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#### CONDITIONS.

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#### SELECTED POETRY.

## Sacred Melody.

THERE is a thought can lift the soul, Above the dull, cold sphere that bounds it :---

A star, that sheds its mild control Brightest when Grief's dark cloud surrounds it:

And pours a soft; pervading ray, Life's ills may never chase away!

When earthly joys have left the breast, And e'en the last fond hope it cherish'd Of mortal bliss-too, like the rest-Beneath wo's withering touch bath per ish'd:

With fadeless lustre streams that light, A halo on the brow of night!

And bitter were our sojourn here,-In this wild wilderness of sorrow, Did not that rainbow beam appear, The herald of a brighter morrow,-A merciful beacon from on high, To guide us to Eternity.

[London Literary Gazette.

[From Montgomery's Poems.]

Round Love's Elysian bowers The softest prospects rise; There bloom the sweetest flowers, There shine the purest skies, And joy and rapture gild awhile The cloudless heaven of Beauty's smile.

Round Love's deserted bowers Tremendous rocks arise: Cold mildews blight the flowers, Tornadoes rend the skies. And Pleasure's waning moon goes down Amid the night of Beauty's frown.

Then Yours, thou fond believer! The wily Syren shun: Who trusts the dear Deceiver Will surely be undone! When BEAUTY triumphs, ah ! beware, Her smile is hope! her frown despair!

# Miscellaneous Selections.

#### From Black-wood's Magazine for October. The Buried Alive.

I had been for some time ill of a low and lingering fever. My strength gradually wasted, but the sense of life seemed to become more and more a cute, as my corporeal powers became weaker. I could see, by the looks of the doctor, that he despaired of my recovery; and the solt and whispering sorrow of my friends, taught me that I

strange and indescribable quivering; a 1 crhaps perdition. rushing sound was in my ears. I saw around my couch innumerable strange faces; they were bright and visionary, and without bodies. There was light could not. For a short time a terrible confusion overwhelmed me, and when it passed off, all my recollection re-turned with the most perfect distinct vess, but the power of motion had departed. I heard the sound of weeping at my pillow; and the voice of the rurse say, the is dead." I cannot describe what I felt at these words. I exerted my atmost power of volition to stir myself, but I could not move even an eyelid. After a short pause, my friend drew near; and sobbing, and convulsed with grief, drew his hand over my face. and closed my eyes. The world was then darkened but I still could hear, and feel, and suffer.

When my eyes were closed, I heard by the attendants that my friend had left the room; and I soon after found the undertakers were preparing to habit me in the garments of the grave. Their thoughtlessness was more awful than the grief of my friends. They laughed

ribaldry.
When they had laid me out, these friends called to see me. The ard them in low accents speak of what I was; and more than one touched me with his Linger. On the third day, some of them talked of the smell of corruption in the The coffin was procured, I was lifted and laid in zmy friend placed my read on what wits deemed its last pilllow, arid I felt his tears drop on my

When all who had any peculiar in terest in me had for a short time look rd at me in the coffin, I heard them retire; aatl the undertaker's men placed the lid on the coffin, and screwed it lown. There were two of them present; one had occasion to go away, be-fore the task was done. I heard the fellow who was let., begin to whistle as he turned the screw nails: but he check ed himself, and completed the work in silence.

I was then left alone; every one shunned the room. I knew, however, hat I was not yet buried; aild though larkened and motionless, I had still nope; hut this was not permitted long. The day of interment arrived. I felt "ne colfin lifted and borne away. I peard and felt it placed in the hearse. There was a crowd of people around ; some of them spoke sorrowithly of me: The hearse began to move. I knew it parried me to the grave. It halted, and he coffin was taken out. I felt myself carried on shoulders of men, by the nequality of the motion. A pause ensued. I heard the cords of the coffin I felt it swing, as dependent by hem; it was lowered, and rested on he bottom of the grave; the cords were dropped upon the lid I heard hem fall. Dreadful was the effort I hen made to exert the por r of action. out my whole frame was immoveable. Soon after, a few handfuls of earth

were thrown upon the coffin; then here was another pause; atter which he shovel was employed and the sound of the rattling mould, as it covered me, vas far more tremendous than thunder. But I could make no effort. The sound gradually became less and less. and by surging reverberation in the coffin, I knew the grave was filled up, and that the sexton was treading in the earth lapping the grave with the flat of his pade. This too ceased, and then all vas silent.

1 had no means of knowing the lapse of time; antl the silence continued .-This is death, ihought I, aria am I doomed to remain in the earth till the resurrection? Presently tlie body will all into corruption, and the epicurean vorm, that is only satisfied with the llesh of man, will come to partake of the banquet that has been prepared for frim with so much solicitude and care. n the contemplation of this hideous hought, I heard a low and under sound in the earth over me, and I fancied that the worms and the reptiles of death were coining; arid the mole arid the rat of the grave would soon he upon me.-The sound continued to grow louder and nearer. Can it be possible, I thought, that my friends suspect they have buried me too soon? The hope vas truly like light bursting through the gloom of death.

The sound ceased, and present felt the hands of some dreadful being.

They dragged me out of the coffin by the head. felt again tlic living air, but it was had nothing to hope.

One day, towards the evening, the piercingly cold; and I was carried crisis took place. I was seized with a swiftly away—I thought to judgement,

When borne to some distance, I was then thrown down like a clod; it was rot upon the ground. A moment after I found myself on a carriage; and by and solemnity and I tried to move, but the interchange of two or three brief sentences, I discovered that I was in the hands of two of rliose robbers who live by plundering the grave, and selling the bodies of parents, and children, and friends. One of the men sung sketches and obscene songs, as the cart attled over the pavements of the streets.

When it halted, I was lifted out, and soon perceived, by the closeness of tie air, arid the change of the tempereture, that I was carried into a room and, being-rudely stript of my shroud, was placed naked on the table. By the conversation of the two fellows with the servant who admitted them. I learnt that I was that night to'bc dis-

My eyes were still shut. I saw no-thing; but in a short time I heard, by the bustle in the room, that the students of anatomy were assembling. Some of them came around the table, and examined me minutely. They were pleasat one another, as they turned me from ed to find that so good a subject had Husbandry.

Previous to beginning the dissection, he proposed to try an me some galvawretches retired, and the degrating nic experiment, and an aparatus was formality of affected mourning comparanged for that purpose. The first menced. For three days a number of shock vibrated thro' all my nerves; they rung antljingled like the strings of a harp. The students expressed tlieir admiration at the convulsive elf fect. The second shock threw my eyes open, and the first person I saw was the doctor who had attended me. But still I was as dead. I could, however, discover among the students the faces of many with whom I was familiar; and when my eyes were opened, I heard my name pronounced by several of the students, with an accent of awe and compassion, and a wish that it had been some of her subject.

When they had satisfied themselves with the galvanic phenomena, the de monstrator took the knife, and pierced me on the bosom with the point. felt adreadful crackling, as it were, through my whole frame; a convulsive shuddering instantly followed, and a shrick of horror rose from all present. The ice of death was broken up; my trance ended. The utmost exertions were made to restore me, and in the course of an hour I was in the full possession of all my faculties.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

The following extract from Boardley's Husbandry is worthy the attention of every farmer. It gives a pleasing view of the difference between soiling and pasturing cattle throughout the year, and places that subject in such a light, that even admitting the calculation to be double what is a true estimate, the farmer must at once perceive the great advantage of the former over the latter .- There is no pursuit in which our fellow. citizens are engaged that requires more improvement, antl can be more easily improved, than agriculture.]

#### A Comparative View between "Pas turing and soiling.

Editors.

Advantages in pasturing are that rich grass pasture keeps grown cattle at the rate of one acre to a beast during the ix or seven warmer months; common pasture at the rate of two acres to a heast. Attendance on them in pasture mery little. They range at pleasure and drop their manure on the field, so that labour in heaping, carting out and spreading it, is saved. The disadvanages are, the grass and the ground are rod and reduced in value; the pastures equire costly division fences; the' malure is scattered on the ground, exposed exhalation and waste by sun and vind, so as to be nearly worthless; tlie norses and oxen are driven to the stale with much waste of time, and some rexation and consequent abuse.

The advantages of soiling arc, that he ground requires but few or no division fences; grown cattle arc: kept at he rate of a fourth part of an acre to a beast, during the six warmer months; heir manure is all well preserved, and given to the soil when and where it is nost wanted, and in the best condition; he soil is untrod and left mellow and ively; the horses, oxen, and cows are always up" ready for use without loss of tinie; they are kept cool, shaded, and ess worried by flies; they acquire good coats and frill flesh, on a less expence of food. When it is objected to laying aside division fences, that there would he at times, bad seasons when the grass could not be cut and carried in, because of great rains, or of cold drying winds which check the growth of grass, so that it would be requisite there should be some fields divided off for the beasts to run on at those times; the answer is, that there is another way of providing for the cattle, and that much hetter than **hy** pasturing them. In towns we see horses and cattle are kept up on hay arid straw the year round, and it agrees with lhem. quantity of hay is therefore to be kept

\*Except that for a few hours after they are returned to the stalls on the morning watering, heing then well emptied they inay be let out to stroll and rub themselves in the farm yard from eleven o'clock till three, then put up in the stalls,; by which they will not have time to drop much manure in the

side to side, and treated what they be been procured. The demonstrator in store as a provision against such jed steel, are dipped in lines water by untoward seasons as shall deprive the the manufacturer, before they are sent untoward seasons as shall deprive the untoward seasons as shall deprive the the manufacturer, before they are sent beasts of their mess of cnt grass; and into the retail warket. they may be tethered. A farmer pastures his stock this neighbour soils his. Each has 32 head of grown horses, ox on and cows.

Pastured S2 at 2 acres of common past ture each,

Soiled 32 at no acre of cut grass to 4 beasts, a

gained 56 acres by soiling; which will keep 224 cattle; or give 140 tons of hay worth 1400 dollars.

Accounts given of cattle soiled in England, make the beasts soiled to be 4 to 6 head from an acre of cut clover.

Mr. Wynn Baker, who was an accurate experimenter, found an acrekept 5 head, the grass partly cut from head lands. A farm in England soiled 20 horses and seven cows, from seven acres of clover, without giving any corn or hay. He closely watched the man-agement of his tenant with the same number of stock, pastured in a field arid it proved that 1 acre mown went as far as 6 pastured.

When his beasts had eaten 5 acres the tenant's had consumed 30 acres, tion. When soiling is recommended, farmers having inveterate habits, or who are driving after pleasures, equally check all that might be said, by vehemently objecting to tile labour and expence of cutting, carting, and giving the grass to the beasts, and the farmer of the property beatter. of lounging habits, ever seeking for short cuts, and even for nothing to do, can never find time for cleaning stalls, and saving and carrying out dung, es-

sential as they arc.

A man and a boy perform all the work and attendance in soiling 40 to 50 beasts-they cut grass enough in the morning for the everting feed: let it lay to deaden a little, and cart it in in the evening. So the morning feed is cut in the evening to be carried in in tile morning. Supposing all the work performed in 3 hours of the morning, and S of the evening, there then remains 6 hours for another work. The expense of the man and boy is therefore but half chargrable to the soiling account. but even let them be S nours employed in soiling, or two thirds the expence: Recknning on only 32 nead, they give per year 320 loads of ich manure, \$300; time daily saved n catching the beasts; soil lest untrod and lively; gentleness antl docility of he beasts; value \$40-Gain, in soilng 56 acres or 140 tons of hav, value 31400, making a total of \$1740, from which deduct \$140 per year, the addi-tional expences for a man arid boy, eaving a nett gain of \$1000.

To Improve Impoverished Land .-Put in two successive crops of buckwheat-and when in bloom, plough them down. This may be done in one seasonfand in the fall, sow your wheat or rye; and you cannot fail of having a promising crop of grain the next year.

-Rep. Idv.

The two Farmers. - Two farmers, who were neighbours, had their crops of early pens killed by the frost. One of them came to condule with the other on their misforture. "Ab!" cried these, "why these are what I sowed immediately after my loss." "What coming up already?" cried the fretter. crop coming up just-now. Yes, while you were fretting, I was working!" "Why don't you fret when you have a loss?" "Yes, but I always put it off until I have repaired the mischief." "Lord, why then you have no need to fret at all." "True," replyed the industrious gardener, "and that's the very reason; in truth, it is very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of misfortune; and it is astonishing how many might be repaired by a little alacrity and energy."

## BOTANY.

A few grains of salt dropped into water in which flowers are kept, it is said preserves them greatly from fading, keeping them in bloom double the period that pure water will.

Dem. Press.

## PREVENTION OF RUST.

The prevention of rust on such articles of furniture as are made of polyard and what is then dropt should be shed steel, is an object of great importance to the stercory. Taken immediately to the stalls after being watered, they dung and stale plentifully in the the knife or razor blades the requisite shed steel, is an object of great importhe knife or razor blades the requisite degree of polish, rub them with powstalls; then being turned out they do degree of polish, rub them with pow-mated a belief that any inconvenience not dung much in the yard. Rubbing dered quicklime, in order to prevent would be felt, should measures be imposts may be provided.—Rordley's them from tarnishing, and we have been mediately adopted to accelerate the informed that articles made of polish- process. But, on the contrary, he says,

## Speech of Mr. Rich.

The following remarks of Mr. Rich, of Vermont, on introducing his resolutions in the House of Representatives, as published in our last, will, we have reason to believe, be acceptable to the readers of the WHIG:

Mr. Speaker It will be recollected by those who

were here at the last session, that I then submitted a motion, for an enquiry into the expediency of adopting a prospective prohibition upon the importation of sundry enumerated arti-cles, which were believed to come most in competition with the products of domestic industry: That, after it had reposed some days upon the table; I gave notice that, owing to the extraor-dinary pressure of other indispensable business, I should not, during that session, ask for the further consideration of the subject. Assuring the house, however, that, should it be made my duty to be here at this session, and my sentiments should not, in the mean time, have undergone a mate ial change, the proposition would certainly be renewed. Having found no cause for a change of the opinions formerly entertained upon this subject, but, o. contrary, become more confirmed in the belief of their correctness, I should have deemed it a fortunare circumstance if the late report of the com-mittee of manufactures had been such as would have justified me in omitting to renew the proposition. But, I have learned, with regret, that a majority of that committee, to which was referred so much of the message of the president as relates to manufactures and the promotion of national industry," have " resolved that it is inexpedient at this time to legislate on that subject." I hope, however, that a majority of the house will agree to amend the resolution of the committee, by expunging the first syllable from the word "inewpedient." Leaving that sunject, at least for the present, I will proceed to fulfil, not exactly in form, but substant tially, the engagement to which I have alluded. It will be ascertained from the resolution which I am about to offer, that, instead of a formal prospective prohibition upon imports, as was suggested at the last session, I now propose to instruct the committee of ways and means to prepare 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 with a convenient application of the means of our citizens, be produced in ahundanca from domestic materials; and an excise upon similar domestic commodities, to commence at a convenient period, and be made progressive annually till it shall have reached an amount deemed proper for a permanent duty. That an increased supply of revenue is indispensable, appears to have been admitted; and but little doubt, I apprehend, exists that, at no distant period, the process by which it is derived he, how unfortunate we have been, must, at least, be partially changed.—neighbour! Do you know I have done Hence, I have endeavored so to frame nothing but fret ever since. But, bless the proposition that, by giving effect to mel you seem to have a fine healthy it, an immediate and future supply of the proposition that, by giving effect to will be rendered certain, "and manner to aid our manufactures." To the extent to which the proposed measures shall be carried; the prosperity of the revenue will be the effect of the prosperity of manufacturing industry, directly the reverse of which is known to result from the present system. It has been very justly said by the

president, that "it cannot be doubted that the more complete our internal resources, and the less dependant we are on foreign powers, for every na-tional as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be the increase of public felicity. By angin-crease of domestic manufactures will the demand for the rude materials at home he increased; and thus will the dependance of the several points of the union on cach other, and the strength of the union itself, be proportionally augmented." And again: "if domestic manufactures shall be raised by du-ties on the foreign, the fund necessary for public purposes should be supplied by duties on the latter." And, altho?
he has said that " this process," which is admitted to be "very desirable, in-evitable under existing duties," he has no where, to my understanding, inti-mated a belief that any inconvenience

receive an augmentation from existing sources, and in a manner to red our manufactures." An unqualified belief is expressed in another part of the message, that such is the skill of the chizens, in the mechanic arts, and in every improvement calculated to lessen the demand for, and the price of, and such the facilities presentlabor. ed by the "vast amount of raw materials." wand aliment of every kind," al way sattainable on easy terms; "that, under the protection given by existing laws, we shall become, at no distant period, a manufacturing country, on an extensive scale. And in the parts from which I first quoted, it is admitted, in the most explicit terms, that highly important national advantages would be derived from an increase of manufactures ; that the revenue may receive an immediate augmentation in a manner to aid them, and that any deficiency resulting eventually from such aid, should be supplied by duties on the domestic fabricks. These, sir, are the great points at which I aim by the resolution which I hold in my hand, and I shall esteem it fortunate for the country, if we shall be able to reach them, through a process which will relieve us from the inconvenience of a sudden change, or a necessity for further loans. The language employed on this sub-

ject by the secretary of the treasury, is equally explicit with that quoted from the message. He says, "A correction of existing duties, with a view to an increase of the public revenue, could hardly fail to effect that object, to the extent of nearly one million of dollars annually. It is highly probable, howof those articles might eventually cause a reduction in the revenue; but this could only take place where similar arricles are manufactured in the country. In that event, manufactures will have been fastered, and the general ability of the community to contribute to the public exigencies, will have been propartionably increased." Yes, sir, "the general ability of the community" increased in the same proportion that domestic manufactures are fostered.

And where, permit me to ask, can language be found which is more decisive? And if, in any manner just, whence the alarm lest the act of fostering manufactures should operate as "a tax upon the many, for the benefit of the few," Sir, if we shall believe, as I religiously do, that the sentiments which I have quoted from the presicient and secretary are correct, is it not our duty, and one of an imposing character, to employ our best efforts to accelerate "this process," which, in the language of the president, " is very de strable ;" and, in that of the secretary. will "increase the general ability of the community?" Or, is it indeed true, that, because this desirable process is believed to be "inevitable, under existing duties," it is, therefore sufficient for us, that we "leave things to themselves," and look, with cold undifference, on the sufferings of the country, while a process of a very different character shall withdraw from it the whole of its transferable means, even to the last dollar of its metallic currency and public stocks, to pay the wages, house rents, subsistance, tythes, poor rates, and other taxes of foreign laborers, and for the use of their capi-tal and machinery, and even the streams of water, by which the vast revolutions of the latter are performed. Lam not unaware that an opinion is indicated in the message, though rather emotely, that the period cannot be very distant when our manufactures will have reached such a state of maturity, that, with no other protection thus that afforded by existing laws, a revenue may be derived from that source. But, sir, I must be permitted to inquire, whether any prudent citizen would; till every other source of employment had been extinguished, invest his capital in manufacturing establishments, or seek to acquire a ter prospects for the future, than that the moment the foreign manufacturer shall have retired from the market, the government will invite his return by imposing a tax upon the domestic Labricks?—When the measures of the government shall have been such as will afford a resonable assurance that domestic industry shall not be para-lysed by a return of the foreign competitor once withdrawn; such as will invite the capitalist and skilful artizan to employ their unengaged means in bour against it. No manufacturing, ; then, and not till taken on its merits. then, will there be a wholesome domestic competition in the market, and not till then can that source be made productive of revenue.

Sir, while I consider the increasing demand for exchange already so high as to arge the exportation of our me tallic currency and public stocks, and the almost total absence of any foreign demand for the products of our ext-incive grain districts; none even in prospect, except in the possible conting ney of a foreign war, or the fail use of a laweign crop, a conviction is irresistibly forced upon me that the period cannot be distant when the public credit must be sacrificed, or a resort had to direct taxes to a large amount; be requested to report to this House a pending the question in the house, om falsely make, alter, forge, counterfeit,

3 ×

"It is thought that the revenue may land that, too, when the means of payment shall have been greatly exhausted : unless, in the mean time, we shall have adopted such measures as will enable the government to derive a reve nue from the consumption of domestic instead of foreign articles-for the people, particularly of the north, the east nd the west, cannot, and will not, af fordian adequate supply to the public coffers, through a process, which; for every dollar that shall reach the treaswill take four from the country, in the choicest fourts of its industry, to bestow on foreign laborers, who refuse to receive from us, in exchange for their products, even the bread they ear while engaged in their fabrication.

I wish not to be understood as objecting to direct taxation, provided it be made the part of a system, the operation of which shall tend to promote, the industry of the country, and equalize the public burdens. My objections are. against adhering to a policy, while the reasons which might have rendered its adoption proper have ceased to care rate: a policy, too, which, in my best judgement, will create a necessity for direct taxes, by the same process that will deprive us of the means of paythat, to effect the objects I have it view, I propose a small annual increase of dunes for a term of years, upon sandry articles, the product of foreign laber; and: an excise upon similar domestic articles-the excise to commence at a convenient period, and be made progressive annually, till it shall have reached an amount deemed proper for a permanent duty.

In the hope that the objects of the esolution will be the better under stood by the house, I will suppose, for example, that the proposed measures are to be applied to a given article.-Upon the importation of that article, I would charge an immediate additional duty, say one eilight of the increased amount to which I intended it should eventually reach; and would add one eighth for each of the succeeding seven years. For a term, say three years, the increased duty would prevent a reduction of the gross amount of revenue from the article; but, in the belief that the increase of the domestic article would subsequently reduce "the receipts from the foreign, I would pro-vide for that reduction by an excise on he former, to commence with the fourth year, and at one fourth the amount intended for a permanent duty; and for each of the succeeding three years, would add another fourth. By this process, the duty, both on the foreign and domestic article, will reach their maximum at the end of seven years; while the pressure created by the excise upon the domestic article will be so graduated, that its influence upon the price to the consumer will be overbalanced by the increasing domes tic competition; and the duties will oe gradually raised on imports, that no inducements will be presented for large importations with a view to a menopo

[Remainder of this interesting Speech in our next.

#### CONGRESSIONAL. ME229 (MINA

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF " Washington, Jan. 19, 1822.

Amendments of the Constitution "The Senate have been much em ployed this week in discussing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, delivered a long speech in favor of his proposition to give to the Senate of the each of the lastsix years—and, in case which such fugitive shall have abscond United States appellate jurisdiction in the revenue of the said department ed. The judge, &c. of any intervening certain cases over the Supreme Court. should now be insufficient to meet the Mr. Holmes, of Maine, in the conclusion of his reply, moved an amendment ther to supply such deficiency or to reas follows :- "Any judge of any court duce the said expenditures. of the United States may be removed from office by the President of the Uni. ted States, on the address of both freasury he directed to report to this houses of Congress." The subject was temporarily postponed.

The proposition for amendment in regard to the election of electors, and members of the House of Representatives, has also been freely discussed, Mr. Dickerson, the mover, taking a prominent part in favor, and Mr. Barbour against it. No vote has yet been

Resolutions.

The following resolutions, among many others of less public concern ment, have been adopted by the House: By Mr. Sergeant:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether any alteration is necessary in the laws defining the limits of the port of Philadelphia, or the bounds within which the officers of the customs of that respective duties.

By Mr. Scott:

lands for services rendered during the late war'; the quantity of land received by them; the number of soldiers yet entitled to receive bounty land; and filt! quantity il land that will be required to satisfy their claims, over and above what has been set apart by formeracts of Congress.

By Mr. Condict :

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House such information as he may possess, and which may not be improper to communicate, in respect to any outrages and abuses committed upon the person of tile officers, or crews, of the American vessels at the Havana, or other Spanish ports in America; also, whether any measures have been adopted under Spanish authority, tending to panish, restrain, or countenance, either such personal out rages or piratical depreditions upor the property of our merchants.

By Mr. Mercer: Resolved, That the committee on the suppression of the slave trade be instructed to enquire whether the laws of the United States prohibiting that

traffic have been duly executed, and, if so, into the general effect produced thereby on the trade itself; also to inquire into and report the defects, if any exist, in the operation of the laws, and to suggest adequate remedies therefor.

By Mr. Floyd-

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House all the cor respondence which led to the treaty of Ghent, which has not yet been made public, and which, in his opinion, it may not be improper to disclose.

By Mr. Williamson-

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this Mouse such information as he map possess in relation to the progress made by the commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Gheat in ascertaining and establishing that part of the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces wilich extends " from the source of the river St. Craix to the northwestern-most head of Connecticut liver;" how much of the above mentioned line has been actually surveyed; whether a map duly certified has been returned of any survey made, and whether the commissioners of the two governments have had any meetings within a year

By Mr. M. Cov-

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any. antl, if any, what, measures are necessary to secure the govrnment in the several dopartinents, from imposition by the exhibit of fraud ulent claim.

The following propositions have been submitted, but not yet acted uponcalls of this character are required by the rules of the House to lie one day on the table for the information of the House.

By Mr. Hobart-

Resolv. d, That the Post Master Genof postages, the number of post offices in the United States, the extent in miles of post roads, the amount of corn pensation to deputy postmasters, the expenses of transporting the mail, together with the incidental expenses of he post office department, antl the ba

By Mr. Bateman -

house what progress has been made in the settlement of the arrears in the accounts Of the Post Office Establish- time and place of delivery may be re. ment; and also what difficulties, if any, have interfered in the final liquidation thereof.

The secretary of war lias sent in his report on Indian expenditures, in obedience to a call of the house, -- but the report not being sufficiently in detail is regards the expenditures in Michigan and Missouri. The house, on motion of Mr. Cocke, have made another gall on the secretary, requiring more minuteness-mean time the considera. tion of the hill is suspended.

Apportionment bill.

The bill fixing the ratio of representation under the new census, has passed through a committee of the whole and been reported to the house. The have escaped into the same, grantin port may be required to perform their committee, after trying several higher the reasonable expense of the arrest ratios, agreed to 42,000, which will detention, delivery, &c. give an aggregate representation of The 6th, 7th and 8th sections infli Resolved, That the secretary of war 200, being an increase of 13 members; severe penalties upon those who sha

statement, showing the number of sol- agreeing to this report, Mr. Durfee of or cause it to be done, &c. any certifi diers who have inceived their bounty Rhode Island delivered an earnest cate or warrant authorized by this act speech against it and in favor of a low er ratio. 42,000 reduces' Rhode Island and Delaware to one representative each, with heavy fractions.

Mr. Randolph was in favor also of a lower ratio, and on account of Delaware not being represented at the time on the floor, (one of her members havthe other gone home on account of into Monday the 28th instant-carried. Missouri.

A bill establishing a District Court in the State of Missouri has passed the House. There was some difference of opinion in regard to the salaries of tlie officers of it, finally those of the judges were fixed at \$1200, and the attorney and marshals each at \$200.

Reclamation of fugitive slaves. The committee on the judiciary, to whom the subject was referred, have reported a bill "to provide for deliver. irig up persons held to labor or service in any of thie states or territories, who shall escape into any other state or territory." The substance of the bill is briefly as follows -

Section 1, provides that a person who wishes to recover a fugitive of this description, shall, by himself or agent duly constituted, apply to a judge of the circuit or district court of the district, or to any judge or two justices of a court of record in the state or territory from whiicii such fugitive shall have escaped, and upon satisfactory proof that such fugitive is a slave and owes service or labor to the person on behalf of whom the application is macle. the said judge shall issue a certificate. stating the place of abode of the claimant, and setting forth the name, age. and sex of such fugitive, verified by the signa! re of the judge or justice awarding the same; and the quality of said judge or justice, certified by the clerk under the seal of the court te which he belongs .- Provided, the person in behalf of whom such certificate shall be issued, become bound in a re cognizance of 1000 dollars, taken in the naine of the governor, and filed among the records of the court, thai such fugitive shall be brought into the state or territory, and before the court, judge or magistrate before which such application shall be made, within six months after apprehension, and there deliver up the said certificate, to hifiled on record.

The second section directs the judge &c, of the state or territory to which such fugitive shall have escaped, upon the exhibition of such certificate, to 18eral be directed to comunicate to this sue his warrant of apprehension, and House a statement of the gross amount if the ownership is proved to the satisfaction of the judge, to deliver such fugitive to the person holding such certiticate - or, if required, to cause himto be delivered on the confines or boundary of such state or territory. on the lances in favor or against the same, in most usual route to the place from measures as he may deem proper, ei. of such certificate, shall, if the master ceived by tile proper officer on the boundary of such state, &c. on the one Resolved, That the secretary of the side, and convey lim to the boundary of the opposite side. In either of the above cases, four days notice of the quired by the owner. Fees for these services are 'allowed by the third sec tion of the bill.

The fourth section prohibits the re lease or discharge of such fugitive, after delivery as aforesaid, by virtue of process or warrant, unless such warrant or process be founded on a charge of treason, felony, or breach of the public pence.

The fifth section, authorizes the executive authority of one state, to call on the executive of another state, upon tlie exhibition of a certificate antl proof as aforesaid, to deliver on the confines of such state any fugitive that may

-or who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct any officer in seizing or arresting such fagitive, or shall rescue him, or shall harbor or conceal such person after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor as aforesaid-or any person knowing he has no just claim, shall wilfully procure or cause to be ing been transferred to the Senate, and procured any such certificate, warrant. &c. with an intent, under color of this disposition,) moved thiit the further act, to arrest, detain or transport any consideration of the hill he postponed person not held tu labor or service aforesaid.

> This is a subject of no little interest, having frequently been productive of considerable excitement in some of the states. The constitution of the United States prohibits any state from passing . any law or regulation, whereby a person held to service or labor in another state, and escaping to it, shall be (lischarged therefrom; but requires that such person be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. The great difficulty has been to secure this right, without granting facilities to kidnap. ping. It appears to me, upon aslight consideration of the subject, that this bill is an improvement on the existing

Controversies between the States. The hill reported by Mr. Dickerson in the Senate, on this subject, allows a complaining state to file in the Supreme Court of the United States, a 

a copy of such bill, together with all he documents and matters employed in substantiation of said bill, and directs, in general, the like proceedings in regard to the ascertainment of facts,. pleadings, decrees, and the execution of decrees, as by existing laws govern equity controversies between individual and individual. I am wholly unable tu even conjecture what will be the fate of this bill. I apprehend gen. eral attention has not yet been directed to it."

" JANUARY 22.

Bankrupt Bill. "The House yesterday took up for consideration the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. The first section of the bill being ucder considera ... ' ion, Mr. Sergeant commenced jester-' tay a speech, which he concluded to day, in favor of the general provisions of the bill. This is a subject to which Mr. S. has devoted much study and attention, as his manner of treating it abundantly evidences. This speech ill probably be considered one of his best parliamentary performances .-several members of high repute, it is understood, are prepared and preparing to speak on the Subject—so that it seems pretty certain that it will be ully and freely discussed,')

### CUMBERLAND BANK, BRIDGETON, January 1, 1822.

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

C. READ, Cashier. [Jan. 7. 54 3t.]

#### 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 aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It-is therefore ordered, that all pe:ons interested in the lands tenements and real estate of said deceased, do appear before the Judges of the Orof alfest Chaunyt, alf Bridgeton, on Monday

next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased, ituate in the county of Cumberland foresaid, should not he sold to satisfy he debts and expenses which remain By the Court.

T. ELMER, Clerk. Dec. 24--6t

Constables' Sales, Subpoenas, Warrants, For Sale at this Office.

## THE WHIG.

## BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1822.

Our subscribers will perceive, by the appearance of our paper, that it has undergone, within a short time, Not being able at present to find a considerable improvement. This room for the whole table of recapituhas been owing to a change of hands lation of the results of the fourth enuin our office. We took charge of States, we anticipate it, in order to this establishment at a period when gratify the curiosity of our readers, in every department of it incompe- by publishing the following aggretency appeared to shew itself—when gates and Grand Total. the printing seemed imperfect from the inability of workmen, or the imperfection of the materials by which the work was done-when the want of attention made the publication of the WHIG irregular and uncertain, and the want of inclination caused it to be issued on a small size, and with a sickly aspect. We commenced with a desire to please, and a wish to be pleased; and with this view we enlarged the sheet, and changed the workmen. Not being ourselves acquainted with the art of printing, we thought every one who professed that art was capable of executing the duties of the office. A gentleman whom we engaged undertook the direction of our business; but after our contract with him was made, we found him deficient in one important branch of our business-he was no pressman. Owing, however, to his activity as a compositor, his sobriety and industry, and a desire to engage in and accustom himself to those parts with which he was not previously acquainted, we retained him: to his incompetency as a pressman was chiefly owing the as a pressman was emeny owing the imperfection that appeared in our pa-jersey, was forcibly entered by three per-and though we retained him to villains, who robbed it of almost every our injury, and perhaps to the distantistation of many of our readers, we felt ourselves under the neward manufacture dollars. A jar of antimonial wine inadvertently left on the counter, wet we felt ourselves under the neward in discovering the yet we felt ourselves under the necessity of continuing his services.-He has now left our employ, and in enlivening beverage, and one of them his place we have engaged a young helped himself very plentifully. White He has now left our employ, and in man who is every way qualified to give general satisfaction; and whose long experience in an extensive newspaper establishment will enable us, we trust, to give that pleasure to our readers which it is our most ardent wish to do. This, together with the addition of type, &c. recently made to our office, will, enable us to issue the WHIG in a style which we flatter ourselves has not been exceeded

Wreck.-We have just received a letter from Richard Thompson, esq. Postmaster at Goshen, Cape May, in which he informs us, that the stern part of the wreck of a vessel called the Flying Fish, of Philad, came on shore on tlic seven mile beach, in that county, on the 22d inst. The communication was made with a view to give information to those concerned.

at any time in this place.

The National Gazette of the 24th inst. gives us one of the most heartrending catastrophes which it has fallen to our lot to record. This was the destruction by FIRE, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning of that day, of the Orphan Asylum, at the corner of Schuylkill 6th and Cherry streets, Philadelphia. It is totally consumed, and what is most distressing-!~ relate, from 20 to 25 of the poor orphan inmates are missing, and supposed to have perished In the flames. Those who were saved were snatched from their beds, or dragged from the midst of the raging element by their intrepid deliverers. The fire originated from a stove, around which clothes were hung to dry by one of drunkards, has become a law. the domestics, who, after making up a fire for that purpose, retired to bed. Nothing was saved, and nothing re mains of that beautiful edifice but the cracked and tottering walls.

ot. on Broad street, between Ches- ties, fines, &c.

nut and Walnut, known as Vauxhall Gardens, has been purchased by a board of trustees for the purpose of being converted into a Monastery for the reception of Monks & Nuns. Philad. Gaz.

Fourth Census of the People & the United States.

meration of the people of the United

ares and orange	
Maine,	298,335
New-Hampshire,	244,161
Massachusetts,	523,987
Rhode-Island,	53,059
Connecticut,	275,248
Vermont,	235,764
New-York.	1,372,812
New-Jersey,	377,575
Pennsylvania,	.049,398
Delaware,	72,749
Maryland,	407,350
	1,065,336
North Carolina,	638,829
South Carolina, except	
Kershaw district,	490,309
Georgia,	340,989
Alabama,	127,901
Mississippi, -	75,448
Louisiana,	153,407
Tennessec.	492,813
Kentucky,	564,317
Ohio,	581 434
Indiai?3,	147,173
Illinois,	55,311
Missouri,	66,586
Territory of Michigan	8,896
Territory of Arkansas	14,273
District of Columbia,	33,039

Grand Total, 9,625,734 [National Intelligencer.

#### ROBBERY.

On Sunday night last, between 11 and 12, the store of John and William goods, and detecting the thieves. They mistook the antimonial wine for a rnor they were marching off with their booty, the exersise of walking made the medicine operate, and they had pro ceeded but a mile or so, when the one was taken so ill as to compel the other two to deposit their plunder in a wood close to the road, to which they were tracked by the casting up of the sick man. We are happy to state, nearly all the goods were recovered, anti three persons supposed to have committee the robbery, safely lodged in jail. One

of them is said to be an old convict.

It has been ascertained, that these persons were in Jersey about the time of ttie robbery; that they had hired a vagon a few miles from Carpenters Landing in which they came to Kaighn's pint, whence they crossed over to this city; that they went to Arch street ferry, recrossed to Camden, and walked to Wondbury, where they took up their nights lodging, and where they were apprehended on Tues-

day morning.
It is said, that the person who brought them in his wagon to Kaighn's Point, heard them joking one of their companions ahout the dose of antimonial wine, and the tracks at the store correspond with the size of their feet. foot, being upwards of 13 inches.-[Am. Sentinel.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 22. Letters received in this city yester-day amounce that a great Battle has been fought, in the Arkansas country, hetween the Cherokees and Osages, in which the former were completely victorious, making prisoners of several hundred of their antagonists. The next Mails from that quarter will probably bring us the particulars of this combat.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the American Sentinel, dated

Harrisburg, Jan. 21, 1822.

The election for bank directors on the part of senate, has just taken place, and the old directors were re-elected without a dissenting voice.

Also, the one repealing the attorneys fee, in cases of transcript from Justices dockets.

The house of delegates of Virginia have rejected a resolution, introduced by the committee of propositions and grievances, to exempt the members of We understand that the spacious the society of friends from militia du-

#### SAVANNAH, Dec. 28. U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

The eight seamen belonging to the Smack Hiram, convicted of Piracy on the 20th inst. were, this morning brought before Judge Johnson, to receive their sentence. It was impressively delivered to them. They are to he executed on the first Wednesday in April next. - Republican.

# Foreign Miscellanies.

The castle of Palaise, in Normanda in which William the conqueror was born, is now converted into a college for the education of young gentlemen The French government lately expended a considerable sum in repairing it, and the round tower is now said to be a perfect model of ancient architect

Madame Lavalette, whose unfortun ate mental malady has already been noticed, has been removed to a private lunatic asylum at Montinare, near Paris, where the pureness of the air and attention to her case, are expected to re store her soon to reason.

Carnot is living in a very retired manner near Magdeburg. He is engaged, it is said, composing a work, entitled "Historical Memoirs of the French Revolution, and the events of the last thirty years."

The count Bertrand and the count and countess Montholon, and family belonging to the late household of Bo naparte, have obtained the permission of Louis 18th to return to France, and have repaired to Paris.

The emigrations of English to France is greater this year than ever, and the sums spenfenormous.

Government has entered into a contract for ten thou-and loads of mahog any, for ship building, on account of the high price of oak timber, and its liability to the dry rot.

The French navy consists of 58 sail of the line and 40 frigates.

(Niles' Regis er.

#### Married,

On the 17th inst. at Swedeshorough. by the Rev. Jacob M. Douglass, Mr. John Burch, to Miss Naomi John son, both of Bridgeton.

On the 22d inst. at Port Norris, by the Rev. John Collins, Mr. Stephen In the central part of the town of Salem. Elder, to Miss Rhoda Biggs. See Feb. 25% THE SUBSCRIBER.

At Doylestown, Penn. on the 8th inst. by the Rev. John C. Murphy, Mr. WILLIAM T. ROGERS. Editor of the Democrat and Farmers' Gazette, tr Miss Sophia Pugh, daughter of John Pugh, Esq. of Doylestown.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. H. Holcombe, Thomas Shewell, Merchant, to Hannah Brown, daughter of Thomas Brown, Stave Merchant of Philadel-

For Sale at this Office. Where Subscriptions are respectfully solicited,

### THE PRESBYTERIAN *MAGAZINE.*

CONTESTS FOIL JANUARY, 1822. A Portrait of Dr. Boudinot. Communications.

Thoughts on the past, present and future Condition of the Jews. Lectures on Biblical History-No. VI. Brief Discourses-No VI.

Jesus, the Chief among Ten Thousand. On the Advantages of Revelation. An Esposition of 1 Cor. 14, 15. On Religious Controversy.

Sunday Schools. Filial Love.

Hints to Patrons,

Opituary Notice of Dr. Boudinot. Treasurer's account of Receipts for the

Theological Seminary at Princeton during the months of November and Decembei last.

New Publications.

## A BARGAIN!

The subscriber wishes to sell, or exchange for other property,

## One-half the Manufacturing Establishment,

Near Cedarville.

The improvements consist of a large well-built factory, four stories high situate on a good stream of water, and in good repair — a good two story dwelling house, completely finished, and a barn. There is in operation a fullingmill, with a dye-house, and also two complete carding machines; spinning and weaving, and all other machiners necessary for carrying on the manu-factory of woollen cloths, together with a considerable quantity of cotton spin-

ning machinery.

Considering the present favorable apportunity of carrying on manufacturing, this property will be disposed of on very advantageous terms.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer. Bridgeton, January 28. 57 6t.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM CONNER, deceased, late of the township of Fairfield, are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands against said estate, are requested to present them for examination without delay, to

Wm. R, Fithian,

January 28. 57 4t. Admin'r

### ATTENTION!

THE Commissionetl Officers of the Volunteer Companies attached to the second regiment of the Cumberland Brigade, are requested to meet at the Hotel in Bridgeton, on Thursday the Sistinstant, at two o'clock, P. M. in order to make arrangements for a Military Parade on ttie 22d day of Feb-

The Regimental and Staff Officers are Invited to attend.

January 28, 1822.

# NOTICE.

of tile county of Cumberland, WILL BE SOLD

### AT PUBLIC SALE, On Saturday, the 2d day of

February, 1822, At the Inn of David Reed, in Millville, be

tween the liours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

# 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, a fining the lands of Smith Shaw, and

#### 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 Dunlar, deceased. Conditions on the day of sale.

Abigail Frarey, January 1st, 1822. 4t.q Guardian

### VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale,

Offers for Sale the Property on which he now lives.

CONSISTING OF

# A New Brick Store-House,

ORTY-FOUR feet by 29, attached to a E two story frame Dwelling House and Kirchen, Wash-house, &c. situated in Main street, adjoining the Academy Lot. The Store House is completely finished below convenient and well calculated for a large business. The stand is equal to any in the town of Salem. The dwelling part is finished well. Cellars under the whole.—
There is also a good Barn and Waggon[louse attached.

If the above Property is not sold by the 25th of March next, it will be to let with or without the Shop Furniture, which is coin-

## ALSO,

## A Lot adjoining,

On which there is a good and well finished two story Frame Dwelling House, with Kitchen, Cellar, Shed, &c adjoining the residence 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 be sold separate, or all together. One half the purchase money will be required on delivery of the deeds for the remainder a liberal credit will be

Thomas W. Cattell. Salem, N. J. Jan. 14, 1822.-4t

# NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans Court. of the county of Cumberland, will 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 piemises,

# 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 others, 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

# BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Executions, Summons, Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds, Common & Judgment Bonds, Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

## SHERIFFS' SALES.

## Adjournment.

A tract of Cedar Swamp, situate on Me-A tract of Cedar Swamp, situate on Menantico, 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 seed the

to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

January 15, 1822.

#### Adjournment.

The lands of Lewis Ayres, John S. Moore, and Nathaniel Diament, which were to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 12th 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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. January 15, 1822. 55

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Dy virtue of a writ of Pieri Pacias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 20th day of Pebruary next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Buildeston. Souder, in Bridgeton,

#### A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Fairfield—the lotcontains half an acre, more or less, adjoins

lands of Jonathan Parvin, and others Seized as the property of Joseph Daniels, and taken in execution at the suit of James Giles, executor of Enoch Burgin, deceased, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. December 22, 1821.

# Sheriff's Sale.

Py virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, 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 50'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

#### A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Bowns, adjoining lands of Nathaniel Lore and others, said to contain eighty-nine acres, more or less—together with all other lands of said defendant Seized as the property of Nathan Newcomb, a id taken in execution at the suit of Daniel

Parvin, guardian, &c. and to be sold by JCHN SIBLEY, former Sheriff. December 18, 1822

# Sheriff's Sale

SHEFIH'S SAIE

IF Y virtue of sundry writs of Fief Facias,
IF to me directed, will be exposed to saie
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 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, joins
lands of Henry Shaw, esq. and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.
Seized as the property of Benjamin Williams, and taken in execution at tile suit of
Butler Newcomb and others, and to be sold
by JOHN SIBLEY, former Sheriff.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. December 22, 1821. -

## Sheriff's Sale.

D'y virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Saturday, the 25d day of February next, between the liours of 13. and 5 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 or

1. A Farm, whereon Jonathan Sock-well 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 or less.—5th. The old homestead Farm of Jonathan Sock-well, deceased, adjoining John Vandeford and others, 250 arres more on less.—6th. A tot of Bear Swamp, adjoining Peter Cambloss and others, 25 acres more or less.—7th. A lot of Marsh, adjoining Esther Gaskell & others, 100 series more or less.—8th. A lot of Marsh in Newport Neck, adjoining Himpton Shaw and others, 100 acres more or less. 9th. A lot of Bear Swam, near the Beaver. dams, 50 acres more or less -10th. A lot of Meadow near Newport, adjoining Edinund Sheppard, 15 acres more or less—11th. 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 of Jonathan Sock-well, and taken in execution at the suit of Edmund Sheppard, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. December 22,1821. 55

## Sheriff's Sale.

Dy virtue of a writ of Fieri Pacias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 12th 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 Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

## A Farm and Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield; joins Situate in the township of Fairfield; joins land of Timothy Elmer and others; contains 227 acres more or less. A lot of Salt Marsh in Sayre's Neck, said, to contain ten and a half acres more or less. Together with all the land of the defendant.—Serzed as the property of Jonathan Elmer, and taken in execution at the suit of Moses Bateman.

Esq. and to be sold by
by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff Dec. 10th, 1821-Jan. 14

# PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

# A COUNTING-HOUSE almanac

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1822.

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# Cumberland Pank.

Days of Discount-Tuesdays and Fridays.

Town Meeting .- The Second Monday in April is the time designated by aw for the Annual Election of Town Officers throughout the state.

Annual Election .- On the first Monday in September the nomination of candidates must be made.

Days of Election, the 2d Tuesday and Wednesday of October.

# Courts.

Federal Courts of the United States The Circuit Courts in New Jersey, February, 1st in June, 4th in Septre held on the 1st of April and Octo- te-her, last in November.

The District Courts in New Jersey, ruary, last in May, 1st in August, are held on the first Tuesday in No. 4th in October vember and May, at New Brunswick: and the first Tuesday in February and 2d in June, 3d in September, 1st

August, at Burlington. Court of Chancery, N. Jersey. First Tuesday in April-2d in July 2d in December. 2d in October-2d in January; at

## SILAS W. SEXTON, Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,

Trenton.

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

AS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market cluse Coats, Surfaints, Flocks, Away Marka and Great Coats, Cioaks; Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; fround Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Crawats, &c. and a variety of other articles too tedious to commerate, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fushionable manner and at the shortest notice. Gentlemen are requested to call and give

his establishment a trial, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again. All orders will be thankfully received and

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

# Brush Manufactory,

Are held at Trenton, the 2d

Tuesdays in May and November:

the first in September and the last

Circuit Courts.

June, and last in November. Cape May, annually last Tues-

Cumberland, first Tuesday in

Salem, 2d Tuesday in June, 1st in December.
Gloucester, third Tuesday in March, and 1st in October.

Inferior Courts of Common Pleas.

Cumberland, third Tuesday in

Cape May, 1st Tuesday in Feb

Salem, 1st Tuesday in March,

Gloucester, third Tuesday in

March. Sd in June, 1st in October,

in February.

day in May.

in December.

No. 4, north Sd street, Philadelphia. THE subsciber has on hand, a large stock consisting of a very general assortment of good brusies, which he will sell on the most liberal terms

## BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Save your bristles.—The value of hogs' 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 ets. and dark ones from 50 to 50, according to the length ones from 30 to 50, according to the length Aperson may, when hogs are killed, by using a horn or iron comb, cleans 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 1b. an object this to farmer's boys.

The Carlisle Herald, Lancaster Jour-nal, and Easton Sentinel, will please to in-sert the above advertisement six times in their paper, and forward their bills to Mr.

Nov. 19-36t B.T.

### Bank Note Exchange. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes, 2 p. c. dis 1 do. Banks in New Hampshire, -Boston Banks, 1 do.

Massachusetts Banks generally, 1½ do.

Rhode Island Banks do. 2 do.

Connecticat Banks do 1½ do. NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

All the city Bank Notes, acob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale Albany Banks, -1 p. c. dis. 1 do. Troy Banks, Mohawk Bank in Shencetady, do. Lansingburg Bank, Newburg Bank Newburg branch, at Ithica do. Orange county Bank, Catskill Bank. Bank of Columbia at Hudson, do. Auburn Bank, Columbia receivables, 1 do. 2 do. Utica Bank, Ontario Bank at Utica, do 3 do. Plattsburg Bank NEW JERSEY NOTES.

Bank of New Brunswick, 1 do.

All others. PENNSYLVANIA NOTES. Philadelphia Notes, Farmers Bank at Lancaster Lancaster Bank, Easton, Germantown, par. Northampton, Montgomery County, Harrisburg, Delaware county at Chester, Chester county at West Chester, Newhope Bridge Company, par. Farmers Bank of Reading, par Susquehannah Bridge do 12 dis. Farniers Bank of Bucks county. 1 do.

York Bank, Chambersburg, 2 do. 1 1 do. Gettysburg. Carlisle Bank, Swatara at Harrisburg. do. Pittsburg, Northumberland, Union, and Codo. 15 do. lumbia Bank at Milton, Silver Lake, no sale. 11 do. Greensburg, Brownsville, 11 do.

Other Pennsylvania Notes uo sale DELAWARE NOTES. Bank of Del. at Wilmington, Wilmington and Brandywine, Commercial Bank of Delaware, Branch of do at Milford, Farmers Bank of Delaware, 3 dis par. Laurel Bank. no sales MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore Banks. Baltimore City Bank, Havre de Grace, i do. 1 do. Elkton, Annapolis, Branches of do.  $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{do}$ . Hagerstown bank, Bank of Caroline.

12½ do. VIRGINIA NOTES. Richmond and Branches, 1 do. N, W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do. All others, - 1½ do. Columbia District Banks, generally, 1 dis. Franklin bank of Alexandria no sale North Carolina, -2a3 dis. South Carolina, Seuth Carolina, Georgia, generally Bank of Kentucky and branches 1 do. 2 do. no sale 5 dis. OHO-Chillicothe

Most others

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,

no sale

## A otice is hereby given,

THAT on the application to us by Nathan Stratton and John Buck, of Bridgetown, in the township of Deerfield, county of Cum-berland, state of New Jersey, who claim to-gether an undivided one-third part of all that tract of land, situate in Bread 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 real estate of Richard rarker, deceased, late of Pittsgrove township, and is bounded as follows—Beginning at a stake set by the color of Parker, and parker, and 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 Sam-uel Parker's land, thence along Samuel Par-ker's land south fifty-three degree. cast for-ty-eight chains, to a white oak stump for a corner, to Alpheas Loper's land, thence south eighteen degrees thirry-two chains and sixty links, to a stone for a corner to Adam Hannon's land, thence south, thirty-nine degrees and the state of the state o Hannon's land, mence sound unity-nine de-grees west, seventy-seven chains and fifty links, thence along land of the heirs of Charles Parvin and Ezckiel Garrison north, forty-eight degrees west, twenty-one 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 a foresaid, thence bounding on the flow of the millpond to the place of beginning Con-taining six hundred acres, more or less.

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

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

Hedge Thompson. Samuel Finley. John Mason.

Attorneys' Blanks, &c. For Sale at this Office

Jan. 7-6w

# BENNETT & WALTON

No. 37, Market Street, Philad'a. 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, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, coundaries and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures and curistic of the stire and terms their local. sountry; the trade, maintractures and curri-sities of the cities and towns; their longi-ade, latitude, bearings and distances, in English miles, fron remarkable piaces; and the various events by which they have been distinguished :

#### INCLUDING

The Constitution of the United States. the ordinance of 1787, arid the Con stitutions of the respective States;

Together with a succinct account of at least fillern hundred cities, towns and vil lages in America, more than have appeared in any foreign edition of the same work; in which the numerous mistakes & deficiencie of European Gazetteers, respecting this cotintry, 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 edi tion of 1819, with additions and improvements

BY WILLIAM DARBY,

Member of the New-York Historical Society Author of a Map and Statistical Accounof 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 reader the publishers have employed William Dan by of this city as editor, to collect anti insert the names of such remarkable places on this continent, adjacent islands and elsewhere, as have not hitherto found a place in any ga zeticer extant; to remodify such articles are e roneously or defectively stated, in the original work and in fine, as far as practice. cable, to comprise all the places worthy on

do many changes h ave taken place in Eu rope 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 quarte

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 obsolete any System of Geography, however perfect they may be at the time of pub-lication. It must also be more than apparent 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 aild Historical record, names of places, very imperfectly or entirely unknown to science, previous to the occurrence of the events which have given them a title to literary attention: and 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 lias no parallel in this progress of human affairs.

The publication of the work has hitherto been delayed in order to procure the census of 1820, which has not jet been completed. The publishers however confidently hope in receive ttie necessary document, and present the work to their patrons, in the course of the ensuing season, in a form worthy of their acceptance: but the Gazetteer will not be James Ogden, put to press before the returns of the census are obtained, collated, and the various arti-

cles digested according to its results
The Post Office list will be carefully aranged up to the present time, and the mark
P. O. placed before the description of all places containing a Post Office.

No comment can be necessary to elucidate lonathan Smith, he advantages which must be comprised in Lieut John Sayre, William Stone; a portable volume, in which will be concentrated the proposed improvements and addi-

## TERMS.

The work to be comprised in one octavo Usacon & Tomlinson, Capt. John Tubnian. volume of about 900 pages, printed on good paper, and to be illustrated by a new and Villiam Webb, Daniel Woodruff, paper, and to be integrated by a new and vyilliam webb, neat colored Map of the United Slates, pro-Hamuh Webb, jected and engraved for the express purpose, J. ames Wills, to contain the political subdivisions, made up to the period of publication.

Price, neatly bound, Three Dollars arid 50 Cents, payable on delivery.

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

R. Tyndale. Philadelphia, Sept. 17-361q

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE ECLECTIC REPERFORY. 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, Flour, and if delivered within a short time, Pork.

# For Sale, A HOUSE & LOT,

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

ALSO

### Two lots of very thriving young Timbered Land,

Near the old road to the Beaver dam, - adoining Moses Veal, and others.

The above property will be sold low, and payments made easy. Enquire of

Lucius Q. C. Elmer.

Bridgeton, January 7. N B .- I will sell an excellent travelling HOliSE-kind and gentle in a team or to a plough.

# FOR SALE.

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

## PROPERTY, viz.

No. 1. Is a Farm, situate at Newport, in the township of Downe, 110 acres, 50 of which are tillable, aid enclosed by cedar fence, and the remainder brush land of a fine growth., On the premises is a good Dwelling House arid Hnrn, a tine Apple and Peach Orchard.

No. 2. Is a Lot of 334 acres, opposite the above in Newport aforesaid, on which there is a large two story Dwelling House, a Kitchen and other out buildings. The above was former-

ly the property of Henry Socwall, E-q. No. 3. Is 250 acres of Brush Land in said townstrip, of a handsome grov the and a considerable quantity now fit for outting into cord wood. It is all from 2 1 2 to 4 miles from the Landing at Newport.

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 excellent qualify.

#### NeNiquotit Creek Lod of realt Marsh, on

An indisputable title will he given for the whole or a part of the following property, and the payments macle easy, ZACCHEUS JOSLIN.
Newport, N. J. Oec. 31—tf

# LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, at BRIDGETOWN, N. J. January 1, 1827.

Samuel Austin.

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

Henry Danzenbaker, Ann Dare.

George Fisher. Rosanna Erwin.

John Gamble, William Garrison, EdlewseyoGahenWest-

Abanhlew Gruneu p lames B. Hunt.

Richard Hand. R. G. Kendal. Thomas Kierley.

MLibrary Company. Robert Levick.

E.lyard Moore,

Robert M'Gee, 2 John Manson, Peter Nuvee. O. Elisha Osgood.

John Parris.

Simeon F. Randolph, Gideon Richman, Josiah Ray, 2 Jonathan Runforn, Amelia B. Reeve-

John Sayre, James Sheppard, Henry Shiner. Doct. F. 11 Snow.

Isaac Statham;

Isabella Willas, Isabella Wilson, CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

[رائي 14-54 Jan .7

CHEAP
China, Glass and Queensware,
REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed Iris Wholesale and Retail Stores from No. 110, N.
Front, and No. 100 North Third, to No. 10
North Third street, where he is now opening, in addition to his former stock, a yery

Example of Rown No. 100 North Third, to No. 10
North Third street, where he is now opening, in addition to his former stock, a yery

Example of Rown No. 100 North Third, to No. 10
North Third street, where he is now opening, in addition to his former stock, a yery

Example of NOTICE.

Port Elizabeth, Sept. 20th, 1821.

Notice is hereby Given,

The Creditors of Andrew Thompson, and of 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 reduced to present them to a worse out of quested to present them to us upon oath or affirmation for adjustment.

David Fogg, John Powell,

Assignees. 1st mo. 14th, 1822.

# PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.