



These and various other evils which cannot be named, result from the various divisions which have taken place, and do still exist in the church of Christ.

But while it will be readily acknowledged by serious and unprejudiced minds, that these are great evils, attended with incalculable bad consequences, yet, in the present existing state of things, it is much easier to lament, than remove them. I will grant that there are great difficulties in the way but, I trust, they are not insuperable.

Let it first be firmly believed, that there are great evils, and I am persuaded every good and honest man will be willing to listen to any plan that promises the removal. We have departed in some measure (I believe greatly) from primitive christianity. If, we can find by what means we shall get back, doubtless it will remedy the evils, which have arisen from our departure. I will mention a simple method which I am willing to try, till some abler hand suggest a better. And it is the following.

Let all christians worship one God—acknowledge one Saviour—have one confession of faith—one form of government—be members of one another—members of one church—profess one religion—let none be received but living members—And finally let none be expelled but for a breach of the divine law.

Here is a plan, and a simple one too which is designed as a healer of the breach a restorer of paths to walk in to bring back those who have gone astray; in departing from the simplicity of the gospel of Jesus.

Come now my christian brethren, let us all agree that the mischiefs already done by partism are sufficient and more; and let us begin to enquire for the good old paths, and walk therein, and we shall find rest. Let us now a little review and examine the plan. 1. Then, we are to worship one God; because he that does more is an idolater.

2. Acknowledge one saviour, Jesus Christ. For he is the only saviour, besides him there is none else; and his name is the only name whereby we must be saved.

3. Have one confession of faith and let that be the Bible. This is so generally and so particular, a rule, that we shall never be able to find a man or set of men that can mend it, and we are pointedly forbidden either to add to it, or diminish from it; and this prohibition is enforced with a fearful but just threatening, in the very conclusion of this book. See Rev. xxii. 18, 16.

ASA.

Mr. CLAY has addressed a letter to Editors of the Intelligencer, expressing his regrets at the late controversy between Mr. Adams and Mr. Russell, and insinuates that errors, are to be found in the appendix of Mr. Adams' explanation. He promises, at some future period, "when there can be no misinterpretation of motives," to publish a narrative of the entire Ghent mission. He has hit at the President for withholding all the documents on the call of congress, and disavows any knowledge of or connection with the call made by Mr. Floyd or Mr. Russell. Thus is the door open for Mr. Clay also to say something on the subject. Nat. Adv.

Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS has addressed a note to the editors of the National Intelligencer in reply to Mr. CLAY. He says—

"Had Mr. Clay thought it advisable now to specify any error of fact or of imputed opinion which he thinks contains in the appendix to my pamphlet, or in any other part of my share of the publication, it would have given me pleasure to rectify, by a candid acknowledgment, any such error of which, by the light that he would have shed on the subject, I should have been convicted. But as, by the adjournment of that publication to a later period, more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when their can be no misinterpretation of motives," it may chance to be postponed until both of us shall have been summoned to account for all our errors before a higher tribunal than that of our country. I feel myself now called upon to say, that, let the appropriate dispositions, when and how they will, expose the open day and secret night of the transactions at Ghent, the statements, both of fact and opinion, in the papers which I have written and published, in relation to this controversy, will, in every particular, essential or important to the interest of the nation, or to the character of Mr. Clay, be found to abide unshaken the test of human scrutiny, of talent and of time.

Degrees of Precedence in Georgia, Europe.—In Georgia, a tract of country partly subject to the Turks and partly by the Persians, a merchant is less respected than mechanic, and a mechanic less than a husbandman; but one of the most respectable employments in Georgia, is that of a public executioner; the profession is deemed honorable, and the professors all rich.

If any man can trace a hangman amongst his ancestors, he is extremely proud of it, and never fails to mention it with exultation; at the same time observing, that nothing is so noble as executing justice, and that the safety of the state depends upon the extermination of criminals.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor of the Washington Whig, dated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

Mr. Walworth, has introduced a joint resolution, to amend the Constitution of the United States, so that until congress shall establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy, it shall be lawful for any of the states to enact bankrupt or insolvent laws, in the same manner, as they might have done previous to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Articles of agreement, and cession entered into with the state of Georgia in 1802, required the United States in consideration of extensive cessions of territory on the part of that state, to extinguish at the time and in the manner therein expressed the title of the Indians to lands in that state. The state of Georgia conceiving that the agreement had not been faithfully observed; memorialized congress and at the last session, Mr. Gilmer from the select committee to which the subject was referred, reported a string of resolutions couched, to say the least in very strong language—at this session the subject has been several times under consideration; to day in committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. Read of Geo. the terms of the resolutions were softened, but finally again postponed, on a suggestion that the subject was not even yet well understood by the House, on which occasion Mr. Tatall submitted a number of remarks, calculated to involve the House in censure for their inattention to the subject. He was called to order by the Speaker—an exception was likewise made by Mr. Rankin to the phraseology of the resolution, inasmuch as it required the committee of ways and means to report an appropriation for the purpose, rather than to enquire into the expediency of it—which is the most usual course.

The House have to-day passed a bill to allow the state of Alabama, an additional representative in congress. The deficient returns received since last session fully entitling her to it.

December 24.

Mr. Dwight this morning presented a long and well written memorial, signed by a great number of the most respectable inhabitants of the District of Columbia, in behalf of the suffering Greeks. They suggest that in the present flourishing state of the treasury, a contribution of 2, or \$3,000,000, in provisions and other articles which they most need, would be highly felt by the people of the United States—but would be of immense advantage to that people to whom the whole civilized world is so much indebted for the benign influences of science, &c. The supplies some years since afforded the distressed inhabitants of Carraacas, in introducing as a precedent—after sundry remarks by Messrs. Wright and Rhea, the memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

It is understood that species of small evasion of our revenue laws on the northern frontier, had been carried on for some time, which was difficult of detection or punishment—it consisted in citizens of the states, purchasing in the stores on the Canadian side, supplies for their families or articles liable to duty—to break up which it was enacted a year or two since, that every offence of this kind, should be subjected to a penalty of \$400. It has been found, however, that the penalty was so disproportioned in a majority of the cases, to the offence, that public opinion interfered to prevent its execution. Consequently a bill has been introduced, and passed, changing the penalty to four times the value of the goods thus unlawfully introduced into the United States. The experience of the world, furnishes abundant evidence of the fact, that to ensure the due execution of penal laws, they must be reasonable and mild in their character.

Some of the most rigid provisions of the act for the suppression of the slave trade, constituting it a crime to which the penalties due to piracy are awarded, and for which this country has received a good share of credit—were of a temporary nature—An act has just been passed, making those provisions permanent.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances was this day communicated to congress, read, and 5000 copies of it ordered to be printed in the House.

It is a very important document, and I think will not be obnoxious to the charge of ambiguity or unintelligibility. It appeared to me on hearing it read, to be a remarkably clear, and perspicuous expose.

The House have adjourned to Friday, thus taking two days for Christmas.

December 25.

Christmas is here a general holiday—no business of consequence being done; excepting the apothecaries, confectioners, and now and then a fancy store, the shops are closed as carefully as on Sunday. The Episcopal;

and Catholics have public worship in their respective churches,—good dinners are expected, and select companies dine together—in the course of the day and evening, it is still fashionable to burn powder, the practice being in that respect much, as it was in New Jersey, 30 or 40 years ago. The giving and receiving of presents, and the interchange of congratulations and good wishes, are expected and observed. The domestics and servants of the boarding houses, would consider themselves unjustly neglected, were they not specially remembered at this time.

The population of this city, comprises citizens from all parts of the Union, particularly the middle and eastern states, and from nearly every country of Europe, and are of every variety of appearance and condition, from the most gay and fashionable, to the lowest state of meanness and poverty. The following classes may be noticed:

1. Officers of the government—of these including principals, and subordinates, clerks, messengers, &c. I suppose there are between three and four hundred; being most of them liberally paid, they live in decent style, and some indulge in expenditures beyond the limit of prudence—in the main however, they are men of intelligence, and respectability, devoting themselves assiduously to the duties of their station. It is the fault of the government that they are not all of this description, as there is no lack of candidates for every vacant place—I consider it in fact discredit to the American people, that there is among them such an overweening anxiety for office, evincing too little disposition to rely upon their own exertions in the pursuit of some laudable branch of industry, for the means of subsistence.

2. The merchants, and traders, form another considerable class; a great part of which are either foreigners, or citizens from the states north of this—a stranger would be struck with the undue proportion of fancy articles, jewelry, plate, and expensive fashionable merchandise which is exhibited for sale. Competition has within a few years greatly reduced the profits of this class, so that now, most articles can be obtained on reasonable terms.

3. Mechanics, excepting house-builders, and some two or three other branches, of less consequence, there is a deficiency of mechanics for the supply of the place—a great proportion of the cabinet wares, hats, boots, shoes, &c. and even ready made clothing is brought from the north. This class, which is the bone and sinew of every city, wants further encouragement.

4. Common labourers—a great proportion of this class of persons appear to live miserably—it is composed of all colors, and of many countries, and as is too much the case in all our cities are corrupted by the dread contagion of intemperance. In the winter there is a deficiency of employment for this humble class, and too many of their offspring of both sexes appear to be growing up to little purpose, or at any rate to no good purpose. Some kind of productive employment, that would absorb and take up these victims of idleness and want, and appropriate them to usefulness, would be of immense advantage to the place, by lessening crimes, and the poor tax. And this is a matter, that the good people District in their zeal for the interests of trade, and of the Treasury, appear to have thought too little about.

They have never espoused the manufacturing interest, and are in a fair way to reap the sorrowful fruits of its neglect among themselves.

December 28.

## Treasury Report.

On examination of the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the present, and preceding sessions of this congress, enables me to make the following statements, which are at your service.—(Fractions are rejected.)

The nett revenue arising from Customs, amounted in the year 1818, to \$21,828,451  
1819, to 17,116,702  
1820, to 12,449,556  
1821, to 13,004,447

In consequence of the credit given for the payment of duties—the receipts of any given year, are principally in payment of duties which accrued and were bonded the preceding year. Hence there is always a difference between the amount of revenue from customs received into the Treasury, and the amount accruing in the same year, a circumstance always to be kept in mind, and necessary to a full understanding of the condition of the finances.

The gross amount of duties on imports and tonnage which accrued from the 1st of January to the 30th of September both days inclusive, of this year, is estimated at \$19,500,000 and that of the whole year at \$23,000,000, which after deducting the expense of collection will leave a much larger sum than that of the preceding year, or than was estimated at the last session—Say after debentures are also subtracted \$19,000,000.

Debentures, are the drawback of duties allowed by law on the re-exportation of merchandise subjected to the payment of it. Debentures may be issued at any time in twelve months after importation. It is therefore impossible to determine at this time what amount of debentures the accruing revenue of this year may be burthened with

before it becomes payable at the Treasury.

The debentures issued this year, have been greater than they were last year—the amount of those outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable on the revenue of 1823, is \$234,000 more than was on the same day 1821, chargeable on the revenue of 1822.

The money received into the Treasury from the sale of public lands was in

1818,	\$2,464,527
1819,	3,274,422
1820,	1,635,871
1821,	1,212,966
3 first quarters of 1822,	1,298,484

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of 1821, was \$1,198,461, 1822, \$1,681,592, after deducting certain balances of appropriations not yet applied, but which are requisite to complete the objects of them, it is estimated that there will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January 1823, \$1,916,135, and that after paying the loan of two millions obtained in 1820.

The public funded debt is stated to have been on the 1st day of Jan. 1832 \$93,423,856 on the 1st day of January 1823, it will be \$90,777,431—Reduction, \$2,646,425.

There are also still outstanding treasury notes to the amount of \$27,437

Mississippi stock unredeemed 26,735.

These sums are in addition to the amount before stated to which are to be added unliquidated claims, and the sum of \$5,000,000 to be paid our merchants under the Florida treaty—The latter sum will be paid probably out of the proceeds of the sales of lands in Florida.

Of the existing debt of the United States, \$17,190,171 is of an older date than 1812, the remainder has been contracted since that period.

Of the public debt, upwards of 8 millions bear an interest of 7 per cent.—about 12 millions of 5 per cent. more than 13 millions of 3 per cent.—the residue being nearly two thirds of the whole 6 per cent.

\$56,704 and 77 cents only have been exchanged for 5 per cents under the act of April last.—The increased demand for capital for the prosecution of commercial enterprises during the present year, and the rise in the rate of interest consequent on that demand, are the reported causes of its failure.

The estimated receipts into the Treasury for the year 1823 are \$21,100,000, balance on hand Jan. 1, 1823, 1,916,135

\$23,016,135

The expenditure of the year 1823 is estimated at \$15,059,596, balance to be left Jan. 1, 1824, \$7,956,538.

The expenditures for 1823 are thus classified.—Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous, \$1,599,317, military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, &c. \$5,134,292, naval service, including the gradual encase of the Navy \$9,723,987, public debt, \$5,602,000.

It is estimated that the value of domestic articles exported from the United States in the year ending on the 30th of September last, has amounted to \$49,840,079, and that foreign articles, exported during the same period have amounted to \$22,286,302. The Secretary represents a difficulty in ascertaining the value of the exports of domestic articles, for various reasons which he assigns: the custom house documents in the care are not to be relied. To ascertain the relative value of imports and exports it is necessary, he states, to make the same addition to the invoice value, of the latter, as are required by law to be made to the former (20 per cent. if from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and 10 per cent. if from any other place.) 2d, The freight of domestic articles exported in American vessels, after deducting from it the freight of foreign articles when imported in foreign vessels. 3d, The value of foreign articles imported in vessels engaged in the trade of the North-West Coast, and Pacific Ocean, the proceeds of the labor and enterprise, of those by whom they are navigated should be added to the domestic exports. 4th, He thinks it probable that exporters omit in many instances to state correctly the quantity and value of articles exported by them. The Secretary is of the opinion that after the additions are made which the foregoing facts and circumstances would seem to authorize that the value of our domestic products during that period may be estimated at nearly 60 millions.

After the array of these statements, made possibly with a view to lessen the alarm which would otherwise be felt, at the disproportionate amount of the exports to those of the imports, the Secretary is compelled to acknowledge that the former, are still short of the latter, and that the imports of next year will be lessened, and consequently the revenue will be influenced by it, to the estimated amount of \$4,000,000.

To meet the heavy drafts to which the Treasury, will be liable in 1825 and 1826, as well as extraordinary exigencies which may arise, a revision of the tariff, with a view to an increase of revenue is recommended—articles composed wholly or in part, of wool, flax, cotton, hemp, or silk; the Secretary advises to be dutied at 25 per cent. ad valorem, also an increase of duty on glass and paper, and iron and lead; and upon all articles composed of

the two latter materials. These measures he concludes will gradually lead to an ample supply of those articles from our domestic manufactures, but presumes, that the revenue will continue to be augmented by the proposed alteration until the public debt shall have been redeemed—after which the demand for revenue will be diminished to the amount of the sinking fund (ten millions)—but if otherwise a corresponding, if not greater augmentation may be confidently expected upon other articles imported into the United States, and then submits the following remark, the truth of which the friends of the manufacturing interest have always insisted on, but which is directly in the teeth of one of the great arguments so strenuously, and confidently urged by our agricultural brethren in the South, that foreign articles, nearly equal to the value of the domestic exports, will be imported and consumed; and that the substitution of particular classes of domestic articles for those of foreign nations, not only does not necessarily diminish the value of domestic exports, but usually tends to increase them.

## THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1823.

Erratum.—In our last No. in the form of Prayer, 2d column, 12th line from top, for *desire*, read *deserve*.

Our usual summary is deferred till our next for want of room.

John L. Wilson is elected Governor of South Carolina, by a majority of eleven votes over Benjamin Huger.

The editor of the Trenton True American is stated to be in a fair way of recovery from his late accident.

The government, through Captain Porter, has purchased, for \$35,000, a Steam Boat, which plies between Washington and Norfolk, to use against the pirates.

The editor of the Shamrock, published in New York, on the authority of a letter from New Orleans states, that 1361 foreigners died of the yellow fever in six weeks in that City. He gives the names of 100 natives of Ireland.

Good salt, says the Western Spy, can be bought in Cincinnati for 62 cents a bushel.

The Legislature of South Carolina have given to Purcell, the free man of colour, who gave fine information of the late intended insurrection, in that State, 100 dollars a year for life, and exempt himself and family from taxation.

The fleet of schooners purchased at Baltimore by Commodore Porter, and destined for the West India station, have arrived at Norfolk and proceeded to the Navy Yard to outfit.

A new College in Connecticut, to be located at Hartford New Haven, or Middletown, is projected by a number of gentlemen in that state, to be established and conducted "on a more liberal system than most of the colleges in New England."

Was raised by Mr. Jonathan Cran- dle at Dennis Ceek, Cape May, and killed on the 27th of December last, two pigs, 19 months old; the one 541, and the other 494lbs.; the aggregate amount of weight of the two 1035lbs.

## Foreign Intelligence.

By the Packet Ship Meteor, capt. Cobb, who left Liverpool on the 9th ult, we have received London news to the evening of the 7th, two days later than by the Columbia. The substance of the Intelligence by this arrival we are compelled to furnish our readers in a condensed form for want of room.

It appears that the Congress of Verona had suddenly broken up, and that the Duke of Wellington was on his return to England. The cause of this unexpected dissolution of Congress is supposed to be owing to the new Secretary of State in England not feeling the same friendship for the members of the holy alliance, and being desirous to support a more liberal system of things than his predecessor. The declaration of CANNING, to the Portuguese minister justifies this opinion. We trust the disgraceful system which the British government was pursuing under Castlereagh will be atoned for by the liberal and independent spirit of his successor. That the Holy Alliance, have not accomplished the objects of their meeting at Verona, we may consider as certain; and we believe that from this circumstance, trivial as it may seem in the eyes of mankind, the most important results may be expected.



# POETRY.

## Reflections on the New Year.

BY SELLECK OSBORN.

A New Year! and pray what is new,  
With him or her, or me, or you?  
Dear reader, let's consider;  
Would it be new, if vice were still  
Riding at Fortune's splendid wheel,  
And Virtue trudging at her heel,  
And Conscience up for highest bidder?  
Pray what is new? Are any less  
Extravagant in food or dress?  
Are Old Year's habits mended?  
Rejoice! Pride less high her towering crest?  
Is Malice banished from each breast?  
And is the reign of Avarice ended?  
Has idleness been driven hence?  
Has folly yielded to good sense?  
Has vile intemperance departed?  
Has vanity now ceased to tickle?  
Are prides less prim, or flirts less fickle,  
Or coquettes more true hearted?  
Does the mechanic cease to fret  
Over the long unsettled debt?  
Due from the rich delinquent?  
Can printers yet escape from care,  
And hope for punctual payment where  
Their labor and their ink went?  
Does time, with swift and steady pace,  
A less unprofitable race  
Pursue, this year, than all may trace  
In ears that have preceded?  
And when he points to that great sea,  
A shoreless, vast Eternity,  
Where we are bound as well as he,  
Is the dread signal heeded?  
If not, alas! what is there new,  
That's worth a thought, to me or you,  
Or cause for gratulation?  
'Tis but the dull old story o'er,  
The moment's new and nothing more;  
Time has but chang'd his station.  
That happy moment that should find  
A heart renew'd, a purer mind,  
Improving time and talents here—  
Should such a time reach me or you,  
That were a moment rich as new—  
That were, indeed, a blest New Year.

## Miscellaneous Selections.

If it is estimated that more than a million of bushels of human and inhuman bones were imported last year from the continent of Europe, into the port of Hull, the neighborhood of Leipsic, Australia, and Waterloo, and of all the places where, during the late bloody war, the principal battles were fought, have been swept alike of the bones of the hero and the horse which he rode. Thus collected from every quarter, they have been shipped to the port of Hull, and thence forwarded to the Yorkshire bone grinders, who have erected steam-engines and powerful machinery, for the purpose of reducing them to a granular state. In this condition they are sent chiefly to Doncaster, one of the largest agricultural markets in that part of the country, and are there sold to the farmers to manure their lands. The oily substance of the bone gradually evolving as the bone calcines, makes a more permanent and substantial manure than almost any other substance—particularly human bones. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, by actual experiment, upon an extensive scale, that a dead soldier is a most valuable article of commerce, and for aught we know to the contrary, the good farmers of Yorkshire are indebted to the bones of their children for their daily bread. It is certainly a singular fact, that Great Britain should have sent out such multitudes of soldiers to fight the battle of the country upon the continent of Europe, and should then import their bones as an article of commerce to fatten her soil.

**The silent speaker.**—As the brother of the proud Duke of Somerset, who then filled the chair in the House of Commons, was returning from Bath, his carriage was interrupted on the road by the negligence and audacity of a west country waggoner. Indignant at the insult, he jumped out of his carriage, and began to lay about with his gold-headed cane upon the head of the waggoner, who, in his turn, soon plied his long whalebone whip so sharply, that his honour was glad to retreat, exclaiming: "Villain! do you know who I am?" "No," replied the west country flogger, "Who heest, after all?" "Why, sirrah, I'm the speaker!" "Then why didn't thee speak before?"

**Pigs in the character of Ministers of Justice.**—An old English writer gives the following account of a signal instance of justice performed by pigs.—"Certain pirates, who seem not well to have learned their business, since they were unable to swim, had landed on the coast of Tuscany, and carried off the swine from a farm. As the rob-

bers were paddling off from the shore, their keeper returned, and blew his horn, by which he had been accustomed to call his swine to their meals. At the well known sound, the grunts all started up, and crowded to one side of the boat, overtook it, and swam ashore to their keeper, leaving the unfortunate thieves to be drowned."

**Sagacious breed of Cattle.**—In the Hottentot districts of the Cape of Good Hope the natives not only use their bison-oxen, which are of good size, for the saddle and draught, but train them to war. These cattle being assembled in troops, with a Hottentot army, on a given signal, rush upon the enemy with great fury, goring with their horns, trampling with their feet, and overturning every obstacle which opposes them. Individuals of them are also set to watch the flocks and herds, in the manner of shepherd's dogs, which they faithfully perform like the dog, distinguishing friends from enemies, caressing the former, and attacking the latter with the utmost rage.

## New England Farmer.

A countryman about to alter his condition, appeared last week before a magistrate to swear the affidavit required by the new marriage act, when, on its being read to him he complained that he didn't understand it. "Not understand it," said his worship, who was a new made knight not overburdened with sense. "Not understand it? why you must be quite a fool." "No, I be'n't quite," said honest Clod, dryly—"but I be very near one."

## London Paper.

A physician, not long since, called upon a patient subject to frequent and severe attacks of the gout. The painful visitant had left him, and he was enjoying himself over his wine with great conviviality. "Doctor," (he exclaimed) "I am very glad to see you, you have just come in time to taste this bottle of Madeira, it is the first of a pipe that I just bronched." "Ah!" (exclaimed the Doctor) "these pipes of Madeira will never do, they are the cause of all your suffering." "Well, then," rejoined the other, "fill pour glass, for now that we have found the cause, the sooner we get rid of it the better."

**An affair of honor a sovereign cure for the Dropsy.**—An intelligent traveller informs us that some time since, a Dr. Blanchard, of Alexandria, on the Red River, challenged a Mr. Murray, an Attorney, on some trivial account, who at the time was labouring under an abdominal dropsy. They met in the province of Texas, and Murray was shot through the belly. The dropsical matter was discharged, and the bowels, from the inflammation excited by the wound, adhering to the peritoneum, a permanent cure was accomplished. The parties became friends; and the Attorney remains grateful to the Doctor for his gratuitous surgical operation. We know of no law against shedding water, though there is one against shedding blood. If our medical colleges approve of this mode, it will be hoped the candidates for M. D. will be carefully examined as to their skill in this novel mode of operation.

We believe it is a fact generally known to medical men, that the intentional excitement of such a degree of inflammation upon the peritoneum is sufficient to produce adhesion between its surface, has in one or two instances succeeded in curing abdominal dropsy.—Alabama Repub.

## A SHORT STORY.

**As told by Mr. Matthews, the Comedian.**  
"My friend and myself, when in Devonshire, were visiting an acquaintance, who had a daughter not remarkable either for her wit, beauty, or accomplishments. She had passed the grand climacteric, and was certainly on the wane; but her heart had lost none of its susceptibility to *la grande passion*. She had for ten years been conspicuous for her dress, airs, and beau catchers; but alas! she had toiled all night at balls, routs, levees, but had caught no beau. Being as vain as she was simple, we thought her fair game for a quiz. Miss Lucretia Elvira, said I, you have heard of the late act of Parliament, by which all ladies with small mouths shall be allowed to marry two husbands? sir, said she, (SCREWING HER MOUTH UP INTO A PUCKER)—what a cur's law? You are wrong, Edward, said my friend to me;—those ladies with large mouths are to be allowed two husbands. "LAW ME!" exclaimed she, (opening her mouth as big as a bucket). "what a curious law?"

## PRUSSIAN FORM OF PRAYER.

An addition made to the Prayers for National Holy-days in the Court Church, and the Cathedral of Berlin, contains the following passage—"Bless and protect, in a peculiar manner, the Holy Alliance, and the Monarchs who formed it, in order that they may govern their people, and render them happy in the faith of Thee and Thy Son, Saviour of the world. Cause their Holy work to succeed for the glory of Thy name, and the assurance of the gener-

al welfare: to the end that peace, order, and justice, may reign every where; and that our most remote posterity may with gratitude partake of Thy benedictions and benefits."

A child 18 months old, and apparently far gone, having been declining for six months, manifested a desire to eat coals, in which it was indulged, and from that time a recovery was manifested. The child is now three years old and perfectly healthy.

## Lancaster Journal.

The Mahometans say there are five things which a wise man will ground his hopes on:—the colour of a cloud, because imaginary; the friendship of the covetous, because mercenary; beauty, because airy; and the pleasure of this world, because deceitful.

An Old Bachelor, Henry Brown, who is part Indian and part negro, is at present living in Pennsylvania at the advanced age of 125 years. It is mentioned in one of our papers that the old man, who never was married, "begins to think it too late" now to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony.

## From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Oct. 28.

A few days since, two women, who were employed in sweeping up the leaves in Crowsley Park, the seat of the late Atkyns Wright, esq. Berks, having collected a large quantity, a boy set them on fire; as one of the women was approaching the same, a hock that was grazing near ran at her, and throwing her up, on his horns, dashed off through the fire; the woman's clothes were instantly in a blaze, and in this situation she was carried near 100 yards before she fell off the animal's head; the hock immediately made his escape without renewing the attack, and strange to relate, except being scorched a little by the fire, and terribly frightened, the woman was not materially hurt.

**Canine Sagacity.**—At Rickerby, a few days ago, a dog, belonging to Mrs. Graham's gardener, having pursued a rat into a hole in the furnace house, of no great depth, sat watching the prisoner for some time. At length, finding the rat in no hurry to come out, the dog ran up stairs, seized a kitten in his mouth, carried it to the hole, and thrust it in with his paw, in a manner which implied—"There, go and catch your natural enemy."—Cumberland Adv.

A man whose name is Rovers was recently pardoned from the New-Year Penitentiary, on condition that he should depart from the State, and never return. He went to Elizabeth town, N. J. imposed upon the credulity of an heiress of 17, and married her. Four days afterwards his character and biography were revealed, and his bride left him in disgust. He pursued her into New York, and she repeatedly gave him money to return, which he wasted in profligacy. The Police hearing of these circumstances arrested the husband, and returned him to the Penitentiary to serve out his original term of labor in the Steeping Mill.

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

Nancy Rogear, administratrix of Jacob Rogear, 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

## A BARGAIN.

For sale, the HOUSE and LOT, late occupied by Ephraim 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 6c

## 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, 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 action against said administrators and said executors.

It is ordered by the Court, that the administrators of John Miller, deceased—Rosanna Erwin, deceased—and James Ogden, deceased—Give public notice to the creditors of said decedent, 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 eight teen hundred and twenty-three, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county, for two months, and by publishing the same in one of the Newspapers of this State, the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, such notice being given shall be forever barred his or her action, therefore, against said Administrators, and said Executors.

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

## 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 stoner-anal 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.

ALSO  
On the same stream of water, a very

## VALUABLE SAW MILL,

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

## Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

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

For particulars, enquire of  
JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury,  
CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton,  
RICHARD BENNETT,  
Cedarville,

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

## In the Town of Cedarville, A two Story House and Kitchen.

With an acre Lot. The house is completely finished, with a Smoke-house, Stables, Garden, Orchard, &c. Enquire of the above persons for further information.  
Joseph Fithian.  
106.

## REMOVAL.

P. C. WILLMARTH,  
HAS REMOVED HIS  
HAT STORE,  
from No. 25 to No. 131 North 3d Street, above Race Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE  
Sign of the Golden Hat,

Where he offers an excellent assortment of  
LOW-PRICED HATS,

ALSO,  
WATER-PROOF  
Imitation Beaver-Hats

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.

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

A handsome deduction made at Whole-sale, who 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.

## SILAS W. SEXTON,

Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,

No. 28, MARKET STREET,  
Between Front and Second streets, south side, two doors east of Letitia Court,  
PHILADELPHIA.

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

## Sheriff's Sale.

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

Tuesday, the tenth day of December next,

All those three distinct tracts of  
Timbered Land,

Situate in the township of Milville, on the stage road leading from Milville to Maleska. The first joins Parvina 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,

Contains 196 Acres.

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

Containing 126 Acres.

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

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.

The Lands of Joseph M'Ilvaine, is further adjourned, until Wednesday the 8th of January next, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock.  
WILLIAM R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.  
Dec. 28.

## CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

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

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