

Laws of the United States.

PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish, for the use of the Territory of Arkansas, an abstract of the Military Bounty Lands, lying within the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause a complete abstract to be made out and transmitted, for the use of the Territory of Arkansas, to the Governor of said Territory, of all the Military Bounty Lands, which have been patented to the soldiers of the late army, or to their legal representatives, lying within the same, designating the tract, the name of the patentee, and the time when issued.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

From the Boston Patriot.

JEFFERSON AND ADAMS.

A few months since, a most wicked effort was made by the treacherous publication of the Cunningham correspondence, to destroy the merited popularity of John Q. Adams, from an expectation that the friendship which Mr Jefferson had so long entertained for his venerable father would be converted into resentment, in which the republicans would not only participate, but visit the supposed wrongs of the father upon the son. So far from this desired result being produced, the people recoiled with horror from the deed, and their indignation has been loud, deep and universal. But to show still further, how impotent has been the malignant blow, aimed at an aged patriot who is trembling on the verge of the grave, permission has been granted to publish the following VOLUNTARY communication from the illustrious sage of Monticello to his distinguished compatriot, in the glorious career of the revolution, which must overwhelm with shame and mortification, the participants in that wanton outrage upon confidential intercourse, and blast forever their desperate hopes, to send to their tombs as implacable enemies, two of the only three surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence. While the holiness of friendship is thus preserved from vile profanation, the citizens of the United States will rejoice at the triumph of virtue, and learn how to appreciate those lofty sentiments and that exalted friendship, which neither time, political dissensions nor private enemies can obliterate.

Monticello, Oct. 12, 1823.

Dear Sir,

I do not write with the ease which your letter of Sept. 18th supposes. Crippled wrists and fingers make writing slow and laborious; but while writing to you, I lose the sense of these things in the recollection of ancient times, when youth & health made happiness out of every thing. I forget for a while the hoary winter of age, when we can think of nothing but how to keep ourselves warm, and how to get rid of our heavy hours until the friendly hand of death shall rid us of all at once. Against this tedious vitæ however I am fortunately mounted on a hobby, which indeed I should have better managed some 30 or 40 years ago, but whose easy amble is still sufficient to give exercise and amusement to an Octogenary rider. This is the establishment of an University on a scale more comprehensive, and in a country more healthy and central than our old William and Mary, which these obstacles have long kept in a state of languor and inefficiency. But the tardiness with which such works proceed, may render it doubtful whether I shall live to see it go into action.

Putting aside these things however for the present, I write this letter as due to a friendship coeval with our government, and now attempted to be poisoned, when too late in life to be replaced by new affections. I had for some time observed in the public papers, dark hints and mysterious innuendos of a correspondence of yours with a friend to whom you had opened your bosom without reserve, and

which was to be made public by that friend, or his representative; and now it is said to be actually published. It has not yet reached us, but extracts have been given, and such as seemed most likely to draw a curtain of separation between you and myself. Were there no other motive than that of indignation against the author of this outrage on private confidence; whose shaft seems to have been aimed at yourself more particularly, this would make it the duty of every honorable mind to disappoint that aim by opposing to its impression a sevenfold shield of apathy and insensibility. With me however no such armour is needed. The circumstances of the times in which we have happened to live, and the partiality of our friends at a particular period, placed us in a state of apparent opposition, which some might suppose to be personal also: and there might not be wanting those who wished to make it so, by filling our ears with malignant falsehoods; by dressing up hideous phantoms of their own creation, presenting them to you under my name, to me under your's, and endeavoring to instil in to our minds, things concerning each other the most destitute of truth.— And if there had been at any time a moment when we were off our guard, and in a temper to let the whispers of these people make us forget what we had known of each other for so many years—and years of so much trial; yet all men who have attended to the workings of the human mind, who have seen the false colors under which passion sometimes dresses the actions and motives of others, have seen also these passions subsiding with time and reflection, dissipating like mists before the rising sun, and restoring to us the sight of all things in their true shape and colors. It would be strange indeed if at our years we were to go an age back to hunt up imaginary or forgotten facts, to disturb the repose of affections, so sweetening to the evening of our lives.

Be assured my dear sir, that I am incapable of receiving the slightest impressions from the effort now made to plant thorns on the pillow of age, worth and wisdom, and to sow tares between friends who have been such for near half a century. Beseeching you then not to suffer your mind to be disquieted by this wicked attempt to poison its peace, and praying you to throw it by among the things which have never happened, I add sincere assurances of my unabated & constant attachment, friendship and respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

JOHN ADAMS, former President of the United States.

Public Document.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
December 31, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report, prepared in obedience to the Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report:

1. Of the Public Revenue and Expenditure of the years 1822 and 1823.

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1822, amounted to \$20,500,775 91

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year 1822, amounted to 20,332,427 94

Viz: Customs 17,589,761 94
Public lands exclusive of Mississippi stock, 1,803,581 54
Dividends on stock in the Bank of the U. S. 297,500 00

Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts, & repayments under act of 1st May, 1820, 541,584 46

Making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1822, of 1,681,592 24

An aggregate of \$21,914,020 18

The expenditures during the year 1822, amounted 17,676,592 63

Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous 1,967,996 24
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, & arrears prior to the 1st January, 1817 5,635,188 29

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy 2,224,458 98
Public debt 7,848,949 12

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1823, of \$4,237,427 55

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year 1823, are estimated to have amounted to 16,174,035 26

Viz: Customs 15,019,392 74
Public lands exclusive of Mississippi stock 637,505 73

Dividends on stock in the Bank of the U. States, 350,000 00
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts, 102,726 15

Repayment of advances made in the War Department, for services or supplies, prior to 1st July, 1816, 44,410 64

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the fourth quarter, are estimated at \$4,270,000 00

Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1823, \$20,444,035 26

And, with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1823, forming an aggregate of \$24,681,462 81

The expenditures during the three first quarters of the year 1823, are estimated to have amounted to \$11,422,847 30

Viz: Civil, Diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 1,510,735 14
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, & arrears prior to 1st January, 1817, 4,383,715 52

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 1,776,989 37
Public debt, 3,751,407 17

The expenditures during the fourth quarter, are estimated at \$3,894,559 74

Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 489,704 11
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, & arrears prior to 1st January, 1817, 899,449 93

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 726,776 46
Public debt, 1,778,629 24

Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1823, \$15,317,407 04

And leaving in the treasury, on the 1st January 1824, an estimate balance of \$9,364,055 77

After deducting from this sum certain balances of appropriations, amounting to \$2,897,086 47, which are necessary to effect the objects for which they were severally made, or have been deducted from the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, a balance of \$6,466,969 30 remains; which, with the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1824, constitutes the means for defraying the current service of that year.

2. Of the Public Debt.

The funded debt, which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1822, amounted to \$17,189,852 60

And that which was contracted subsequently to the 1st of January, 1812, and was unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1822, amounted to 75,852,848 58

Making the total amount of funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st of October 1822, \$93,042,701 18

In the fourth quarter of that year, there was paid the sum of 2,265,673 32

Viz: Redemption of six per cent. deferred stock, 265,673 32
Redemption of six per cent. stock, of 1820, 2,000,000 00

Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st of January, 1823, to 90,777,027 86

From that day to the 1st of October last, there was added to the debt—

In three per cent stock, 132 39
Treasury note six per cent. stock, 1,561 87
Treasury note seven per cent stock 135 00

Making an aggregate of 1,829 26

Making the total amount of funded debt, on the 1st of January, 1823, 92,606,257 12

During the same period, there was paid, in reimbursement of the deferred six per cent. stock, 327,022 93

Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st Oct. 1823, to 90,451,834 24

Since that day there has been added, in Treasury note six per cent. stock, 716 73

Making an aggregate of 90,452,550 99

It is estimated that the reimbursement of deferred stock, in the fourth quarter of the present year, will amount to 274,588 85

Which will reduce the funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st January, 1824, to \$90,177,962 14

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1823, is estimated at \$36,122 00

And the amount of Mississippi stock unredeemed on that day at \$31,258 87

3d. Of the Estimate of the Public Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1824.

It will be perceived, that the actual receipts of the year 1823, agree, substantially, with the estimate presented in the last annual report. The only deficiency is in the proceeds of the public lands; and that is understood to have been the consequence of an expectation, generally entertained, that the lands which were relinquished under the act of the 2d of March, 1821, and which are supposed to present the strongest inducements to purchasers, would be brought into market early in the ensuing year; with respect to the customs, however, the anticipations that had been formed, both as to the circumstances which were calculated to have an influence upon their productiveness, and as to the results, have been completely realized. It is believed, therefore, that data founded upon the same principles as those which governed in forming the estimate for the year 1823, may be satisfactorily presented as the basis of an estimate for the year 1824. With this view, the Secretary has the honor to state:

1st. That the gross amount of duties on imports and tonnage, which accrued from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, inclusive, is estimated at \$17,800,000; and that of the whole year, at \$21,000,000. Of this sum, that portion which accrued in the first half of the year, is about \$1,000,000 less than that of the same period in the preceding year; and that which accrued in the three first quarters of the year, is estimated at \$1,700,000 less than that of the corresponding quarters of the preceding year.

2d. That the debentures issued during the three first quarters of the year 1823, amounted to \$3,412,000; which exceeded the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1822, by \$1,500,000; and the amount of debentures, outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1824, was \$1,405,000; which is \$500,000 more than was, on the same day, in 1822, chargeable upon the revenue of 1823.

3d. That the value of domestic articles exported from the United States, in the year ending on the 30th of September last, amounted to \$47,155,711; being 2,718,368 less than those exported in the year preceding; and the value of foreign articles exported in the year ending on the 30th of September last, was \$27,530,409; being 5,244,267 more than those exported in the preceding year.

4th. That the aggregate value of the imports into the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, is estimated at \$77,486,432; which is less, by \$5,755,109, than those imported in the preceding year.

5th. That the amount of custom-house bonds, in suit, which, on the 30th of September, 1820, was \$3,130,000, was, on the same day, in the year 1823, \$2,795,000, and, in the year 1822, \$2,817,000; whence, it appears, that, although a reduction of \$313,000 had taken place during the whole period, yet the amount in suit on the 30th of Sept. last, was greater, by \$22,000, than on the same day of the year preceding.

Upon a consideration of all these facts, and the conclusions deducible from them, the receipts from the customs, in the year 1824, may be estimated at \$16,500,000.

not to estimate the receipts from this source of revenue at more than 1,500,000 dollars; although it is believed, that they will exceed that sum.

Under these circumstances, the receipts of the year 1824 may be estimated as follows:

Customs \$16,500,000
Public Lands 1,600,000
Bank Dividends 550,000

Incidental receipts, including Arrears of Internal Duties and Direct Tax 50,000

Repayments of advances made in the War Department for services or supplies prior to July 1, 1816 50,000

Making together \$18,550,000 00

To which is to be added the sum of 6,466,969 30 remaining in the Treasury, after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable upon the means of 1823, which makes the entire means of the year 1824, amount to \$25,016,969 30

The expenditures of the year 1824, are estimated as follows:

Civil, diplomatic, & Miscellaneous \$1,814,057 23
Military service, including Fortifications, Ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary & Military Pensions, arming the Militia, & arrears prior to 1st Jan. 1817 5,122,268 15

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy 2,973,927 51
Public Debt 5,314,000 00

Making an aggregate of 15,224,252 89

which, being deducted from the estimated means of 1824, will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st Jan. 1825, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1824, a balance, estimated at \$9,792,716 41

Under the existing laws, there is no probability that any portion of the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, or of the surplus which may accrue during that year, can be applied to the discharge of the public debt, until the first of January, 1825. Yet, it is not deemed conducive to the general prosperity of the nation, that so large an amount should be drawn from the hands of individuals, and suffered to lie inactive in the vaults of the Banks. On the other hand, the high rate of interest of the great amount of debt which becomes redeemable on the 1st of January, 1825, renders it inexpedient for the government to apply to other objects any portion of the means, which it may possess of making so advantageous a reimbursement. It is believed, however, that every inconvenience may be obviated, if authority be given for the purchase of seven per cent. stock, amounting to \$8,610,000, during the year 1824, at such rates as may be consistent with the public interest. As it is now certain that the government will possess ample means to redeem that stock on the 1st of January, 1825, it is presumed that the holders will be willing to dispose of it, during the interval, at fair prices; and, as a gradual conversion of it into money, at such times, and in such portions, as would be most favorable to its investment, would be most advantageous to the moneyed transactions of the community, it is presumed that it would be most acceptable to the holders.

It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that the commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorised to purchase the seven per cent. stock, during the ensuing year, at the following rates above the principal sum purchased:

1. For all stock purchased before the 1st of April next, at a rate not exceeding \$1 25 on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on stock on that day.

2. For all stock purchased between the 1st of April and the 1st of July next, at a rate not exceeding 75 cents on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on the last mentioned day.

3. For all stock purchased between the 1st of July and the 1st of October next, at a rate not exceeding, on every \$100, the amount of interest which would have accrued on the last mentioned day.

4. For all stock purchased between the first of October, 1824, and the 1st of January, 1825, the principal and interest due on the day of purchase.

In proposing to the consideration of Congress this application of the surplus means of the years 1823 and 1824, the probable demands upon the govern-

ment, and the means of defraying the current service of that year, are estimated as follows:

Customs \$16,500,000
Public Lands 1,600,000
Bank Dividends 550,000

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It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that the commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorised to purchase the seven per cent. stock, during the ensuing year, at the following rates above the principal sum purchased:

1. For all stock purchased before the 1st of April next, at a rate not exceeding \$1 25 on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on stock on that day.

2. For all stock purchased between the 1st of April and the 1st of July next, at a rate not exceeding 75 cents on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on the last mentioned day.

3. For all stock purchased between the 1st of July and the 1st of October next, at a rate not exceeding, on every \$100, the amount of interest which would have accrued on the last mentioned day.

4. For all stock purchased between the first of October, 1824, and the 1st of January, 1825, the principal and interest due on the day of purchase.

In proposing to the consideration of Congress this application of the surplus means of the years 1823 and 1824, the probable demands upon the govern-

ment, in providing for the awards of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain, of the 22d February, 1819, have not been overlooked. It is believed, however, that funds may be advantageously supplied for the discharge of those claims, by the issue and sale, at not less than par, of five per cent. stock, redeemable in 1832; and it is respectfully proposed that authority be given for that purpose.

Of the \$10,351,000 of six per cent. stock, redeemable in 1825, about \$5,000,000 will probably be redeemed in that year; and there will remain unredeemed, after the application of all the means at the disposal of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, about \$5,351,000. This sum, it is believed, may be readily exchanged for five per cent. stock, redeemable in 1833, and it is respectfully suggested that provision be made, by law, for such an exchange of so much of the six per cent. stock as shall not be redeemed during the year 1825.

The views which are herein presented, are founded upon the idea, that no extraordinary expenditure is to be incurred. If, however, it be deemed advisable to give increased extension or activity to the Navy, or to aid in objects of internal improvement, it is believed that such additional means as may be required, may be obtained by a judicious revision of the tariff. Such a measure was recommended in the last annual report, with a view both to the increase of the revenue and the simplification of its collection; and further reflection and experience have tended to strengthen the opinion then entertained, that its operation, without being onerous to the community, would be advantageous to the revenue, salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the manufactures of the country.

All which is respectfully submitted.
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
December 31st. 1823.

POETRY.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.
(Inserted by particular request.)

On the Death of a much beloved Child.

Ah! how shall I support the grief,
That preys upon my heart?
Where shall I seek, where find relief,
From sorrow's keenest smart?

Grief in my heart triumphant holds,
Her melancholy reign,
To faithful mem'ry scenes unfold
Which add fresh pangs of pain.

The gardens, and the shady grove,
The woods o'ergrown with moss,
And every scene in which I move,
Reminds me of my loss.

Oh! I bend o'er the sacred earth,
Where lies one I lov'd dear,
And when the rising sigh bursts forth,
And oft the silent tear.

Alas! can I restrain the tears,
Which flow fast from my eyes—
For death has seiz'd one I lov'd dear—
And in the grave he lies.

In vain was try'd each human art,
His valu'd life to save:
But art could no relief impart—
He found an early grave.

Thus fell in youth and beauty's bloom,
The young Elias fair,
But tho' his corse lies in the tomb,
Remembrance paints him here.

The fairest rose that deck the glade,
I'll plant around his tomb,
The willow tree shall form a shade,
To grace the hollow'd dome.

And when at last my eyes shall close,
Then place me by his side,
There to enjoy a long repose,
Death shall us not divide.

How can I from his image part,
Oh! never shall it be,
Nothing can tear it from my heart—
My soul will fly to thee.

Farewell, dear child from earth farewell!
I hope to rise to thee,
If we meet above, no tongue can tell,
How greet our joy shall be. M****n.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CLARKE,

The caucusing subject occupies much of the political speculations of our country. One party think caucuses right, because they have been successfully resorted to in the election of former presidents—and what has been, according to the good old legitimate system, should always be. Now in my opinion, caucusing is an excellent system of carrying a point, where merit is not sufficient to support the cause which it is called in to aid. It is a good plan, also, where party force is either doubtful, or on the decline. But it is dangerous as a plan always to be acted on, because it gives

power and influence which our constitution does not authorize—and it is stripping democracy of the best plume in its cap. I am of the opinion that democratic republicanism is more prevalent now than at any former period. Why then do men, as democrats, seek aids which would raise a doubt as to the prevalence of the principle. Do they not, in effect, by thus acting, declare their weakness? Do they not say, our cause we fear, will not carry if supervenient aid is not given it—if we do not receive artificial strength from a political *ruse de parti* to enable us to carry our point? I tell you, Mr Printer, these democrats who act thus, are the curse of their party—they are the destruction of it. While they smile like angels, they sting like dragons. They are a set of jesuits who would rob us through the intervention of political names—through demagoguism—through heating our feelings by bawling out liberty and democracy, while they are themselves aristocrats in practice, and monarchists in principle. I for one would never have voted for a member of congress who would caucus. I think when a legislator's duty is defined, the public safety consists in making him adhere to his duty, and to that only. If caucuses to nominate a candidate for the presidency be at all necessary, they should consist of men not in any office, or expecting any, and then by a meeting of delegates from all parts of the Union, at some fixed place, not at the seat of government. But I doubt much whether the public wish is not more fairly expressed when uninfluenced; or whether caucuses are productive of benefit to any, other than to office-seekers who despair of advancement from any other source. I look upon a friend to caucus as a man who is conscious that he does not possess genuine talents, and who seeks influence through the medium of artificial or fictitious merit. Conscious sterling worth does not want to rise by such means, nor will it support those that do. An imputation that any thing but a purely honorable & really meritorious cause—which always involuntarily & spontaneously attract attention and support—would be highly obnoxious to his feelings. He regards party, for the principles, not for the aid of it. Men of this stamp will rise at some period or other, and when they rise they will invariably dignify their station, and reflect the highest honor on their constituents.
PHOCION.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, Jan. 9.

Very Late from Europe.

The ship *Susquehanna*, M^r Manus, has arrived below in 32 days from Waterford. We have just received from the captain, Waterford papers to the 3d Dec.

The following is the latest London news.

London Nov. 24.—The secretary of the Ship-owners' Society had on Saturday an interview with government, at the instance of several of the merchants and ship-owners engaged in the trade with Spanish America, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any real foundation for the rumours which have been circulated in some of the newspapers, of its being the intention of the French government to assist Spain in attempting the re-conquest of her late colonies.

The most satisfactory and unqualified assurances were given by government that there was not the slightest pretence for imputing any such design to the French government; that the French frigate *Jean Bart* which sailed some time since from France to the West Indies, was on her return to France, and that no force was going out from France to the West Indies, excepting 300 men for relieving the garrisons of Martinique and Guadaloupe. It was stated to government that 14 ships were now loading in London and Liverpool for the Spanish American ports, and that of course, if the rumour alluded to had been well founded it would not be prudent for the merchants to continue sending their property in that direction. The answer given to this was, that government saw no reason why the commercial intercourse which individuals might think proper to carry on with those countries should be suspended.

Touching the report, that there was to be an addition of 10,000 to the standing army: it is answered

that nothing of the kind is in contemplation. Some recruits will be raised to supply the place of the regiments under orders for the West Indies.

In the teeth of these pacific indications, we have to state, that on Saturday last the victualling officer published a tender for the further supply of 3000 tierces of prime Irish beef and the same quantity of pork.

Nov. 29.—It seems that there is to be a congress of ministers at Petersburg for the affairs of the east, and a congress at Paris for the affairs of the South American colonies.

Excesses continued to be committed in Ireland, several arrests have taken place under the insurrection act. The typhus fever had broken out in some of the districts.

The distinguished friend of Spanish liberty, Villaneuva, and some members of the late cortes have arrived in Ireland.

Gen. Mina has arrived at Plymouth, Eng. in a French brig of war. Advice from Estramadura represents that the Empecinado was still in arms and would not listen to any terms: he was at Alcantana with a respectable force and had had an action with Morales, who is reported to have suffered some loss.

The Austrians were not tranquil, and new parties were formed, which it was feared might unite in arms.

The public mind at Madrid was much engaged on the subject of S. America.

A recent letter from Vienna states that on the 13th ult. the first steam boat on the Danube commenced its voyage from that city for Pest, in Upper Hungary, where, notwithstanding its exposure to one of the most violent storms of wind, it arrived safe on the morning of the 16th. It was greeted on its arrival with a salvo of artillery.

It is in contemplation to send out two land expeditions to assist in the discovery of a northwest passage: one is to be commanded by captain Franklin, and to proceed by the same route as formerly undertaken by Mackenzie, and the other to ascertain whether there be not a continuity of and between the Wager and Copernic rivers. Capt. Lyon, we understand has volunteered his services for the latter undertaking, which is not so likely to be attempted as the former.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 6th Mr. Dickerson, in the senate, offered the petition of a great number of inhabitants of the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, praying an increase of the tariff. A bill was introduced to continue in force the act providing compensation for the secretary of the senate, and clerk of the house of representatives and the clerks under them.

On the 7th a resolution was offered by Mr. Barbour, calling on the president for such information, relating to the diplomatic intercourse between Spain and the U. S. since the ratification of the Florida treaty, as may be proper, and the effect produced on those relations, by the U. S. having established diplomatic intercourse with the South American provinces. This was agreed to the following day.

On the 8th Mr. Benton offered two resolutions as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, to be proposed to the legislatures of the different states for adoption, which resolutions formed a plan for the choice of president and vice president of the United States.

On the 12th the bills and resolutions, which originated in the senate, to abolish imprisonment for debt, or the relief of Joseph Wood, of Ohio; to amend the constitution in regard to the election of president and vice president; and to authorize the secretary of the senate to employ an additional temporary clerk; were severally read the second time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 6.—This day was principally occupied by arguments, motions and resolutions on the contested election of Isaac Wilson of New York, to a seat in the house, which seat was claimed by Parmenio Adams. This subject was resumed on the 7th, when, after considerable time spent in debate, the report of the committee on elections, which was favorable to Mr. Adams, was agreed to, Ayes 116, Noes 85.

On the 8th Mr. M'Lean from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to pur-

chase the 7 per cent stock of the U. States in the year 1824; (committed) and also a bill authorizing the creation of a stock not exceeding five millions of dollars, to provide for the award of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain 22d Feb. 1819.

On the 12th a message was received from the President of the United States in the words following: To the H of Representatives of the U. S.

In answer to a resolution of the house of representatives, of December 24th, requesting the President of the United States to lay before the house such information as he may possess, and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good, relative to the determination of any sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent; and whether any government in Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies above mentioned; I have to state, that I possess no information on that subject, not known to congress, which can be disclosed without injury to the public good.

JAMES MONROE.

The subjects discussed in congress the past week were as various as they have been uninteresting—that is, the greater part of them have only a local bearing, and not many of general importance. It may, however, be said, that the present congress have so far been very actively employed.

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1824.

It is to be regretted that any of our brothers of the type should be so very tangible, when explanations are required respecting offices which they hold, which would seem to cast a suspicion on any of their fraternity, with respect to their accuracy. It is also a misfortune, that, when they feel a little alarmed, however causeless, they do not make more pains to ascertain the spirit and meaning of that which they become alarmed at, before they express a sentiment which, from its being unnecessary, or premature, might induce others to think on the subject in such a manner as would not have been done had they kept silent. Our respected friend of the *Woodbury Herald*, has, in this respect, disappointed us. We offered in our last, some queries to post-masters. In those queries we said that our papers were delivered in Philadelphia on Saturday, the same day they left Bridgeton. How, in the name of common sense, could the *Woodbury* post-master conceive himself to be implicated, when we expressly and intentionally exonerated him? What we said was correctly said, but the editor of the *Herald*, in his hurry to defend his recitation and accuracy, which was not impeached, enters into his own defence; and to threaten us, he adds to the result of his own misconceptions, an appalling rank of notes of admiration, thus!!! is it if he was showing us the clubs with which he would bang us if we would not let post-masters alone. Had Mr. Frey acquitted himself, and no more would have done all required. We only wanted to know whether any person was in fault at all, and if so, to have it corrected. We of course did not expect any one to criminate themselves.

CAUCUS.—There is a subject which, at present, occupies the attention of the politicians of our country more than this. There is none, in a political point of view, of more vital importance to the present and future happiness of our country. It is the hinge on which turns the door which opens either to aristocracy & probably to despotism, or to permanent democratical liberty. In republican governments, the smallest breach on the people's rights should not only be promptly resented, but those who attempt to make them should be held up to the public as men of dangerous principles—as men, who, regardless of the privileges of freemen—of the sacredness of the elective franchise—of the freedom of choice—of our constitutional guarantees, and of the feelings, in short, of that class of our fel-

low citizens, who have not been favored by a participation in some of the offices, for which, under our happy frame of government, all honorable, intelligent and competent men, are candidates. It would seem as if the friends of caucusing desire to monopolize the rights of the people; and, making an estimate on popular prejudice or party predilections, they calculate upon riding the horse forever which was induced, in the tumult of conflicting sentiments to open his mouth for the bit, and allow his back to be saddled and mounted that his vengeance might be gratified. The people of the United States are not that stupid horse. If they, in former times, availed themselves of caucusing to carry a point, they knew that the experiment was a dangerous one.—They now see no reason

why a temporary expedient should be made an established wage—a precedent for future generations. The absurdity of the thing is evident. There is no principle of politics as important to the future well-being of our union, as the independence of our country, which was purchased by years of toil and oceans of blood, for which now to contend. The advocates of caucusing have nothing to give the people as an equivalent for the liberties of which they rob them, but that they want, through a caucus, to get a favorite into office. If their favorite was an acknowledged and exclusive republican, in opposition to those candidates who were either doubtful, or were known to be the contrary, then we might have something to console us for our deprivation of rights; and we might, though with a little reluctance, concede for the time being,—in order to accomplish an important object—that in any other case we would not part but at the risk of "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." If the friends of caucuses are determined to plunder us of our dearest rights in Washington, will they teach them a lesson at home which they will not soon forget! We will learn them to stay at home, and send others in their places who respect our liberties and our feelings, and who will not inroach on our constitutional rights, or exceed their own prerogatives.

Tax on Bachelors.—The legislature of Pennsylvania appear now to be in earnest consultation with a view to promote the happiness, as they conceive, of this singular race of geniuses. The conceive bachelorism to be an article in the market which might well be dispensed with; and are resolved to tax it, that other domestic productions of greater public utility may be more specially encouraged. Like true statesmen who have their country's good at heart, they look, with the broad eye of scrutinizing accuracy, over those institutions, and manufactures, and mercantile operations, which experience has tested to belong to the useful; these they encourage, while those that are a burden on the community they wisely oppress, that they may cause them to steal out of being for the want of patronage and countenance.

The poor old bachelors are, to be sure, making a dreadful outcry against their hard treatment. They do not believe themselves to be the miserable set of orlorn objects which others do—indeed they presumptuously suppose that they rejudges of that in which their own happiness consist. Here is a great difficulty, for if they saw themselves as others do, they would at once submit. But such is their constitutional temperament—such the uncongeniality of their feelings and habits—such the dissynocracy, the morbidness of their passions and affections, that, poor souls, they are the only beings who do not see their own danger; who do not feel their own unhappiness; who do not know their own wants. What wonder then, that legislative bodies would take their case under consideration. Should they not do so, who would.—Have'st not be respected, whether they are such as please or not; and when the sacred fraternity will scold at individual efforts to promote their good, they must comply when the authority of legislative enactments make it a duty.

But it is not to be expected that any set of men will at once, and without a struggle, give up their favorite enjoy-

ments, however absurd. Neither do the old bachelors. They are an unyielding stubborn fraternity. You might as well make an impression on the statue of Memnon, at Thebes in Egypt, as on one of them. They, too, have some ingeniousness in their defence, and plausibility in their pretensions, which, if it were not well known that they were *non compos* on the subject of *bachelorism*, might have a considerable weight. They contend, that they are exactly like other men—that all men were bachelors before being married—that instead of melting them of their cash for being such, it is the want of that which is thus taken from them which often keeps them in "single blessedness"—that the reason why they do not marry is often because they are rejected by the other sex on this very account—that they sometimes are the martyrs of insincerity and coquetry—that the ladies often sacrifice their education, their reputation for industry, and a partiality for domestic attentions, to *dress*—that *old maids* are influenced on their side by similar motives, and should be subjected to the same penalties—that before bachelors should be oppressed by taxation, a law should be made to force the *fair sex* to more general habits of that kind of industry which would aid them in procuring that happiness, and those comforts, which the old men who have daughters to dispose of, so much boast as the result of a married life. They also say, that the present system of coercion might have a dangerous tendency; and that, as the *object of taxing bachelors* is evidently to *dispose* of the other sex, they ought to make their daughters objects of solicitude, not of dread! They say, that they will, to a man, get wives, as soon as the old lazy, sordid drones, who have money, and the ability to educate their daughters, will take pains to suitably prepare them for that state into which they evince so much anxiety to send them; but they say that they will not be imposed upon by fanciful decorations, upon empty heads.—We might proceed to state their arguments more at length, but Old Bachelors will anticipate them, if such should read this summary of the controversy; and the other side, who are the great majority, will reject all that they say as heterodox.

In this way the *sage* legislators of Pennsylvania are raising funds to replenish their treasury. One old bachelor who corresponds with us, says, he has waited ten years for a *demurring maiden*, who has fed him all that time with *hopes*, and now she rejects him because fortune has not been propitious. The legislature is going to add a climax to his calamity; and he is sitting down in despair, as he cannot think of being forced to take those whom, from that very conduct by which they desire to commend themselves, he can hardly treat with common respect. He says, that the class who are going to be taxed are the exceptions, almost to a man, who abstain from matrimony on account of their respect for the dignity the modesty and purity of the sex, and that not an individual of them were bachelors from choice.

In conclusion, we would ask, is there not more money expended in paying the stipends of the members of the Pennsylvania legislature during their sitting, for time spent in discussing subjects—such for instance as the caucus subject, the presidential election, and a variety of such like considerations which their constituents never employed them to engage in—than the taxes on all the old bachelors in the state will ever pay for?

Appointment—By the President of the U. S. by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, esq. District Attorney of U. S. for New Jersey District in the room of the Hon. Joseph McIlvain, appointed U. S. Senator.

At a meeting of the Neptune Fire Company, held at the Inn of Richard Jarman, on Thursday evening January 8, it was on motion,
Resolved, That the thanks of the company, be presented the Board of Fireholders of the county of Cumberland, for their liberal donation to said company.

An extract from the minutes.
H. R. MERSELLES, Sec'y.
Bridgeton, Jan. 8, 1824.

DIED,
Near Bridgeton, on the 15th inst. Mrs. Rachel Garrison, wife of Mr. Powel Garrison, aged 33 years.
At Dennis' Creek on Dec. 14th Mr. Reuben Ludlam.
At the same place, Dec. 30th Mr. Thomas Ludlam.
At Roadstown, on the 10th instant, Mrs Rachel Mugee, aged 85 years and 6 months.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.
Corrected Weekly for the Whig

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 20 to 1 25
Rye, do	75
Corn, do	45 to 50
Oats, do	25 to 31
Onions, do	75
Potatoes, do	37 1/2
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
Wheat Flour, per cwt. 3	25 to 5 75
Rye do. do.	2 00 to 2 50
Butter, per pound,	12 1/2 to 15
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per hundred	4 50 to 5 00
Wool, per pound,	35 to 37 1/2
Feathers, do	40 to 44
Candles, do	12 1/2
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 50 to 5 00
Oak dry, do	5 00
do green. do	2 50 to 2 75

PUBLIC VENDUE,
There will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 21st instant,
At the late dwelling of Walter Robinson, deceased, the whole of the personal estate, consisting of Beds and Bedding; a quantity of new Linen, Tables, Chairs, Iron Pots, Tubs, Pails, and a great variety of household furniture; Grain by the bushel, Wagon, Ploughs, Harrow, Winnowing Mill, &c. Horses, Cow and Sheep.
Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock on said day, when the conditions will be made known by
JONATHAN HOLMES, Ex'r.
Jan. 14. 160 11q
Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Monday the 15th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
On the premises, a House and lot in the township of Fairfield, situate on the main road leading from Fairton to the Presbyterian Meeting House. The house is a frame building, and is at present occupied by the widow of col. James Ogden, deceased. The lot contains an acre, more or less.
Conditions made known at the time of sale by
HENRY SHAW, Adm'r.
Jan. 17. 160 ts

NOTICE.
For Sale or to Rent,
That valuable LOT of LAND, opposite Mrs. O'Clong's Inn, containing about FIFTEEN ACRES, whereon is a good two story HOUSE, with a good Kitchen, attached to it; also, a one story House; also a large BARN, built of the best materials, 36 by 40 feet. Payment will be made easy, and possession given on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to
JAMES DIVERTY.
Dennis Creek, Nov. 10—15 151 t

NEW STORE.
The subscriber has opened a Store in the Brick House formerly occupied by Mr. Ephraim Holmes, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, Where he will carry on the
Tailoring Business
In all its branches.—He will also keep on hand
Ready Made Clothing
Of every description, together with a handsome assortment of
PLAID CLOAKS
Of the first quality—either ready made, or will be made by order for ladies and gentlemen at the shortest notice. Also a good assortment of seasonable
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or country produce.
William Crooks.
Bridgeton, Jan. 10. 159 ct
A few copies of a highly finished engraving of Dr. ADAM CLARKE, L. L. D. F. S. A. by Longacre, one of the best head engravers in the United States, may be had at the office of the Whig. They will be sold at a moderate price.

NEW-JERSEY.
City of Burlington, Dec. 30, 1823.
Mr. GRIFFITH having, for some time past been obliged, by sickness, to decline professional engagements, except in special cases, thinks proper to mention that, now, in consequence of an improved state of health, he purposes to resume his attendance in the Courts of New Jersey, and practice the law as heretofore.
WILLIAM GRIFFITH, Editors of Newspapers, in the counties of West-Jersey, will please to insert the above, charging the expense to Mr. G. 159 4t

To be sold at
PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Saturday the 28th day of February next,
At three o'clock in the afternoon of said day, on the Premises:
A new Frame Building, standing near the head of the town of Greenwich, and near Pine Mount, on the road leading from Greenwich to Roadstown. It was erected about the year 1820, and was never occupied except for a short period as a Methodist Meeting House. It is constructed of the very best materials, and remains uninjured. Its dimensions not recollected.
George Bacon.
Isaac Elwell.
Samuel Tomlinson.
N. B. Conditions made known at the time of sale.
December 13. 155 12t

TO RENT.
The subscriber offers to Rent for one or more years the TAVERN with its appurtenances, now occupied by Isaac Sutton, situate near the county line, on the main road from Salem to Bridgeton.—Also for a term of years,
The Stoe-Creek Factory,
Which contains the usual machinery for manufacturing all kinds of woolen cloth, in complete order, together with one or more dwelling houses for the accommodation of workmen.
The above property will be let on the most reasonable terms, to such as can produce satisfactory recommendations: for further particulars application may be made to the subscriber, residing near the premises.
JOHN S. WOOD.
Stoe-Creek, Dec. 8. 155 2m

Timber For Sale.
Will be sold by the subscriber, the timber standing on about
500 Acres of Land,
Situated about 2 1/2 miles from Dennis Creek Landing, and known by the name of the Mount Pleasant property. The timber is Pine and Oak, and fully ripe. It contains among it a considerable quantity of Saw Timber. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser, and from two to three years given to cut and carry it off.
Richard Thompson, jun.
Cape May Court House,
Dec. 20. 156 3m

FOR SALE,
360 Acres of Woodland,
Situate in the township of Downe in the county of Cumberland New Jersey; one mile and a half from Port-Norris on Maurice River; two miles from Maurice-Town on said river; part of it well timbered.—
Also 150 Acres
Of first rate banked meadow, situate on Maurice River, in the aforesaid township, opposite Leesburgh.—The bank is in excellent condition, having been lately thoroughly repaired.—It is at present in grass, but is fit for tillage and will produce all kinds of grain, hemp &c.
A good title will be made, and a liberal credit given.—
Apply to Joshua Brick, esq. Port-Elizabeth—Daniel Elmer esq. at Bridgeton, or to the subscriber at Dennis' Creek
JAMES DIVERTY.
Nov. 27—29, 1823. 153 2m

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A farm belonging to Jacob Ridgeway, esq. situate on Cohansay creek, one and a half miles below Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland New Jersey:—
Containing 115 Acres,
17 of meadow—50 arable, and the residue woodland and cripple. The buildings consist of a two story frame house and kitchen—spring-house and barn. There is also an apple orchard—and a wharf to which a considerable quantity of cord wood is annually brought.
For terms of sale, apply to me at Bridgeton.
DANIEL ELMER.
Nov. 28—29, 1823 153 1f

Adjournment.
The sale of the lands of Daniel Carroll, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Tuesday the 27th inst. at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.
to be sold by
JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.
Jan. 10. 15 9

Cumberland Orphans' Court.
November Term, 1823.
On application of Lewis Davis administrator of Elhanon Davis, deceased; Cooper Madden, administrator of William Madden, deceased, to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands:
It is ordered by the court, that the said administrators give notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their respective claims on or before the first day of December, 1824, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months, and for publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor, against said administrators.
By the court
T. ELMER, Clerk.
Jan. 3. 158 2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.
November Term, 1823.
Edmund Sheppard and Elizabeth Smith, executors of William Chard, deceased; Levan Chance, administrator of Levan Chance, deceased; having severally exhibited to this court, duly attested accounts, by which it appears that the personal estate of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedents died several years seized of real estates, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises
It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the judges of the Orphans' court, at Bridgeton, on the third Monday in February next, at two o'clock, P. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estates of said decedents, situate in the county of Cumberland, aforesaid, should not be sold as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid.
By the court,
T. ELMER, Clerk.
Jan. 3. 158 6w

Adjournment.
The remainder of the land of John Carns, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Friday the 27th day of January next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton, to be sold by
Wm. R. FITZIAN late Sheriff.
December 30. 158

Adjournment.
The land of William Carter, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 20th day of January next, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by
Wm. R. FITZIAN late Sheriff.
December 23. 157

Cumberland Bank.
BRIDGETON, Jan. 2, 1824.
The DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend on the Stock of this Bank for the last six months of One Dollar per share, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal Representatives after the 10th inst.
C. READ, Cashier.
Jan. 3.—158 3t

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Inferior Court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on
Tuesday the third day of February 1824.
Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,
The following described real estate situate in the township of Miltvale.
1st. A tract with the improvements thereon, containing
315 Acres
of land, millpond, swamp and cripple.
2d. A tract containing
267 Acres
bounding on the Cumberland and Gloucester County line.
3d. A tract containing
686 Acres
of land and swamp adjoining lands of Joshua Coombs, Philip Sander and of e.s.
Seized as the property of Samuel Darnell, John Moore White and others defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Joseph G. Shippen, complainant, and to be sold by
JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.
Dec. 1, 1823—Jan. 10 1824 159.

ALMANACS
FOR THE YEAR
1824
For Sale at the office of the Whig.

STACKHOUSE'S
Complete Body of Divinity,
PROPOSALS,
BY JOHN CLARKE—BRIDGETON, WEST N. JERSEY,
For publishing by subscription,
Stackhouse's Complete Body of Speculative and Practical Divinity.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.
The work now offered to the public is one which the literary world in England and America have long been familiar. It is so well known, so generally admired, so universally sought, and so highly appreciated, that no particular recommendation in its favour has been accepted, preferring rather to depend on its established fame and intrinsic merits for success than to attach to our prospectus the best written eulogium which the brightest genius in our country could produce. STACKHOUSE, an ingenious compiler, as a man of learning and research, and as a profound Theologian, ranked in his own day among those who gained the highest literary eminence—the lapse of time has contributed exceedingly to increase his well earned celebrity.

The *Body of Divinity* which is now proposed to be published, was originally compiled for the Episcopal Church of England. It first emanated from the Press in the early part of the eighteenth century. Since then, it has stood its ground and sustained a reputation beyond which cotemporary writers never did, and subsequent writers never have been able to pass. Several editions of it have been circulated in Great Britain, but it has never yet been published in the United States. Various compilations of systematic Theology have been repeatedly committed to the American Press, each of which has been adapted to the standard of faith of the respective denominations for whom it was published.—This work is professedly written on the *Armenian Scheme*; but notwithstanding this, its high character has caused it to be an object of anxious inquiry by every class of christians. It has heretofore been in the hands of few in the United States except Divines, and for these it has generally been imported by order, and at great an expense. The reason why it has never been re-printed in the United States is obvious. In matters of faith, monopolies have been sought with no less avidity, (perhaps not improperly,) than in the mart of the merchant; and those denominations of christians whose pretensions have not been supported by a widely extended and numerous fraternity have been compelled to coalesce, and reciprocate favours in the Book-market, in order to obtain from the publishers of books throughout our country that kind of spiritual nutriment which would enable them to grow up in the faith and opinions which they delighted to cherish as the foundation of their future hopes.—Where this advantage was not presented the student in divinity was compelled to wade through *Tomes* of ancient authors in the dead languages to satisfy his inquiries; or to collect those systems of opinions which are laid down by theologians—as founded on, or derived from the sacred records—from an endless variety of writers, many of whose sentiments they viewed both as absurd and inconsistent.

The design of the publisher in offering an edition of *Stackhouse's Body of Speculative and Practical Divinity* to the public is two-fold; namely, for their good and his own. While he wishes to supply a demand for it which seems now to be particularly called for, he is desirous to obtain a subscription which will defray the expense, and compensate him for his labour. More than this is not expected—any other reason than this would not be the truth, and he hopes the public will appreciate his candour in this avowal. He believes the work eminently calculated to do good. Truth, and whatever tends to elucidate and confirm it, are in the present age, objects of research & inquiry.—In this work, all the leading doctrines of the Holy Scriptures are amply discussed and explained. To the pious layman it will supercede the necessity of a great variety of works on divinity which he may be desirous to possess, but which he may not have the means to procure. By purchasing this work true economy may be consulted, as the necessity of procuring many fugitive works which obtrude themselves on the public will be obviated. There are a number of respectable and pious classes of christians and christian ministers throughout our country, who will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity now offered to obtain it upon reasonable terms by encouraging an American edition. Of the Author's style he will only say, that it is plain, but nervous, bold and eloquent.—The work in general evinces the profound scholar and the pious christian—but he does not wish to incur the charge of exaggerated commendation; such an imputation, he presumes, will not be offered by those who have read the work with impartial attention, and from those who have not given it a perusal it would be premature.

CONDITIONS.
This work will be put to Press as soon as the subscription will defray the expenses of the edition.
It will be printed in the best manner, with new type, and on superfine wove paper, extra medium size.
It will be published in three volumes, octavo, each averaging 350 pages; or in monthly numbers of about 138 pages each.
The price will be seven dollars and fifty cents, in boards, or in numbers, the latter covered in the usual manner of periodical works; and eight dollars, handsomely bound and lettered. [This is half the European price, and it is in a more portable size.]
Those who obtain eight subscribers, and become responsible, shall have a copy gratis, which copy shall be delivered in the same form as those ordered, or made equivalent thereto—and in proportion for a greater or less number.
All payments to be made when the work is delivered, and whether in volumes or numbers—and all communications to be post-paid.
Agents to receive the work and deliver it to subscribers will be appointed in the principal cities and towns throughout the Union, the names of whom will be made public.
It is earnestly requested that the names of subscribers be forwarded to the publisher as soon as possible.

