got him before he was sold. Got a quantity of shoes from two different stores for some of his friends to look at, but carried them to a third store and sold them. Borrowed a saddle from W. Page and swapped it away. He had some time wrought as a journeyman cabinet maker in Frankfort, during which period he borrowed a watch from an apprentice and gambled it away. Borrowed a horse from a black man in Frankfort, rode him to Lexington and sold him returning from the latter place in the stage, he was snatched after and taken into custody. On his trial it was found, that the law could not punish him for felony, as there was no unlawful taking in the case; so he was turned loose to commit further depredations upon a too credulous community. He is represented to be a well dressed man, of gentlemanly appearance.

### Boundaries of Christendom.

Take a map of the world, and encircle with your pencil those countries, where woman is riot a prisoner or a slave; where life and property are secured by any thing like a well regulated police; where civilized manners have obtained, and general science has banished the fetters of the mind, and you will encircle precisely those regions on which the rays of revelation shine. The boundary of light is the plan of Christendom.

### Piety.

Piety communicates a divine lustre to the female mind—wit and beauty, like the flower of the field, may flourish for a season but let it be remembered, that like the fragrant blossoms that bloom in the air; these gifts are frail and fading; age will nip the bloom of beauty; sickness and sorrow will stop the current of wit and humour; but in that gloomy time which is appointed for all, piety will support the drooping soul, like a refreshing dew upon the parched earth.

**A Newspaper**—is a kind of prospective, within the range of which every interesting object in the animal and vegetable kingdom is brought.—It brings within the vision, collected in one group, the whole variety of animal nature. Human life, in all its vicissitudes of woe and wealth, passes before us; and to brighten the dark picture of reality romance blends it with her softer hues, and poetry sprinkles on its borders her delicate sunbeams.

I thank God, says Dr. Watts, that I have learned to retract my former sentiments, and charge them, when upon stricter search and review they appear less agreeable to the divine standard of faith.

It doth not belong to such poor imperfect beings as we are, to remain forever immovable in all the same opinions, that we have once indulged, nor stamp every sentiment with immorality. For a man to be obstinately tenacious of an old mistake, and incorrigibly fond of an obscure phrase or conception, because he has once admitted it, is the shame, and riot the glory of human nature.

### ANECDOTE OF LORD CHATHAM.

Chatham had the greatest aversion, for the counsels of timidity and to the regulated measures that generally prevail in the routine of public affairs.—Without fear himself, he would not suffer another to yield to apprehensions; he fixed his eye on victory, and reached her by the intrepidity and flight of the eagle. When the first lord of the admiralty was called to him, upon a sudden exigency, he required of him the equipment of a considerable naval force.—He of the admiralty replied, he would enquire into the business, and inform him on the morrow of what could be done. He came the day after to Chatham and told him that from the state of the navy yards, it was impossible to have a fleet ready as soon as it was wanted.—The minister regarded him sternly and said, "Sir, his majesty's service demands this duty at your hands; the fleet can and must be ready at or before the time fixed upon; and I further declare to you, sir, that if this service be not rendered to his majesty, that he will stand in need of none that you can render hereafter."—The fleet was equipped in the specified time.

## 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 } Cloths.
- and mixed } do.
- 2d Quality black, blue, hrotn, } do.
- drab and mixed } do.
- Superfine fancy col'd midling } do.
- and low priced pelisse } do.
- Double & single milled } do.
- black, blue, brown } Cassemeres.
- and mired } do.
- Fine drab, and other quality Coatings. } do.
- Plain and corded Velvets. } do.
- Different colors pelisse do. } do.
- Swags down, valenciencia, mer- } Vestings.
- elles and robroy } do.
- Fine and middling white } Flannels.
- red and yellow } do.
- Red and green bocking Baize. } do.
- Figured pelisse Flannels. } do.
- do. Rattinets. } do.
- Fine, middling, low priced, } Bombazetts
- figured and plain } do.
- Figured, bordered, plain, fine, } do.
- middling and low priced } Shawls.
- Waterloo } do.
- Canton Crape and Silk } do.
- Bordered and plain Cashmere } do.
- Worsted Bombazettes. } do.
- Black and colored Canton Crapes. } do.
- Senshaw, Lutestring, Mantua } Silks.
- and other } do.
- Black, blue and white Sattins. } do.
- Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs. } do.
- Madrass, Malabar anti other Cotton do } do.
- Women's black, white, } Gloves.
- and other Silk } do.
- Women's nearer, Kid } do.
- and York-tan } do.
- Men's Buckskin, Dog- } do.
- skin and other quali- } do.
- ty } do.
- Figured Swiss, Jacksonet, } Muslins.
- Book and Leno } do.
- Plain Mull, Book, Leno } do.
- and Jacksonet } do.
- Linen Cambricks. } do.
- 7-4 Linen Table Diaper. } do.
- Fine, middling anti low priced Irish Linen } do.
- do. } do.
- do. } do.
- Cotton Counterpanes. } do.
- Men's Worsted, Woollen and } Hose.
- Cotton } do.
- Women's Wrosted and Cotton } do.
- Flaid, plain, mantua and sattin Ribbons } do.
- Cotton Cord, tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c. } do.

### DOMESTIC GOODS.

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

### Liquors & Groceries.

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

### Cutlery, China? Glass and QUEENS-WARE,

Looking Glasses, Bread and Suffer Trays, &c. &c.  
All which they will sell at a small advance for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.  
November 9. 98tf

### Cape May Orphan's Court.

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,  
JENN TOWNSEND, Clerk.  
Nov. 4. 98tf

Constables' Sales,  
Warrants, Subpoenas,  
And a variety of other blanks,  
For Sale at this Office.

### 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—anti 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 he forever barred his or her action, therefore, against said Administrators, and said Executors.

By the Court,  
T. ELMEE, Clerk.  
October 14, 1622. 94 2mo.

## REMOVAL.

P. C. WILLMARTH,  
HAS REMOVED HIS  
HAT STORE,  
from No. 21 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 82 50.

A handsome deduction made at Wholesale.  
P. C. W. having received the most 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

## 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 anti 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.

## 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

A FEW  
GERMAN FLUTES,  
With Preceptors.  
For Sale at this Office.

### Cumberland Orphans' Court.

November Term, 1822.

UPON application of Hannah Miller, administratrix of Stephen Miller, deceased; to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedent shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands.

It is ordered by the court, that the creditors of said decedent, bring in their respective claims, on or before the first day of January, 1824; and that said administratrix give public notice thereof by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county, for the space of two months, and 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, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against said administratrix.

By the Court,  
T. ELMER, Clerk,  
Dec. 14. 103 2m

### Cumberland Orphans' Court,

November Term, 1822

Nancy Roecap, administratrix of Jacob Roecap, deceased, having exhibited to this court, duly attested, an account of the debts and credits of said decedent, by which it appears that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedent died seized of real estate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court, in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Joseph Golden, guardian of Jacob Hann and Andrew Hann, having made application for the sale of the real estate of said minors, for their support, maintenance, &c.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedent, and said minors do appear before the judges of this court on Monday of February term next, and shew cause if any they have? why the whole of the real estates of said decedent and said minors, situate in the county of Cumberland, should not be sold for the payment of debts, support, maintenance, &c.

By the Court  
T. ELMER, Clerk.  
Dec. 14. 103 2m

### SILAS W. SEXTON,

Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,  
No. 28, MARKET STREET,  
Between Front and Second streets, south side, two doors east of Letitia Court.

### PHILADELPHIA:

HAS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Fracks, 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 Vesingings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.  
Gentlemen are requested to call and give his establishment a trial, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again.  
All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.  
52 6m. December 24, 1821.

### Creditors Take Notice,

That I have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the eleventh day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the court-house in Bridgeton, to meet for the purpose of hearing what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Samuel Tomlinson, jun.  
December 7, 1822. 103

### Creditors Take Notice,

That I have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the sixteenth day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the court-house in Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Jonathan Socwell.  
December, 2d, 1822. 102

### CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

THE WASHINGTON WHITE 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 WHITE will be forwarded by Stage or Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they paying the expense of carriage.  
No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the time will be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.  
Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents. Larger advertisement at the same rate.