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### CONDITIONS.

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# Law of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.] PUBLIC ACT.

AN ACT authorizing the transmission of certain documents free of post

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the members of Congress, the delegates from Territories the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representa tives, he, and they are hereby, author ized to transmit, free of postage, to any post office within the United States, or the Territories thereof, any documents which have been, or may be printed by order of either house.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore Washington, Dec. 19, 1821.

JAMES MONROE. Approved:

## Miscellaneous Selections.

We have copied the following from the Saturday Magazine, whence it was taken from the Percy Anecdotes .- The person who west it without feelings to doubt the purity of his morals, and the possession of sensibility and benevolence. It contains a volume in a few words, because it gives the history of many an unfortunate being who is abandoned to the world by those perfidious wretches who make it their busi ness to riot in guilt, and exult in the destruction of their victim-of many a wretched being who is looked upon by the world as the most infamous of our species, while, were a door open into which they could take shelter, or friends to take them under their protection, they would fly with contrition for their follies, to such an asylum, and no longer associate with crime, or separate themselves from the society of the virtuousit gives the history of many an Israelite, who, if the world would throw aside their prejudices, would be discovered in the vanguard among the most distinguished for benevolence and piety; and it gives the history of a princess who, it is said by her biographers, possessed a heart that glowed with the most refined sensibility, a disposition that commanded a universal esteem, and a spirit of philanthropy that made her indefatigable in the pursuit of works of kindness and acis of mercy. The princes of the earth are geneally, and perhaps properly, classed among the heartless-the Israelitesamong the sordid, and the abandoned prostitutes among the vilest of mankind. The following shews, at least, that there are exceptions, and should inspire us with charity towards them .- Eds.

#### From the Percy .Inecdotes. Princess Charlotte.

In 1812, a young woman of the name of Frances Sage, was under sentence of death in Newgate. A benevolent Israelite, whose compassion had been deeply excited by an inquiry into the circumstances of her crime, resolved on writing a letter to the late lamented Princess Charlotte, to sup plicate her intercession for the unfortunate criminal. The letter was such

"May it please your Royal Highness, "To give a few moments attention to the most humble advocate that ever volunteered in the cause of an afflicted family. And as I seek for no reward except the hallowed consolation

as did equal honor to his head and

heart. It was in these to ms:

of success, let your indulgence he proportional to my zeal.

"The interest which the public prints have taken in the fate of Frances Sage, a young English woman, now under sentence of death in Newgate, induc-

condolence upon the wounds of her dis racted friends.

"A finished picture of the scene l witnessed, must not agonize your roy-Every thing proclaimed distress and desolation; one tear was forced from her parents' eyes only to make room for another, and they looked as if, at that moment, they had experienced a most melancholy confiscation of all their family honors.

"I found that the same breeze on which your welcome voice first floated on the ears of a joyful people, was burdened with the cries of this unhappy girl, for she is just your age. That the innocence of her youth had been assailed by the artifices of an accomplished villain, who had deserted her at the moment of her utmost need; that she had never before been guilty of a crime; except when she submitted to the wiles of her seducer; that an ignominious death awaited her; that no effort was making for her safety; and that she was enveloped in contri-

"Smooth and sudden is the descent from virtue. When the despoiler of her honor had induced the first step towards degradation, it was easy for sim to coerce a second; but there is an elasticity in the human mind, which enables it to rebound even after a fall more desperate than hers. In such an effort, oh! royal lady, assist her; and fet the harsh gratings of her prison hinge be drowned in the glad tidings of your father's mercy. The eluquence of a Trojan monarch gained, in a hostile camp, the body of his devoted Hector; and the force of royal advocacy was evinced at the memorable siege of Calais, when an enraged and stern king had firmly set his heart upon the execution of St. Pierre. Where then is the difficulty to be apprehended. when an only daughter, and a nation's hope, asks from a generous prince and an indulgent father, the life of a fallen out repenting woman. I have known the exquisite luxury of saving life, and announcing pardon; and I beseech you to lay such holy consolation to your heart, by raising your powerful voice in the advocacy of human frailty; snatch her not only from untimely death, but also from the contagion hich surrounds her, from the infectious aggregation of the vices of a prion, where precept and example are rivals in the cultivation of depravity.

"I humbly ask it for her parents, because it will heal their bleeding hearts: and for her sea beaten brother, for it will strengthen his arm against the enemies of your house; I solicit it for the empire, because she is a reclaimed subject; I ask it for the honor of that throne which you are destined to a dorn; and I implore it for the sake of that God whose favorite attribute is

Grant then this humble prayer, illustrious favorite of my prince, and may he divinity which hedges thrones," may 'He who wears the crown im-mortally,' bless you with long, long

life, and end it happy. "JOSEPH."

Along with this letter, the generous writer transmitted the following peti tion from the wretched girl herself.

·To his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, &c &c. &c. The most hum-ble Petition of Frances Sage, SHOWETH,

"That at an age when judgment was was drawn from her father's house by the artifices of a villain.

"That degraded by her crime in tile stimation of her family, when the hour of repentance came, no friently door invited her return. That her dependance on her sedu-

cer was increased, while his attentions to her abated: and that in a distracted hour she purchased the continuance of his protection by a breach of the law. "That her life must be forfeited for

her crime, unless that contrition which she hopes has appeased her God, may obtain for lier the compassion of her prince. And that she is riot now more solicitous for life, than her prayers shall ever be devout for the generous author of her pardon.

#### "FRANCES SAGE." "London, Nov. 15, 1812."

He Royat Highness was moved by the pathetic energy of these appeals. She made inquiry into the circumstan ces of the girl's case; and finding that they had been fairly arid honestly tepresented, she did not hesitate to intercede with her loyal rather in her be half, and had the happiness riot to plead in vain. The life of tire criminal was saved, and tlie worthy '(Joseph'' liar once more "the exquisite luxury of saving life, arid announcing pardon."

ed me yesterday to visit a dwelling and the street of male writer probably now living. Her inhabitants; an increase since the last and at least to pour the healing balm of mane is Virgilia Christiana Lund, and census in 1793, of 55,831.

she is not above 10 years of age.— Last year she published a family pic-ture, "Clotilda, or Two for One;" and lately she has published a small Dra matic Piece, called "infidelity Detect

## From the Jamaica (1. I. Farmer, Jan. 3. Conjugal Felicity.

About three weeks, a man who re sides at Near-Rockaway, hung his wife! she was discovered, while in this situation, by a family who esided in citated; the next day the husband compromised the affair with his wife, by purchasing a crape dress for her!! We are informed be had previously threatened to kill her. No notice has as yet been taken of this affair by the civil authorities of Hempstead!

The above we have from unquestionable authority, but think proper, for the present, to withhold the name of the wretch.

The Honor of Magrah Monaghan, A STORY.

Magrah Monaghan, of Connaught, dined one day with Terrence O'llaca, in the Queen's county. Monaghan was every inch of him a gentleman, and scorned to do a dirty thing. But as necessity and honor are ever at see saw with all gentlemen of no fortunes, in happened, at that instant, need was uppermost, and gave an impelling or propelling quality to Mr. Magran's muscles.

Astronomers, or rather astrologers, are not clear enough in their accounts for us to ascertain, which of the planetary influences predominated, so as to cause a silver spoon, before grace after meat was said, to gravitate into Me. Magrah Monagaan's pocket. Did we presume to astrological calculation, we might conjecture it was Mercury, who berland, and between the Susquehan-has the character of being the aider, a-nah and the rivers Senecca and Genbetter, and patron of thieving. How ever this may be, the spoon was missed, and his host very mildly taking his guest aside, whispered him-"My dear, will you be after telling me any thing of the spoon?"

Magrah.—"Is it the spoon you mean? The door burn me into tinderashes, Terrence, if I know no more of your spoon than St. Patrick."

Terence .- Well, but don't you a all at all?"

Magrah .- "Why then, by the contents of this (calching up the mustardpot as if it had been the Bible) I don't -Would you now be thinking 1'd be telling you a lief?"

Terence .- But upon your honor don't you?"

Magrah.-"My honor!-By there's (taking the spoon from his pocket) the vagabond spoon again! and I'll tell you one thing. Terence, and that ain't two, I wouldn't forfeit my honor for all the spoons in the county of Christendom."—Saturday Mag.

# French Cement.

This cement is designed as a pain for the roofs of houses. It answers all the purposes of common paint, and also protects the roof from fire. Those who are erecting new houses, or are about to paint the roofs of old buildings, would do well to try it. The expense of painting a roof in this way. would be much less than in the comimperfect, and seduction strong, she mon method. The cement becomes making it:-

Take as much lime as is usual in making a pail full of whitewash and let it be mixed in the pail nearly full of water; in this put two pounds and a half of brown sugar, and three pounds of fine salt, mix them well together. and the cement is complete. A little lamp black, yellow othre, or other colouring commodity, may be introduced to change the colour of cement to please the fancy of those who use it .-The gentleman who furnished us with the recipe for making it, observed that he had used it with great success, and recommends it particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from inflaming the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution a gainst this destructive element, ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility, can easily make the experiment by using a small portion of the cement, on some small temporary building; or it may be tried on dry shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire. - Cincinnati Inquisitor.

# THE WHIG.

# Congressional.

EXTRICTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS,

"Washington, Jan. 8, 1822. "Mr. Smyth, of Va. delived to-day a speech of considerable length in fa vor of the appropriation of \$100,000 for the Indian department. He quoted a number of precedents to prove that similar deficiencies had been provided the house with them, cut down, and af for by Congress. If they occurred ter considerable exertion, was resusthe former confidence in the disbursing officers had, in some measure, been withdrawn-and Congress were now in the habit of paring down their grants, often, as in this case, below what the department asking deemed essential. The executive government were bound to execute the laws - nothing more had been done. If the same liberality had prevailed in making the appropriation, as formerly, we should have heard no-

thing of a deficit.

Mr. Wright subjoined a few re marks to the same effect, when the committee rose without coming to any

#### "January 9. Internal Improvement.

"The committee on roads and canals in the House, manifest a disposition to entertain enlarged views on the subject of internal improvements, they naving reported a bill to authorize the President to cause the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, to be made for a national road from Washington to New Orleans, and for canals from Boston to the south, along the Atlantic coast; and to connect the waters of the Ohio above with those below the falls at Louisville-Lake Erie with the Onio river, and the tide waters of the Potomac with the same stream at Cumnah and the rivers Senecca and Gennesee, which empty into lake Ontario, and between the Tennessee and Savannah, and between the Tennessee, Alabama and Tombigby rivers; and such other routs, for roads and canals, as he may dem of national importance, in a commercial or mulitary point of view. In the Senate, the bill providing for repairs of the Cumberland oad, has been postponed for a few days.

# ${\it Census-Apportion ment.}$

"The grand total of the population of the United States and territories, (Florida not included, and excepting also one district in S. Carolina from which a return is not received) is according to the late census 9,625,734. The representative number ascertained by deducting two-fifths of the slaves, is of course considerably less. In New Jersey there are yet 7,557 slaves, which reduce the representative number of that state to \$74,551. There are in New Jersey 12,460 free persons of color.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the grand committee of twenty-four, has reported a hill fixing the ratio of representation at 40,000, which will give an aggregate of 212 members in the This is a very bad ratio for House. New Jersev, as it would leave a frac tion of 34,551, after allowing 6 siembers. A ratio of 45 000 would give the same number of representatives to us, but would reduce the whole number to 188, being 24 less than would be afforded by the bill. It is sincerely very hard and glossy, and is said to be hoped that the ratio will be carried at more durable than the best kind of least as high as 45,000. This subject paint. The following is a recipe for will no doubt consume considerable time, whenever it gains the favor of a hearing.

# Duties - Revenue.

"Mr. Rich, a very sensible and indefatigable member from Vermont, has laid on the table the following resolu-

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to pre pare and report a bill, providing for a moderate annual increase of duties for a term of years, upon the importation of such commodities, as can, with the protection common in other countries. and a convenient application of the means of the citizens of the U. States. be produced in abundance from domesic materials, and, for a moverate exties; to commence at a convenient period, and be made annually progres sive, till it shall have reached an amount, deemed proper for a permanent excise duty.

Mr. Rich prefaced his motion by a peech of considerable length, in which e adroitly turned to his purpose those parts of the President's message, and Secretary's report which relate to manufactures and the national industry. He assumed as the basis of his plan, that in proportion as domestic manufactures are encouraged and prosper, will the ability of the community to

confinbute to the public exigencies be encreased. He was in favor of now providing for their permanent establishment on a sure basis, by commencing the gradual annual encrease of the duties on articles manufactured from raw materials, of which we have an ample supply; and as soon as the protected articles should be well freed from foreign competion, to levy on them the revenue, which we have been accustomed to obtain from imported merchandize. He deprecated that sysem of revenue which depended for its productiveness upon vicissitudes without our limits, and which we could in no wise control-and was addious to witness the adoption of one in a measure freed from uncertainty, which would regularly supply the public treasury in war as well as peace, and would in no wise be dependant on foreign bloodshed or famine. The effect of our present foreign trade is to exhaust the resources of the country in aid of labor, taxes, tythes, and poor rates, of those who refuse to permit those very laborers to be fed from our granaries.

## The Taiff.

"Mr. Baldwin has laid on the table of the House of Representatives the following resolutions, which have been printed for the use of the members.

Besolved, That it is expedient to

provide by law, that from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the same rates of duties which are, by the existing laws, now laid on goods, wares and merchandise, composed of any specified material, or of which any specified article is the material of chief value, shall be laid on all goods, wares and merchandise, whereof any such specified article thall be a component ma-

That to the existing rates of duties upon goods, wares and merchandise, (glass excepted,) there shall be added the amount of such bounty or bounties. as, on the exportation thereof, may be given, paid or allowed, in the place or country whence imported, produced or manufactured, or in any place or country in which any bounty or premium, in the nature thereof, may be given, paid, or allowed on the exportation of similar articles, which shall be ascertained and calculated in such manner, and under such rules and regulations. as the secretary of the treasury shall, from time to time, prescribe.

That all and singular the provisions of the forty-first section of the act, entitled "An act to provide more effeetually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels, approved the fourth of August, seventeen hundred and ninety,? be, and the same are hereby revived and continued in force, as if the same was specially enacted, reducing the custom house credits to the times limited by the law of thousand seven hundred and ninety.

That there shall be levied and paid upon the following articles imported into the United States, in ships or vessels of the United States, the several duties hereinafter mentioned, over and above the duties payable by law, viz:

On iron, in bars or bolts, per hundred weight, fifty cents. On hemp, per hundred weight, one

On lead, and all manufactures there-

of, per pound, two cents. On glass of all kinds, six cents per ound.

On all articles paying a duty of seven and a balf per cent, and twenty per cent ad valorem, and on all articles not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty, (raw silk excepted) five per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is a component material, (raw silks excepted) lifteen per centum ad valorem.

On linen, and all articles of which flax is a component material, ten per centum ad valorem.

That the duties now in force upon the articles hereinafter enumerated and described, at their importation into the United States shall cease; and that in lieu, thereof, there shall thenceforth be laid, levied and collected, upon the said articles, at their importation, the several and respective rates of duties following, that is to says
On slates and tiles for building, not

exceeding twelve inches square. two dollars per thousand; over twelve inches square, and not exceeding fourteen inches square, three dollars per thousand; over fourteen, and not exceeding sixteen inches square, four dollars per thousand; over sixteen, and not exceeding eighteen inches square, five dollars per thousand; over eighteen, and not exceeding twenty four inches square, six dollars per thousand.

elephant, medium, demy, crown, folio. quarto post, cap, and post paper, suita ble for writing, or blank books, and all drawing and copper plate paper, twen ty cents per pound.

On all paper suitable for staining and for printing, twelve cents per pound. On all other paper, two cents per

On screws of iron, commonly called wood screws, not exceeding one inch in length, eight cents per groce; over one inch, and not exceeding two inches in length, fourteen cents per groce; o- he would in its application have the ver two inches in length, twenty cents power of selecting those objects-

On linseed oil, twenty five cents per

gallon.

Resolved, That the committee of manufactures be instructed to report a bill pursuant to the foregoing resolu-

"Subjects of importance are multiplying daily on the files of the House, and it is already apparent that there is a great deal of talent as well as dispo-sition for speaking within it. A busy, interesting session (for peace time) may be expected. There is an unusually full attendance in the House-of the whole number 189, including delegates, all are or have been here cxcepting two, viz. Mr. Jones, of Va. and Mr. Bryan, of Tennessee, both of whom, it is understood, are detained

by indisposition.

Gen. Van Renssalear, of N. Yorkhas resigned his sent anti gone home. with the oppointment of deputy post master for the city of Albany, vice Solomon Southwick , removed.

Reduction of Compensation and Sala ries.

"The proposition submitted in the Senate, having for its object a reduc tion of the daily pay and travelling allowance of members of Congress, and the salaries of the officers of rlie go vernment generally lras been postpoured, ostensibly on the ground that such a measure would more properly original nate in the House. Whilst in the House, a resolution offered by Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, pursuant to in structions from the Legislature of that state, to enquire into the expediency of reducing the daily pay of member to \$6, and the salaries generally the which they were previous to the year 1809, was by a majority of 31 votes refused a consideration! A motion less restricted in its character will yet be offered, and 1 think fare octoer, altho' I now 'doubt very much whether any tring will be effected. Many of the members do not hesitate to say that their constituents do not call for the measure, and they shall of course follow the dictates of their judgment by voting against it.

Several resolutions, calling for in formation from different departments of the government on a variety of sub jects, have been adopted.

Appropriation for the Indian Department.

"After a further debate of two days on the item in the partial appropriation bill, which proposed an appropria tion for the Indian department, in which the question was, whether the blank be filled with \$100,000, seventy thousand of which to cover a deficiency of the past year, a resolution proposed by Mr. Plumer, of N. H. calling on the Secretary at War. for a statement of the amount and objects of the excess of expenditure beyond the appropriation, and the reasons for it, has been agreed to, and the whole subject postponed to Tuesday next.

As the debate progressed, it became more animated and latitudinous in its range. The point at issue was, whether the Secretary was justified, or could justify himself is exceeding the allowance for this object granted by Congress. Many things, however, were said, not immediately relavent

Mr. Dwight, a new member and young man, from Massachusetts, advocated the Secretary in strong terms. his position. This paper purported to he a copy of the instructions of the secretary at war to the Iridian agents in March last, after the grant of one hundred thousand dollars by Congress, in which he required them in general terms, to limit their expenditure\*. Mr. 1). in the course of his remarks, be. stowed censure quite freely on the committee of ways and means of the last session, for paring down the ap

proposation vo low, &c.
Mr. Smith, of Md. (chairman of the committee. of ways, arid means of the last as well as present session) evidently under excited feelings, railied Mr. funds of the Treasury. 'That resolu-Dein pretty severe terms for his left, tion liot having been called up by the

handed compliments, avtring that they mover, and under the apprehension that were misdirected, whatever was the it was intended to permit it to sleep, wisdom or otherwise of the recommendation of the committee at the last ing in view the same object; but more

with the information her possessed, vote acted with discret on, or even in obe tor the appropriation, he shought it dience to law, in the management of with the information herpossessed, vote acted with discret on, or even in obe tor the appropriation, he shought it dience to law, in the management of the treasury would allow it, might be clearly incumbent on the secretary at war to furnish the House with the real in the western country—particularly.

On all royal, super-royal, imperial, sons which had induced him to trans- I did he complain (if reports were true) cend the sum allowed by law.

Mr. Buchanan spoke at length-he had information enough to satisfy him, that the secretary had acted correctly, nay commendably. The Indian de-partment was established by law. The executive government were bound to carry into effect the laws of Congress. The money appropriated to this department was applied to several pur poses-if there was a defect of appropriation to meet all those objects, and tlie Secretary was restrained thereby, which was equivalent to legislation.—
If Congress intended any change in the administration of this department, it ought to have so determined by law. The neglect to make an adequate ap-propriation could not have the effect of repealing any of the provisions of the old law establishing the Indian department, &c.

Mr. Randolph replied to Messrs Smyth and Buchahan, in his usual desultory and sarcastic manner. He un derstood that the secretary at war last year asked \$170,000 for the Indian department. Congress told him, you are unreasonable, tlie Treasury can't spare somuch; you shall have but \$100,000: was it therefore the case, that this subordinate officer comes before you and says I will. In private life, if a claim was preferred against himself, lie took the liberty to ask what it was forshew your account If the claimant was an agent, he should examine critically his instructions and license these had beeii transcended or disregarded, he must be acquainted with the why arid wherefore—he would not go in quest of evidence against him self, but in the absence of it would re ject the claim. He would not say that the Secretary could not justify him self, but as the matter now stood. the presumption was clearly against him.

He had acted contrary to the expressed will of Congress; and had shewn no reason or necessity fur it.-He, Mr. R. hatl no right to vote away the mon. . of his constrtuents, without better evidence of the justness of the alarm. It was their money, not his-

he was only their administrator, &c. Messrs. Baldwin and Yod spoke in favor of the appropriation, the infor mation already afforded was satisfacto ry to them. 'i'hedeficiency would and ought to be covered, and they deprecated further delay, &c.

In the course of the direct and inci dental proceedings in relation to this subject, several other gentlemen ex-pressed their sentiments. Messrs. Gilmer, Stevenson. Floyd, and Nelson of Md. were disposed to reprehend the Secretary—as at present advised they could not vote tor thr sum asked.

Messrs. Burrows, Walworth, and Wright, could see no difficulty about They were satisfied with the in formation afforded, and thought no blame cnuld justly attach to the Secre tarv. &cc.

My opinion in regard to this busi ness is, that, in consideration of the a mount expended for several years on this department, Congress at their last session reduced the allowance for 1821, to a sum inconveniently smalland taking into account the time the reduction was made, and its not have ing been expected, it would have been difficult, perhaps impossible, to have restricted the espenditure within the appropriation, without producing an interruption in the system of Indian trade and intercourse, which migh possibly have compromitted the public interest. But it does not appear that the expenditure was at all limited, in consequence of the reduced allow ance, inasmuch as the whole sum of \$170,000 originally asked for has been expended. I think also that the executive departments of the govern: ment have been of late inclined regard too much the will of the Le gislature in regard to appropriations That a check is called for-that it was extremely imprudent in the Secretary at War, not, to have made at the out set a full and frank disclosure of he transaction as it really is, with the reasons which, in his judgment, rendered it necessary to exceed the amount allowed by las, anti to liave thrown himself upon the favorable consideration of Congress. After what has passed, I consider it clearly due both to Congress and that officer, that tlie statement required should be fur nished before any further proceedings are hat on the bill.

Unavailable Funds. &c.

"You will recollect that Mr. Ranking some time ago submitted a proposition of enquiry concerning the unavailable funds of the Treasury. 'That resolu-Mr. Cook submitted a resolution. havthe measure their own. He also distinct the course of his observations in favor liked such a method of smuggling papers of that kind into the House.

Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. could not the the Secretary of the Treasury had

that deposits should be made in the Bank of Missouri, after private confidence in the solvency of the institulion was impaired, and of his neglect to withdraw those deposits in season, which, however, he understood he was prohibited from doing, in virtue of a contract with the Bank, by which it was allowed the privilege of retaining those deposits for a specified time. He wished to know the authority for making such a contract, especially as he was inclined to believe the Treasury had suffered by it.

Messrs. Hardin arid Baldwin were sorry to hear such imputations cast on an officer of this government on a motion to call for facts. it the gentle man was disposed to wage war against the Secretary of the Treasury, as he had before given some indications, it was suggested that the appointment of a committee with power to send for persons and papers, would be the most correct course. To agree to the resolution after the charges that had been made, would be to give thein an impertance which it was conceived they did riot ment. Mr. Cook, in reply, disclaimed having inade any charges a gainst the .Secretary of the Treasury, ir it should turn sat, upon a report of facts, that public sentiment and his own impressions were erroneous, he was willing and desirous that they should be expunged. The resolution was a

Bankrupt Law.

"A resolution, submitted by Mr Blair, of S. C. requesting information of the President relative to the opera tion of the bankrupt law of 1800, has heen agreed to in the House. .It was opposed by Messrs. Sergeant and Colen, on the ground that the information sought, could not probably be ob-tained in season, to act on the bill this session; if indeed it should be assign ed as a cause for cot taking it up. Mr. howndes supported his colleague—The vote was 77 to 71.

Organization of the Militia.

"A bill has been reported by the committee on the militia to provide for tile discipline of the militia of the United States;" the prominent feature of which is to require the officers there in nanied within tile limits of, and be ong to each brigade of militia, to en campat some designated point once a year for a limited time, for the purpose of instruction and improvement in military discipline, granting a comensation for the time so employed.

The report of the committee of ma-nufactures unlavorable to legislating ar this time on the subject has, on motion of Mr. Nelson, of Md. been referred to the same committee of the whole. to which was committed Mr. Baldwin's

Another proposed amendment & the Constitution of the U. states.

"Mr. Woodson has laid on the table of the **House** of Representatives the following joint resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congresss assembled, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitu-

"That, in all controversies where the judicial power of the United States shall be so construed as to extend to any case in law or equity, arising un-der this constitution, the laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their autherity, and to which a stace shall be a party; and in all controversies in which a state may desire to become a zette. The pirates followed their usus party, in coosequence of having the al mode of duing business. They constitution or **laws** of such state questioned, the Senate of the U. States shall have appellate jurisdiction.'

New-Jersey Resolutions.

"In the Senate; pursuant tu instruc-tions from the Legislature of New-Jersey, Mr. Dickerson has introduced a hill to provide tor the settlement of ailferences between two or more states respecting territorial limits, &c. agreea-lbly to ttie constitution. In the House, Mr. Condict offered a resolution for the same object, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary. The resolutions approving the pro-

position of the state of Maryland, relative to the appropriation of a portion of the public lands for the purposes of education among the Atlantic states, blave been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Southard, and in the house by Mr. Bateman.

Mr. Eustis has submitted a proposition directing the committee of ways and means to enquire into the expediency of now making an appropriation for the supply of blothing for the army for the year 1822. Mr. E. remarked that the reason which influenced him in making the motion, was, by an ear ly appropriation, to enable the manufacturers with small capitals to supply

it. In this wag, it was practicable to

Apportionment Bill. &

"This bill was a short time under rana. consideration yesterday, but during the pendency of a motion to strike 40,000 as the ratio of representation with a view of giving an opportunity of moving other members. The comiiittee rose, and ttie bill was postpon ed to Tuesday next.

In the Senate, Mr. Holmes of Maine, from the committee of finance, has made a detailed report, unfavorable to the memorial of Transylvania University, praying fur the repeal of the duties imposed on foreign printed books. [Similar to that presented in tlie House from the University of Vir-

Navigation Laws.

"A long and argumentative rnernori al has been presented in the House by Mr. Newton, froni Nor folk, Va. coni plaining of the injurious operation on that town and section of country, of the countervailing navigation laws of the United States-that there is no probability of their producing the effect of driving Great Britain from the policy she has so long pursued, and seems determined to adhere to, and praying their repeal, Referred to the committee on commerce."

"Most of this day has been employed on the resolution submitted some time since by Mr. Nelson, of Md. proposing the appointment of a committee to enquire itito the expediency of distributing among the old states a por-tion of the public lands for the purposes of education-several members spoke on the occasion. After refusing, its reference to tlie committee on public lands, and before the question of raising a select committee for the purpose was decided, on motion of Mr. Rankin, the House adjourned."

"January 15. "This morning Mr. Nelson, of Md. withdrew tlie resolution in relation to the appropriation of a portion of the public lands, for the purposes of education, which was the subject of a long desultory debate vesterday, and offer ed a substitute directly involving the main principle, 'This substitute was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union. When the subject is again taken up, the merits will fairly be the matter for considera-

'i'he committee on revolutionary pensious have reported a bill, authorizing and requiring the secretary at was to re-exanline those applications for readmission on the pension roll, from persons who have been stricken therefrom on account of the amount in vatue of their property, and to restore those who shall be proved to be in such indigent circumstances as to stand in need of the assistance of the country for support. The pension to commence from the time the schedule on which the favorable decision was founded. shall have been filed.

"Mr. Rhea has presented in this House a memorial from the Manumis sion Society of the state of Tennessee, praying Congress to pass a law declar ing that children born of slave parent in the district of Columbia, shall hi free at a given age. ,Referred to the committee on the judiciary."

More Piracy.

We gave a short account the other day of the piracy committed on board of the Emily, Captain Robbins, and the Mary Rose, Capt. Douglass. The latter vessel has arrived at New-Lon. don, and the particulars of the outrage committed on board of her, (which were of course unknown to Capt. Rob bins when he arrived at Charleston) ire published in the New London Gasearched every part of the vessel for money - broke open the trunks, &c.heat the crew in a most unmerciful manner. They hung the captain by the neck, about a foot clear of the deck: at the same time two men beating him on the back with swords, and another with a dagger standing before him, calling out for the money. They kept him in this situation, until he lost his senses, when they let him down. second mate was then hung up by the peak downfall, and beat him with their swords: and cut the flesh of his hack. and cut him ahout the head, and at last lowered him down, where he laid for dead about half an liour. 'I'hey then robbed the vessel and crew of every thing they could take away.

The mate of the Mary-Rose entered. on board after the death of Capt. Treat, late commander, and was in Havana from the beginning of October, to the 20th of November last; and while there, saw this particular schooner ucder re-plair—he also saw and conversed with theman who appeared then acting as nate of the schooner. When the piratical schr. sent tier boat to board the Mary Rose, the officer of the board was immediately known by the mate, to be judges and courts, to be appointed by the person whom be saw acting as the laws. mate in the same schooner at Havana. He also recognized two. of the hands in the boat, as two whom he had seen republican governments. at work on board the same schooner; Art. 9. All freemen, whatever being confident she was the same he their color or religion, having reside

had lately seen under repair at lia-

oing's Courier.

CHARLESTON, Jan, 10. From Havanna .-- Our paper, by the schr. Comet, arrived on Tuesday evening, are to the 1st inst, some extracts rom which will be found in this mor-

Under thre marine head, in yesterday's paper, we mentioned that Lt. Kearney, of the U.S. brig Enterprize, bad broken up the piratical establishnient ai Cape Antonio--we understand the information reached Havanna, just before the Comet sailed, by a veesel from the Cape—itis stated, that niost of the crew of the Enterprise were landed in her boats, but that the pirates fled on their approach; a large supply of provisions, &c. was taken, and their houses burnt!

## Foreign Intelligence.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8.
By the arrival last evening of the rig Mattewan, Scribner, in 46 days from Curacoa, we have received from our attentive correspondents, regular files of papers to the 15th ult. inclusive. By this arrival, me learn that the Uniled Srates brig of war Spark, Capt. Elton, hatl arrived at Curacoa on the 19th Dec. from a cruise to windward. -Nat. Adv.

The second expedition of General, La Torre, consisting of the Hercules brig of war, and to other vessels. with between 5 and ,600 men on board, hatl made a landing at Los Sagus, in the Gulf of Maracaibo. A curious sight must have presented itself on the landing of the troops; every soldier having, is addition to liis baggage, a pig, a turkey or some other description of live stock, slung over his shoulder.

A felucca belonging to La Torre's expedition having a great quantity of arms and ammunition on board for the use of ttie troops, run' ashore at Cumarebo, and was taken possession of by the independents.

Bolivar is reported to be in Maracaybo with 6.000 men, and was about, to proceed with his force for the reduction of Puerto Cabello.

By this arrival we have received the IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE of THE INDEPENDENCE OF SPAN-ISH ST. DOMINGO, being a confirmation of what we published a few days ago. It appears that the whole of the Spanish part of the Island of Saint Domingo bad declared its independence of Spain on the 1st of December, by the unanimous voice of the people, not a drop of blood having been spilt, nor any excess committed on the occasion. The ACT OF DECLARA. TION consists of 39 articles, but, from the late hour it was received at Curacoa, they had only time to translate it as far as the ninth, which, however, is said to contain its principal features. The remainder, alluding more particularly to the future internal government of the state, is promised in the next Curacoa paper.

The Preamble states, tliat citizens Manuel Caravagel, Colonel of the Liberating Army and Captain general; Jose Nuner de Pacerez, political Governor and President of the Independent ent State of the Spanish portion of Hayti; Juan Micente Mescoso, Deputy of the Capital; Antonio Martinez Vuldez for the first, and Doctor Juan Nepomuceno de Arredondo, for the second division of the north; Juan Ruix, Colonel of the Liberating army for the last; and Vicente Mancebo for the south, had met for the purpose of establishing a form of government for the safety of the State, &c. do decree as follows;

Art. I. Provides that the form of government shall be republican; but. until a systein of national representation can be brought into effect, a provisional junta of government to exist.

Art. 2. Provides that all powers

shall emanate trom the junta for the public safety, and to take all measures in relation to the army, finances, the administration of justice, &c. &c. Art. 3. The dispositions taken by

the Junta to be the law; and the political Governor, who is President of the State, to communicate to the different inthorities of the departments. Art. 4. Provides that they will en-

er into an alliance with the Republic of Colombia; and make a common cause with them.

Art. 5. A deputy to be dispatched

to the Republic of Colombia with the intelligence, and acquainting them with their wishes of adhering to the union of the states, which may hereafter constitute the Republic of Colombia.

Art. 6. A Deputy to proceed to the President of the French portion of the Republic of Hayti, proposing a treaty. of amity, commerce, alliance, &c.
Art. 7. Provides for the division of

powers, as otherwise no real civil freedom can exist. Civil and criminal

Art. 8. Declaration as to righted which are the same as established wall

to a native, shall be a citizen, to be confirmed by the government.

The population of Edinburgh is 138,255 -increase siuce 1811 35,542 Of Glasgow, 147,043; increase in the same, 46,294.

# THE WHIG.

### BRIDGETON, ~ MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1822.

The space occupied by out\* corres pondent at Washington, detailing the proceedings of Congress, has excluded a variety of interesting items, and gregation of people, with enlightened some editorial remarks intended for this week. We shall, as far as our limits will permit, give our readers such articles as are most interesting in our nest, that have been deferred .-There has been no European intelli-gence of importance received for some the congregation continued to hiss and weeks, and the most interesting South at the playhouse style. In the American Intelligence which we find, is that relating to the Independance of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, which Bishop, who was, with many others of are noticed in our last, and which we have given our readers tlie most important part of in a subsequent column.--We had some Aggicultural extract: for our paper this week, which liave also been deferred.

The following anecdote is taken from the Religious Remembrancer. . We think it would have been an act of justice to have given the name of the woman alluded to in it, as her conduct de serves more than ordinary praise.-The general, at the head of a band of myrmidons, who gains a victory at the expense of 20 or 30 thousand lives, is praised to the skier;, and has his name entered on the records of his riation as a great man, when his greatness mere ly consisted in the numbers he had slain-But this woman's name is teft in ob scurity, though she has done still more than the hero, for she successfully resisted and defeated an arch Captain of Lucifer, under the mask of a preacher of righteousness-in addition to which, she has set an EXAMPLE to others of disinterested be aevolence and religion. such as should place her name on the records of immortality. The name of the priest should also have heen given to the public, that he might be discarded from the society of Christians, held up a3 a base imposition on the church, and shunned as a jesuitical, hypocritical advocate of ignorance, and as a being who, while he professes to be a preacher of the gospel of peace, is zealous to delude unwary souls from the knowledge of the truth, and leaf then). to everlasting destruction. In making these remarks, we entertain no sectarian prejudices; -- it is the Biblethe word of life we advocate, and wherever we discover any sect or people endeavoring to wrest or withhold it from a fellow being, we shall look upon them as bostile to every principle of virtue, pernicious members of society, and the enemies of human hap-

A poor woman in Montreal, receiv ed a bible from the British Agent in that city. A Romish Priest, hearing ninstance, made a visit in tending to deprive her of the precious gift. He offered her five dollars for her Bible; She declined taking it.—Be then offered lierten, atid afterwards fifteen dollars, she still declining he left her. The next day he returned, and offered her twenty-five dollars .--She accepted the offer, and, with the money purchased twenty-five Bibles, which she distributed among her destitute neighbors, undersuch conditions that the Priest could not obtain them-

It is one of the wost unpleasant tasks we have to perform to furnish our readers with statements of Church quarrels, but when such happen. it is perhaps just to give a fair account of them, that others may be taught, to see the evil, and profit by the lessons which they teach. Whatever zeal may be indicated by the advocates of particular clergymen in their behalf, we think they have little piety when they fight fur them -- and we have no exalted epinion of the clergyman, however great his pretensions may he, who will permit himself to be the cause of such quarrels arid dissertion; as those w are about to give—at once disgraceft to society; and outrages on religion

there three years, or being married were desirous who should shew to the world how. little not only religion, but even respect for it, they had gotten; it was an evident contest for mastery; and an excess of tumult and riot appeared .to be only disagreeable to each wthen it did riot support their pretensioris with success. We regret that in so enlightened a city as Philadelphia, and in such a congregation as those who convene at St. Mary's, there should he such disgraceful proceedings, but from all we can learn, the stupidity antl ignorance of the presiding bishop is such as is difficult for any conviews, to tolerate.

Estract of n letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 8, 1822.

"Last Sunday, the Catholics had a high time at St. Mary's. Mr. Harroll preached in the morning. While he afternoon Mr. Hogan got possession of the pulpit, and after the celebration of mass by the person appointed by the the clergy present, this gentleman at-tempted to preach, but Mr. Hogan have ing the pulpit doorsecured, they both went on together for a length of time. the people at the same time, as in the British Parliament, crying out hear! hear! hear! until they got to cailing —"turn him out," &c. which was no sooner said than done, rind the Bishop and his posse were compelled to retreat Mir. Hogan, however, could not proceed, on secnunt of the confusion. A number of the congregation retired, and meeting at a Tavern in 6th near Chesnut they began to abuse each other, from which they proceeded to blows, a battle Royal ensued, in which one poor wight, in his zeal tor the church, got his head severely cut, and a number of others were slightly wounded. Inappened to be passing at the time, and saw some of the heroes of the cross, defending their religion lustily with their fists — several of them were carried to goal, for the night, and it is apprehended that there will be considerable trouble before the business is settled.

Robbery of the Mail .- The True American informs us that on Wednesday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, one mile from Princeton on the road to Trenton, the way-mail between New-Tork and Philadelphia was stolen from behind the mail stage, ta ken to an adjoining field, broken up, and the letters opened, and their conents if they contained any money taken out. It was discovered nest day by boys going to school and soon after delivered to Wm. Morford Postmaster of Princeton. Eighty dollars reward are offered for the apprehension and conviction of the robber.

Henry Nixon Esq. was, on the 15th inst elected president of the Bank of North America.

John Glover was killed near Norris town (Pa) on New Years morning last by the bursting of a swivet in the 3rt of firing it off to shoot away the old year. When will this absurd and re diculous practice be abandoned? men of sense surely will not only not he en gaged in it, but will use their utmos endeavors to abolish a custom that is

marked by tile most egregious folly.

Caesar A. Rodney Esq. has been elected by tile Legislature of Delaware, a senactor in the Congress of the Unit-

E. A. Brown Esq. has been elected by the legislature of Ohio United States Senator, in the room of William A. Trimble Esq. Deceased.

The Boston Patriot observes, "a deputation from the Pennsylvania delegation waited upon Mr. Calhoun to request him to permit himself to be considered a candidate for the next presidency and that he, after having gently declined this offer, at last, as a favour, consented to be so consider-

The President of the U. Stntes by proclamation, has recognized La Ca-Iran de la Forest, consul of his majes y the king of France atid Navarre, for the port of Baltimore; -- and Paul P. Thompson, Vice Consulofhis majesty the King of France, for the port of Savan nah.

On Thursday evening the 17th inst. by the Rev. Jonathan Freeman Mr. Benjamin Ballinger to Miss. Emily F. Boon both of Bridgeton, Cumberland County New-Jersey

On the 14th inst by the Rev. Hanry Smalley, Mr. Joseph Woodruff, to Miss Mary Barker.

On'the 15th inst by the Rev. Henry Smalley, Mr. Isaac Husted, to Miss. Susunnah Hiers.

At Woodbury, N J. on the 9th instant, by James Hopkins, Esq. Mr. Philip J. Gray, Editor of the Heiald In the article to which we refer, the laymen and clergy seemed as if the

At Wilmington (Del.) on Thursday the 3d inst. by the Rev. L. Lawrenson, the Rev. Joseph Rusling of Philadelphia, to Miss. Sarah Hunter of the former place.

For Sale at this Office, Where Subscriptions are respectfully

# solicited,' THE PRESBYTERIAN

CONTENTS OF NO. FOR DECEMBER, 1821. An Address of the Conductors.

MAGAZINE.

Communications.

Lectures on Biblical History-No. V. Early Associations.
On the Wars of our Indian Tribes.
Brief Review of a debate on Christian Bap

Sound Politics the fruit of a sound.Religion Extracts from the Report of the Managers of the Female Domestic Missionary So. ciety.

Reviews.

Mediatorial Reign of the Son of God.

Mediatorial Reign of the Son of Goo.

The Retrospect.

The Missionary Efforts of the present day considered in relation to the Moral Discipline of the Christian Church.

Treasurer's account of Receipts for the Theological Seminary at Princeton during the month of October last,

# SHERIFFS, SALES.

## Adjournment.

A tract of Cedar Swamp, situate on &re A tract of Cedar Swamp, situate on crematico, with the remainder of the land of Ebenezar Seeley, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the twelfth day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton

to be sold by W.M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. January 15, 1822. 55

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Y virtue of a writ of Fieel Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, as public vendue, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock in the atternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

## A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Fairfield-the lot contains half an acre, more or less, adjoin-

contains nair an acre, more or loss, automatands of Jonathan Parvin, and others.

Seized as the property of loseph Daniels, and taken in execution at the suit of Jame Giles, executor of Enoch Burgin, deceased aiid to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

December 22, 1821. 55

# A Tract, of Land,

Situate in the township of Downs, adjoining lands of Nathaniel Lore and others, said to contain eighty-nine acres, more or less—to-gether with all other lauds of said defendant. seized as the property of Nathan Newcomb and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel

Parvin, guard an, &c. and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, former Sheriff.

December 18, 1821. -55

# Sheriff's Sale.

Py virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facialy to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 20th day of February next, believen the hours of all together. One half the purchase money will be required, on delivery of the deeds, on the county of Cumberiand, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, A FARM, situate in the township of Downe, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less interest. tain one hundred acres, more or less, join tain one hundred acres, more or less, joins and soft themry Shaw, esquand othe s, together with ail the lands of tire defendant.

Seized as the property of Renjamin Williams, and taken in execution at the suit of Butler Newcomb and others, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, former Sheriff:

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

WM. R. FITHLAN. Sheriff.

WM. R FITHIAN, Sheriff

December 22, 1821.

# Sheriff's bale.

P virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Saturday, the 23d day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, the following described lands, situate in the township at

1. A Farm, whereon Jonathan Sock-T. A Farm, whereon Janathan Sockwell now lives, contains 100 acres more or less.—2d: A small Farm, adjoining Henry Webb, forty acres more or less.—3d. A house and lot in Newport, adjoining Ebenezer Westcott, three-fourths of an acre more or less.—4th. A Farm, adjoining George Taylor and others, 200 acres more o less.—5th. The old homestead Farm of Jonathan Sock-well, deceased, adjoining John Vandeford and others, 250 arres more or less.—6th. A lot of Bear Swamp, adjoining Peter Cambloss and others, 25 acres more or less.—7th A lot of Marsh, adjoining Esther Gaskell & others, 100 acres more or less.—8th. A lot of Marsh in Newport Neck, adjoining Hampton Shaw rind others, 100 acres more or less.

9th. A lot of Bear Swam, near the Beaverdams, 50 acres more or less.—10th. A lot of Meadow near Newport, adjoining Edmund Sheppard, 15 acres more or less.—1th. A lot of Meadow adjoining Elizabeth Webb & others, 15 acres more or less:—the whole or as much as will satisfy said-writ.

Seized as the property pf Jonathan Sockwell, and taken in execution at the suit of Edmund Sheppard, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

December 22,1821.

## Adjournment.

The lands of Lewis Ayres, John 3. Moore, id Nathaniel Diament, which were to have sen sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday in 12th day of February next, between the ours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, t the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

be sold by.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

January 15, 1822.

## NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans!
Court of the county of Cumberland, wrill be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Seventh day, the ninth of the second month next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day, on the premise

## A HOUSE AND LOT.

Late the property of Isaac Miller, deceased,-situate in the town of Greenwich, andjoins lands of Joseph Miller, Providence L. Sheppard, and othere, said to contain 2 14 acres of Land and Swamp, more or less.

Conditions made known at the time

JOSEPH MILLER, Ex'tr. Greenwich, 12th mo. 4, 1821. Dec. 31-4w

#### Sheriff's Sale.

Dy virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to D me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tucsday, the 12th day of February nest, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

# A Farm and Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield; join tand of Timothy Elmer and others; contain 227 acres more or less. A lot of Salt Marsh in Sayre's Neck, said to contain ten and a hair acres more or less. Together with all the land of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jonathan Elmer, and taken is execution at the suit of Noses Bateman, Esq. and to be sold by BY WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Dec. 10th, 1821—Jan. 14

# VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale,

lin the central part of the town of Salem.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale the Property on which he now lives,

CONSISTING OF

## A New Brick Store-House,

PORTY-FOUR feet by 29, attached to a wo story frame Dwelling House and Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Faciar, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 20th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Innef Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

A Tract of Table.

plete.

#### ALSO, **A** Lot adjoining,

On which there is a good aiid well finished two story Frame Dwelling House, with Kitchen, Cellar, Shed, &c adjoining the re-sidence of Robert G. Johnson, Esq. now in the occupation of Calvin Belden.

ALSO,

# A Lot on New Bridge street,

On which there is a new two story Frame Dwelling House, occupied by Joseph Wiley. The above property will he sold separate, or all together. One half the purchase money

# UNITED STATES, SALES.

Notice is hereby given, That at three o'clock in the afternoon o Wednesday, the twenty-third day of January next,

At the house of Smith Bowen, Innkeeper, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland and State of New-Jersey—in pursuance of several decrees of the District Court of the United States of America, for New-Jersey District.

# The Sloop BOXER.

OfBridgetown, burthen 60 tons & 47-95ths, with her sails, tackle, apparel and furni-

# The Sloop TONKIN,

Of Salem, with her sails, tackle, apparel and furniture, -- grid

# Thirteen hogsheads of Antigua Rum, And one barrel & Oil,

Will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, and sold to the highest bidder.

The sloop Boxer is a good sea vessel, and has lately arrived from Bermuda in good condition. The Tonkin is also a good sound vessel, suited for carrying Lumber

# Lemuel Howell,

December 28, 1821 Deputy Marshall \* All persons who may claim any pro-perty, not condemned as forfeited, which was on board of either of the above menwas on board of either of the above men-tioned vessels when seized, are notified to present their respective claims to the Col-lector of the Customs, on or before the day of Sale—and if any accounts which relate to the said vessels and cargoes, since their seizure, are unpaid, it is desired that they may he exhibited to him on that day.

## CUMBERLAND BANK,

BRIDGETON, January 1, 182%

THE Directors have declared a Dividend. for the last six months. of ONE DOLLAR OR each share of the Capital Stock of this Bank, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 10th

**C.** READ, Cashier.

# NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

## On Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1822,

At the Inn of David Reed, in Millville, hetween the hours of & and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

TUE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED

# LANDS

Situate in the township of Millville.

## A Tract of Land.

Containing one hundred acres, adjoining the lands of Samuel Hankins, and others;

# Also, A Lot of Land. Containing eleven and three-fourths acres, anijoining the lands of Smith Shaw, and others:

Also, the one-half of an undivided Tract of Land, Containing sixty acres, formerly adjoining the lands of Othniel Courcy and others, late

the property of James Dunhar, deceased.

Conditions on the day of sale. Abigail Frarey,
January 1st, 1822. 4t.q GUARDIAN.

By Hedge Thompson, Samuel Finley, and John Mason, three of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Salem, and State of New Jersey,

# Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the application to us by Nathan L. Stratton and John Buck, of Bridgetown, in the township of Deerfield, county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey, who claim together an undivided one-third part of all that tract of land, situate in Broad Neck, in the county in 6 Pittsgrove, county of Salem For tract of land, situate in Broad Neck, in the cownship of Pittsgrove, county of Salem, being the same tract of land that was set off to Eliza Seeley as her share, in marking off the real estate of Richard Parker, deceased, late of Pittsgrove township, and is bounded as follows—Beginning at a stake set by the edge or flow of Parvin's mill-pond, and also a corner to land set off to Julian Parker, thence along Julian's land, north twenty-five degrees east, one hundred and eight chains to a stone set for a corner in the line of Samdegrees east, one hundred and eight chains to a stone set for a corner in the line of Samuel Parker's land, thence along Samuel Parker's land south fifty-three degrees east for ty-eight chains, to a white oak stump for a corner, to Alpheas Loper's land, thence south eighteen degrees—thirty-two chains and sixty links, to a stone for a corner to Adam Hannon's land, thence south, thirty-nine degrees west, seventy-seven chains and fifty links, thence along land of the heirs of Charles Parvin and Ezekiel Garrison north, forty-eight degrees west, twenty-opg chains and fourteen links, thence south, thirty-three degrees west, four chains and fifty links to a black oak by the edge of the mill pond aforesaid, thence bounding on the flow of the

a black oak by the edge of the mill pond aforesaid, thence bounding on the flow of the millpond to the place of beginning! Containing six hundred acres, more or less.

We have nominated John Maybrew Jacob Wick and Abraham Stull, Commissioners to divide the said tract of Land into three qual parts or shares, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the Inport James Sherron, in the town of Salem, in the said county of Salem, on the twentieth day of February cext, the said John Maybrew, Jacob Wick and Abraham Stull, will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said Land, pursuant to an Act, entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands, held by Co-parceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, 1789.

of November, 1788.

Given under our hands, this thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred

Hedge Thompson. Samuel Finley. John Mason, Jan. 7-6w

## Cumberland Orphans' Court. SPECIAL TERM, Dec. 14, 1821.

Ellis Ayres, Administrator of Wells Thomas, deceased, having exhibited to this Court duly attested, an account by which it appears that the personal estate of said deceased, is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said deceased died seized of real estate in fee simple, situate in the county of Cumberland a-foresaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands tenements and real estate of said deceased, do appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, at Bridgeton, on Monday of February Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid. By the Court.

T. ELMER, Clerk.

Dec. 24--6t

Constables' Sales, Attorneys' Blanks, &c. · Subpoenas, Warrants, For Sale at this Office.

## Selected Poetry.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. SMALL TALK.

Small talk is indispensable at routs, But more so at a little coterie, Where friends, in number eight-or there abouts.

Meet to enjoy loquacity and tea; · If small talks were abolished, I've my doubts If ladies would survive to fifty three; Nor shall the stigma, ladies, fall on you, Men love a little bit of small talk too.

What hanges there would be, if no tongue

Except in sober sense and conversation, There's many a communicative man

Would take to silence and to cogitation; Twould stop old maids, (if aught that? earthly can)

And cut the thread of many an oration; Old bachelors would dandly through the day, 🐒

And go on in a very hum drum way.

What would become of those, who, when at prayers, Lean down their beads and whisper in their pews?

Those at the play, who give themselves such airs,

Careful each celebrated speech to lose? How should the poor man suffer, who pre pares

For small snug parties, which he can't refuse?

What would become of all the gay pursuits, If all gay people suddenly turned mutes? Partners at balls would look extremely blue

Whilst waiting for their turn to point the toe;

Youths, tele a tete, would scarce know what to do, Over their juice of grape, or juice of sloe

Two people in a chaise, might travel , through England and Wales-and they in fac-

might go Over the Continent, and all the way

Be confidential once or twice a day. .

Lovers would think it very hard, I fear, If sober sense they were condemned to

Husbands and wives a voice would seldor

Unless it happened to be washing day; The language of the eyes, I think 'tis clear Old married people very seldom seck; (Couples oft disagree, Im told)-but this Isjust by way of a parenthesis.

How very peaceable should we be then, None would have words, e'en bullies woul he dumb,

How changed would be the busy hum

The fame of certain wits would prove hum

Lattlers derrived of speech, would seize e in pen.

aithey we a nuisance not to be o'ercome, Schemers the credulous no more would baulk For sciemes would very rarely end in talk.

One thing assuredly, would pass away, One ever useful ever sweet resource,

Which when good folks are puzzled what to saying.
Gives the discussion piquancy and force;

It keeps both male and female tongues in Till male and female vaices become hours.

SCANDAL, I mean-when sense is in repute, The many tongues of scandal must be mute. The introductory Prayer by GEORGE LOCH

MAN D. D. of Harrisburg, at the request of the Legislature, prior to the commencement of public business, on Wednesday, the 2d January, 1822, in the State Capitol of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg.

# PRAYER.

Great art than, O Jehovah! and great, ly to be feared! worthy to be held in are assembled is now to be dedicated reasembled in the inhabitants of and appropriated to the sessions of the Heaven and of Earth. We worship there as the Creator and Governor of the Pather, we desire to thank there, that all things, visible and invisible. Thou hast formed the heavens with all their hast formed the heavens with all their hosts, the earth, and all that dwell that no lives were lost and no tears of widows and orphans were caused by light to worship thee—the heaven of its erection. heavens cannot contain thee -the universe is thy temple—thing is the ma-jesty, the power and the glory!—thou measurest the waters in the hollow of thy band, and metest out beaven with a span, and comprehendest the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighest the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance! before thee, the nations are as a drop in the bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the bal ance. Thou preservest universal nature in existence, maintainest the beauty and order of thy works, and disposeat all things, by counsels which cannot err. All creatures are entirely de-pendant upon thee, the sovereign of the universe! and thou assigned to each his proper station and duty. Thy providence is perfect—thy government is righteous - all thy commandments are equitable, pure and good. Unto thee alone, thee blessed and supreme potentate, is unlimited submission due.

Greatest of beings, Jehovah!. we would bow down before thee, on this

blessings which we have received at thy hands. We bless thee for our creation, preservation and all the blessings of this life. We thank thee, for would ascribe, glory and honor for ev thine inestimable love in the redemp tion of the world by our Lord and Sa. viour Jesus Christ, for mi: means of grace and for ttie hope of glory. We would particularly thank thee, ut this tine, for the great things which thou hast done to our fathers and to us. Thou didst bring our fathers from a far country, and plant them as a vine in this goodly land—thou didst east of the heathen before them, and plant them in this fruitful vineyard. And when they were in danger of losing their liberties, thou didst strengthen their aria and conquer their enemies, ard secure unto them, and unto us their children, the greatest of all earthly blussings-independence ant! the en-joyment of civil and religious liberties! O God, thou hast clone more for us than for any other nation of the earth. and we desire to be thankful!-O that we knew how to value these greatest of all earthly treasures!-O that we k iew how to take care of them, and to transmit them uncontaminated to our latest posterity!-O that our hearts were unfeignedly thankful. to shew forth thy praise not only with our lip, but also in our lives, by giving up our se Ire; to thy service, and by walking before thee in holiness and righteousn is all our days.

Torgive us, O God! forgive us, that we have often abused thy loving kindness and tender mercies, and take not away from us thy blessings! Lord suffer not our dearest liberties to degenerate into licentiousness! but continue them to us, and to our children, pure and unconteminated! And as it is impossible to secure thy favor, and to remain a happy nation, without religion and virtue; as it is an incontrovertible tiuth. "that righteousness exalteth a nation, and sin is the ruin of a people"—we beseech thee, Heavenly Father, to pour out thy spirit upon the inhabitants of our country—the spirit of repentance and reformation of all our national sins -we beseech thee to enlighten our eves, and to give us such a deep sense of the evil of sin, atid of the importance and necessity of an holy heart and life, that we may carefully abstain from all impiety and unrighteousness, and live as becometh thy people, a godly, righteous and sober life, to the glory of thy holy panie!

Lord! we would commit to thee all the important concerns of our country: We pray that we may be permitted to live in safety, and enjoy thy blessings in tranquility and peace—that we may escape the destructive evils which that has threatened to wicked nations -and that religion and virtue niay so pre vail among us, that our privileges may be transmitted to succeeding ages!-Be pleased to give us the fruits of the eatth in their seasons, and to bless all ciders of men, in the diligent discharge of their respective duties! And do thou, in mercy, give success to in the means employed among us. for instructing the young, for reclaiming the vicious, and for establishing the welldisposed.

And we would preticularly pray thee to enlighten, to direct and to prosper the President of the United States, and all who are invested with authority in he government of the United States! We would besecch thee to enlight-

en, to direct, and to prosper the Governor of our state, and all who are invested with authority in the state .-May they be men fearing thee, and having covetousness, and all manner of iniquity—nay all their power and in-fluence be exerted for the promotion of the welfare of the people, and tlie advancement of thy glory! And under their government, may justice and judgement be impartially administer-

And as this building in which we

And we pray, that thou wouldst take th is house under thy protecting care in future - that thine eyes be open upon it **night** arid day! we know. "that ex cept the Lord build the house, the jlabor io vain, that build ir; antl except the Lord keep the city; the watchmen wake in vain." O Jet then thine eyes be open unto this house night and clay, do thou watch it and preserve it from fire and lightning, and from every thing

that can injure it.

And, O thou great and good and benevolent father of the human family! grant, that, whenever the members of the legislature enter into their respective chambers to attend to the duties assigned to them, they may always consider, that the welfare of thousands may depend upon their deliberations, and that they are accountable beings who will once have to give an account of their stewardship, to the just and

impartial sovereign of the universe!;

These are the petitions which we,

solemn occasion: to bring our praises on this solemn occasion, bring before BENNETT & WALTON, aid thanksgivings for the innumerable thee, the Most High—the God of heaven and of earth! O hear them, for our Saviour's sake-to whom, with thee the Father, and the Holy Spirit, we er. Amen.

## Bunk Note Exchange. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes,	par
Banks in New Hampshire, -	2 p. c. dis
Boston Banks,	1 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally,	1½ do.
Rhode Island Banks do.	2 do.
Connecticut Banks do	1½ do.
NEW YORK BANK NO	res.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.		
All the city Bank Notes, -	par.	
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank,	no sale.	
Albany Banks,	1 p. c. dis.	
Troy Banks,	1 do.	
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady,	1 do.	
Lansingburg Bank, -	1 do:	
Newburg Bank	13 do.	
Newburg branch, at Ithica	2 do.	
Orange county Bank, -	1½ do.	
Catskill Bank, -	14 do.	
Banle of Columbia at Hudson,	13 do:	
Auburn Bank,	15 do.	
Columbia receivables, -	1 do.	
Utica Bank	2 do.	
Ontario Bank at Utica,	11 do.	
Plattsburg Bank	3 do	
NEW JERSEY NOTES.		

Bank of New Brunswick, All others, PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes, Farmers Bank at Lancaster Lancaster Bank, 1 dis. Easton, Germantown, par. Northampton, Montgomery County, Harrisburg, Delaware county at Chester, par. par. Chester county at West Chester, Newhope Bridge Company, par. Farmers Bank of Reading, Susquehannah Bridge do. 14 dis. Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 do. 2 do. Chambersburg, \$ 1⅓ do. Gettysburg, Carlisie Bank, do. Swatara at Harrisburg. Pittsburg, Northumberland, Union, and Codo. lumbia Bank at Mitton, no sale. Geensburg, Brownsville. 11 do. Other Pennsylvania Notes DELAWARE NOTES.

Bank of Del. at Wilmington, Wilmington and Brandywine, Commércial Bank of Delaware, par. Branch of do. at Milford, Farmers Bank of Delaware, no sales Laurel Bank, MARYLAND NOTES. Baltimore Banks, Baltimore City Bank, Havre de Grace, Elkton, 1 do.

. par 1 do. Elkton, Annapolis, Branches of do. 1-1 Hagerstown bank. Bank of Caroline, 124 do. VIRGINIA NOTES. Richmond and Branches, 1 do. N, W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do. All others, 14 do.

Columbia District Banks, generally, & dis. Franklin bank of Alexandria 2 a 3 dis. North Carolina, -South Carolina,
Georgia, generally
Bank of Kentucky and branches do. no sale OH10-Challicothe 5 dis. no sale Most others

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:

FIAS now on hand a general assortment of L. ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloth Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to ord in the most fashionable manner and attle that the trade of the cast of the cas shortest notice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and giv Iris establishment a trial, when no doubt the wth find it to their advantage to call again All orders will be thankfully received at

promptly executed. 52 6m. December 24,1821.

# Brush Manufactory,

No. 4, north 3d street, Philadelphia. THE subscriber has on hand, a large stock consisting of a very general assortment of good brushes, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.
BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Save your bristles.—The value of nogs' bristles is not perhaps generally known, or there would be more attention paid to, saving them.—A pound of clean white bristles is worth from 60 to 75 cts. and dark tles is worth from 60 to 75 cts. and dark ones from 30 to 50, according to the length. A person may, when longs are killed, by using a horn or iron comb, cleanse as many bristles as will enable them to save as many as will amount to a number of dollars.—White cow tails if not very curly, when washed clean and cut off from the dock is worth 50 cts.—White horse hair 75 cts. per lb. an object this to farmer's boys. lb. an object this to farmer's boys.

The Carlisle Herald, Lancaster Journal, and Easton Sentinel, will please to insert the above advertisement six times in their paper, and forward their bills to Mr.

Nov. 19-36t

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PROPOSE TO PUBLISH, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

# BROOKES's

General Gazetteer Improved,

Or, a new and compendious

Geographical Dictionary; Containing a description of the Empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the

#### KNOWN WORLD:

With the government, customs, manners, of religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures and curio ities of the cities and towns; their longitude, latitude, bearings and distances, in English miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished. d stinguished : INCLUDING

The Constitution of the United States, the ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutions of the respective States;

Together with a succinct account of at least fifteen hundred cities, towns and vil-leges in America, more than have appeared in any foreign edition of the same work; in v high the numerous mistakes & deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this country, are corrected and supplied.

Illustrated by a neat colored Map of the United States.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN

# By R. Brookes, M. D.

The fourth American, from the London edition of 1819, with additions and im-

#### provements BY WILLIAM DARBY,

Jember of the New-York Historical Society. Author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana; Emigrant's Guide; and a Tour from New-York to Detroit.

IN order to render this edition in a pecu-liar manner valuable to an American render, the publishers have employed William Dar-by of this city as editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places on this continent, adjacent islands and elsewhere, as zetteer extant; to remodify such articles as are erroneously or defectively stated, in the original work; and in fine, as far as practicable, to comprise all the places worthy or notice in the world.

So pray changes have taken place in Fig.

So many changes h ave taken place in Europe in the course of the last 8 or 10 years, as to render necessary a careful digest of the present limits of most states in that quarter of the world.

of the world.

It must be obvious that in an age of active enterprize, discoveries, improvements and changes in objects of Geographical Science will be so rapid, and unceasing in their operations, as in a few years, to render defective or obsolet any System of Geography, however perfect they may be at the time of publication. It must also be more than apparent that the correctness of these observations that the correctness of these observations apply with particular force to America; in one section of which, a widely extended revolution is daily developing; as objects of Geographical and Historical record, names Geographical and Historical record, names of places, very Imperfectly or entirely unknown to scierice, previous to the occurrence of the events which have given them a title to literary attention; aild in another quarter, the energies of a free and enterprising people are effecting revolutions on the face of nature, with a celerity and an extent which has no parallel in the progress of human affairs.

man affairs The publication of the work has hitherto been delayed in order to procure the census of 1820, which has not yet been completed. The publishers however confidently hope to receive the necessary document, and present the work to their patrons, in the course of the ensuing season, in a form worthy of their ecceptance : but tlic Gazetteer will riot be put to press before the returns of the census are obtained, collated, and the various articles digested according to its results.

The Post Office list will be carefully air

ranged up to the present tinie, and the mark P. O. placed before the description of all places containing a Post Office.

No comment can be necessary to elucidate the advantages which must be comprised in a portable volume, in which will be concernated the proposed improvements and additional portable volume.

trated, the proposed improvements and additions.

# TERMS

The work to be comprised in one octavo Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate,—paper, and to be illustrated by a new and neat colored Map of the United States, projected and engraved for the express purpose, to contain the political subdivisions, made up to the period of publication.

Price, neatly bound, Three Dollars and 50 thits, payable on delivery. 52

December-1821.

# CHEAP China, Glass and Queensware REMOVAL.

HE Subscriber has removed his Wholesale and Retail Stores from No: 110, N. Front, and No. 100 Forth Third, to No. 10. North Third street, where he is now open-ng, in addition to his former stock, a very ex ensive assortment of

FINE AND COMMON WARE, Which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash price

R. Tyndale.

Philadelphia, Sept 17-36tq

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY, FOR THE YEAR 1821. ALSO,

The Presbyterian Magazine, From No. 1 to No. 11.

# To Subscribers.

Will be taken in payment for the Whig, at store prices, the following articles, viz: Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Mour, and if delivered within a short time, Pork.

## LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Spice, at BRIDGETOWN, N. J. January 1, 1822, 30

Samuel Austin.

B. Cornelia Brookfield, Alexander Bowie, 2 Sarah F. Bowen, Miss Bussaby. William Bevan, Charles Bussaba, Susan Brooks,

Henry Danzenbaker,

Rosanna Erwin. George Fisher.

John Gamble, Editors of the West-Villiam Garrison, Charles Griner, andrew Guinup, Jersey Gazette.

Richard Hand. К.

R. G. Kendal. Chomas Kierley, L'Library Company. lobert Levick.

Edward Moore. olm Miller, Robert M'Gee, 2. N .- Peter Nuvee. O.

Elisha Osgood. lames Ogden, John Parris. Thomas Peck,

R. imeon F. Randolph, Gideon Richman, . Josiah Ray, 2 Jonathan Runforn, Amelia B. Reeve.

Ionathan Smith. Lieut, John Sayre, William Stone,

John Dorton.

ames B. Hunt,

Isaac Statham, John Sal re, James Sheppard, Doct. F. H. Snow.

Eenry Shiner, Thomas Todd,
Lacon & Tomlinson, Capt. John W.
Daniel Woodruff, George B. Townsend. Thomas Todd. Capt. John Tubmas

Villiam Webb. Jumes Wills. l enry L. Wilson,

Isabella Wilson. CURTIS OGDEN, P. M. [Jan 7-54 3t.]

FOR SALE.

## THE SUBSCRIBER Offers to the public, at Private Sale, the following described

PROPERTY, viz. No.1. Is a Farm, situate at New. port, in the township of Downe, 110

acres, 50 of which are tillable, and enclosed by cedar fence, antl the remainder brush land of a fine growth: On the premises is a good Dwelling House arid Barn, a fine Apple and

!'each Orchard.
No. 2. is a Lot of 334 acres, opposite the above in Newport aforesaid, In which there is a large two story Owelling House, a Kitchen and other out buildings. The above was formerly the property of Henry Socwell,

Esq.
No. 3. Is 250 acres of Brush Land in said township, of a handsome growth and a considerable quantity now fit for cutting into cord wood. it is all froin 2 1.2 to 4 miles from the Landing at Hewport.

No. 4. Is a Lot of 15 acres of Bank Meadow, within 1.4 of a mile of New-port. This Meadow is in good order, and the chief part of it is of an excelent quality.

No. 5. Is a Lor of Salt Marsh, en. Newport Creek, 70 acres.

An indisputable title will he given for the whole or a part of the following property, and the payments made easy.
ZACCHEUS JOSLIN.

Newport, N. J. Dec. 31-tf

# NOTICE.

between the subscribers, under the firm of BROWN & ALLEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make. payment to Joseph Brown, who is duly authorized to receive the saine; all persons having demands will present them to him for settlement.

JOSEPH BROWN.

DAVID ALLEN. Port Elizabeth, Sept. 20th, 1821. Oct. 1-tf

Noticed solver Judi Garrhompson

Tof Lower Alloways Creek, and all others concerned, That he, on the fourth day of the 1st mo. instant, made an assignment to us the subscribers, of all his property of every description, according to law, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons, therefore, who have claims against him, are requested to present them to us upon oath or affirmation for adjustment.

David Fogg, John Powell. Assignees.

1st mo. 14th, 1822.

For Sale, A HOUSE & LOT,

IN BRIDGETON, on the east side of the Creek, near the Free Landing, now occupied by William Stelling.

ALSO, Two lots of very thriving young

Timbered Land, Near the old road to the Beaver dam, adjoining Moses Veal, and others.

The above property will be sold low, and payments made easy. Enquire of Lucius Q. C. Elmer.

N. B.—I will sell an excellent travelling HOUSE—kind and gentle in a team or to a

Bridgeton, January 7.

PRINTING

Neutly executed at this Office.