

"It is thought that the revenue may receive an augmentation from existing sources, and in a manner to aid our manufactures." An unqualified belief is expressed in another part of the message, that such is the skill of the citizens in the mechanic arts, and in every improvement calculated to lessen the demand for, and the price of, labor, and such the facilities presented by the vast amount of raw materials, and allment of every kind, as to be attainable 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 fabrics. 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 subject 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, however, that an increase of duties on some of those articles might eventually cause a reduction in the revenue; but this could not take place where similar articles are manufactured in the country. In that event, manufactures will have been fostered, and the general ability of the community to contribute to the public exigencies, will have been proportionally 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 president 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 desirable?" 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 indifference, 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, subsistence, tythes, poor rates, and other taxes of foreign laborers, and for the use of their capital and machinery, and even the streams of water, by which the vast revolutions of the latter are performed. I am not unaware that an opinion is indicated in the message, though rather remotely, that the period cannot be very distant when our manufactures will have reached such a state of maturity, that, with no other protection than 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 knowledge in their details, with no better 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 fabrics?—When the measures of the government shall have been such as will afford a reasonable assurance that domestic industry shall not be paralyzed by a return of the foreign competitor once withdrawing such as will invite the capitalist and skilful artisan to employ their unengaged means in manufacturing; then, and not till 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 urge the exportation of our metallic currency and public stocks, and the almost total absence of any foreign demand for the products of our extensive grain-districts; none even in prospect, except in the possible contingency of a foreign war, or the failure of a foreign 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;

and 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 revenue from the consumption of domestic instead of foreign articles—for the people, particularly of the north, the east, and the west, cannot, and will not, afford an adequate supply to the public coffers, through a process, which; for every dollar that shall reach the treasury, will take four from the country, in the choicest fruits of its industry, to bestow on foreign laborers, who refuse to receive from us, in exchange for their products, even the bread they eat, 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 operate; 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 payment. It has already been remarked, that, to effect the objects I have in view, I propose a small annual increase of duties for a term of years, upon sundry articles, the product of foreign labor; 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 resolution will be the better understood 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 eighth 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 provide for that reduction by an excise on the 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 domestic competition; and the duties will be gradually raised on imports, that no inducements will be presented for large importations with a view to a monopoly.

[Remainder of this interesting Speech in our next.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

Amendments of the Constitution.

The Senate have been much employed 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 United States appellate jurisdiction in certain cases over the Supreme Court. Mr. Holmes, of Maine, in the conclusion of his reply, moved an amendment as follows:—"Any judge of any court of the United States may be removed from office by the President of the United States, on the address of both houses of Congress." The subject was temporarily postponed.

The proposition for an 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 taken on its merits.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions, among many others of less public concernment, 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 port may be required to perform their respective duties.

By Mr. Scott:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be requested to report to this House a

statement, showing the number of soldiers who have received their bounty 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 the quantity of land that will be required to satisfy their claims, over and above what has been set apart by former acts 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 the 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 punish, restrain, or countenance, either such personal outrages or practical depredations upon 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 correspondence 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 House such information as he may possess in relation to the progress made by the commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent in ascertaining and establishing that part of the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces which extends "from the source of the river St. Croix to the northwestern-most head of Connecticut river;" 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 past.

By Mr. M'Coy:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what, measures are necessary to secure the government in the several departments, from impositions by the exhibit of fraudulent claim.

The following propositions have been submitted, but not yet acted upon—calls 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:

Resolved, That the Post Master General be directed to communicate to this House a statement of the gross amount of postages, the number of post offices in the United States, the extent in miles of post roads, the amount of compensation to deputy postmasters, the expenses of transporting the mail, together with the incidental expenses of the post office department, and the balances in favor or against the same, in each of the last six years—and, in case the revenue of the said department should now be insufficient to meet the expenditures thereof, to suggest such measures as he may deem proper, either to supply such deficiency or to reduce the said expenditures.

By Mr. Bateman:

Resolved, That the secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this house what progress has been made in the settlement of the arrears in the accounts of the Post Office Establishment; and also what difficulties, if any, have interfered in the final liquidation thereof.

The secretary of war has sent in his report on Indian expenditures, in obedience to a call of the house.—but the report not being sufficiently in detail as regards the expenditures in Michigan and Missouri. The house, on motion of Mr. Cocke, have made another call on the secretary, requiring more minuteness—mean time the consideration of the bill 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 committee, after trying several higher ratios, agreed to 42,000, which will give an aggregate representation of 200, being an increase of 13 members; pending the question in the house, on

agreeing to this report, Mr. Durfee of Rhode Island delivered an earnest speech against it and in favor of a lower 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 having been transferred to the Senate, and the other gone home on account of indisposition,) moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed to 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 the 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 delivering up persons held to labor or service in any of the 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 which such fugitive shall have escaped, and upon satisfactory proof that such fugitive is a slave and owes service or labor to the person or behalf of whom the application is made, 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 signature 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 to which he belongs.—Provided, the person in behalf of whom such certificate shall be issued, become bound in a recognizance of 1000 dollars, taken in the name of the governor, and filed among the records of the court, that 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 then deliver up the said certificate, to be filed 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 issue his warrant of apprehension, and if the ownership is proved to the satisfaction of the judge, to deliver such certificate—or, if required, to cause him to be delivered on the confines or boundary of such state or territory, on the most usual route to the place from which such fugitive shall have absconded. The judge, &c. of any intervening state or territory, upon the production of such certificate, shall, if the master require, cause such fugitive to be received by the proper officer on the boundary of such state, &c. on the one side, and convey him to the boundary of the opposite side. In either of the above cases, four days notice of the time and place of delivery may be required by the owner. Fees for these services are allowed by the third section of the bill.

The fourth section prohibits the release 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 peace.

The fifth section authorizes the executive authority of one state, to call on the executive of another state, upon the exhibition of a certificate and proof as aforesaid, to deliver on the confines of such state any fugitive that may have escaped into the same, granting the reasonable expense of the arrest, detention, delivery, &c.

The 6th, 7th and 8th sections inflict severe penalties upon those who shall falsely make, alter, forge, counterfeit,

or cause it to be done, &c. any certificate or warrant authorized by this act—or who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct any officer in seizing or arresting such fugitive, 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 procured any such certificate, warrant, &c. with an intent, under color of this act, to arrest, detain or transport any person not held to labor or service as 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 discharged 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 kidnapping. It appears to me, upon a slight consideration of the subject, that this bill is an improvement on the existing law.

Controversies between the States.

The bill 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 bill in the nature of a bill of equity.—The defendant state to be served with a copy of such bill, together with all the 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 to even conjecture what will be the fate of this bill. I apprehend general 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 under consideration, Mr. Sergeant commenced yesterday 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 will 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 fully and freely discussed.)

CUMBERLAND BANK,

BRIDGETON, January 1, 1822.

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

C. READ, Cashier.

[Jan. 7. 54 St.]

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 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 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, Subpoenas, Warrants, For Sale at this Office.

A COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1822.

	Sundays	Mondays	Tuesdays	Wednesdays	Thursdays	Fridays	Saturdays	MOON'S PHASES
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Full Moon, 7 10 48 M
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Full Moon, 6 0 22 M
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Full Moon, 7 3 36 A
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Full Moon, 6 7 45 M
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Full Moon, 5 11 55 A
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Full Moon, 4 3 26 A
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Full Moon, 4 5 57 M
August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Full Moon, 2 7 21 A
September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Full Moon, 1 7 30 M
October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Full Moon, 7 10 49 M
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Full Moon, 5 7 42 A
December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Full Moon, 5 7 49 M

Cumberland Bank.
Days of Discount—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Town Meeting.—The Second Monday in April is the time designated by law 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, are held on the 1st of April and October, at Trenton.
The District Courts in New Jersey, are held on the first Tuesday in November and May, at New Brunswick; and the first Tuesday in February and August, at Burlington.
Court of Chancery, N. Jersey.
First Tuesday in April—2d in July—2d in October—2d in January; at Trenton.

Supreme Courts of New Jersey.
Are held at Trenton, the 2d Tuesdays in May and November; the first in September and the last in February.
Circuit Courts.
Cumberland, first Tuesday in June, and last in November.
Cape May, annually last Tuesday in May.
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 February, 1st in June, 4th in September, last in November.
Cape May, 1st Tuesday in February, last in May, 1st in August, 4th in October.
Salem, 1st Tuesday in March, 2d in June, 3d in September, 1st in December.
Gloucester, third Tuesday in March, 3d in June, 1st in October, 2d in December.

SILAS W. SEXTON,
Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,
No. 28, MARKET STREET,
Between Front and Second streets, south side, two doors east of Leticia Court, PHILADELPHIA.
HAS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs, Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c. and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.
Gentlemen are requested to call and give his establishment a trial, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
576m. 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 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 cts. and dark ones from 30 to 50, according to the length. A person may, when hogs 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.
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. Taylor.
Nov. 19—36t B. T.

Bank 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, 1 1/2 do.
Rhode Island Banks, do. 2 do.
Connecticut Banks, do. 1 1/2 do.
NEW YORK BANK NOTES.
All the city Bank Notes, par.
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale.
Albany Banks, 1 p. c. dis.
Troy Banks, 1 do.
Mohawk Bank in Shencetady, 1 do.
Lansingburg Bank, 1 do.
Newburg Bank, 1 1/2 do.
Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do.
Orange county Bank, 1 1/2 do.
Catskill Bank, 1 1/2 do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 1/2 do.
Auburn Bank, 1 do.
Columbia receivables, 1 do.
Utica Bank, 2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 1/2 do.
Plattsburg Bank, 3 do.
NEW JERSEY NOTES.
Bank of New Brunswick, 1 do.
All others, par.
PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.
Philadelphia Notes, par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par.
Lancaster Bank, 1 dis.
Easton, par.
Germantown, par.
Northampton, par.
Montgomery County, par.
Harrisburg, par.
Delaware county at Chester, par.
Chester county at West Chester, par.
Newhope Bridge Company, par.
Farmers Bank of Reading, par.
Susquehanna Bridge do. 1 1/2 dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 do.
York Bank, 2 do.
Chambersburg, 1 1/2 do.
Gettysburg, 1 do.
Carlisle Bank, 1 do.
Swatara at Harrisburg, do.
Pittsburg, do.
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton, 15 do.
Silver Lake, no sale.
Greensburg, 11 do.
Brownsville, 11 do.
Other Pennsylvania Notes, no sale.
DELAWARE NOTES.
Bank of Del. at Wilmington, par.
Wilmington and Brandywine, par.
Commercial Bank of Delaware, par.
Branch of do. at Millford, 3 dis.
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.
Laurel Bank, no sale.
MARYLAND NOTES.
Baltimore Banks, 1 do.
Baltimore City Bank, 1 do.
Havre de Grace, 1 do.
Elkton, par.
Annapolis, 1 do.
Branches of do. 1 1/2 do.
Hagerstown bank, do.
Bank of Caroline, 12 1/2 do.
VIRGINIA NOTES.
Richmond and Branches, 1 do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do.
All others, 1 1/2 do.
Columbia District Banks, generally, 3 dis.
Franklin bank of Alexandria, no sale.
North Carolina, 2 a 3 dis.
South Carolina, 1 do.
Georgia, generally, 2 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches, no sale.
OHIO—Chillicothe, 5 dis.
Most others, no sale.

By Hedge Thompson, Samuel Finley, and John Mason, three of the Judges of the Interior 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 township 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 late John Parker, at the corner of his land, thence along Julian Parker's land, north twenty-five degrees 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 forty-eight chains, to a white oak stump for a corner, to Alphaeus 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 the land of the heirs of Charles Parvin and Ezekiel 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 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 Mayhew, Jacob Wick and Abraham Stull, Commissioners to divide the said tract of land into three equal 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 next, 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, entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands, held by Co-tenants, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh 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.
Jan. 7—6w
Attorneys' Blanks, &c.
For Sale at this Office.

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, boundaries and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures and curiosities 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:
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 villages in America, more than have appeared in any foreign edition of the same work; in which 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 improvements
BY WILLIAM DARBY,
Member 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 peculiar manner valuable to an American reader, the publishers have employed William Darby, of this city as editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places on this continent, adjacent islands and elsewhere, as have not hitherto found a place in any gazetteer extant; to remedy 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 of notice in the world.
do many changes have 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.

It must be obvious that in an age of active enterprise, 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 publication. 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 and 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 has no parallel in the progress of human 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 acceptance; but the Gazetteer will not 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 arranged up to the present time, and the map 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 concentrated the proposed improvements and additions.
TERMS.
The work to be comprised in one octavo volume of about 900 pages, printed on good 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 Cents, payable on delivery.
— 52 — December—1821.

CHEAP
China, Glass and Queensware.
REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his 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 very extensive assortment of
FINE AND COMMON WARE,
Which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash prices.
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, 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 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.
Bridgeton, January 7. 53
N. B.—I will sell an excellent travelling HORSE—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, and enclosed by cedar fence, and the remainder brush land of a fine growth. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and Barn, a fine Apple and Peach Orchard.
No. 2. Is a Lot of 3 S 4 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 formerly the property of Henry Socwll, 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 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 Newport. This Meadow is in good order, and the chief part of it is of an excellent quality.

NEWPORT CREEK LOT OFF Salt Marsh, on
An indisputable title will be given for the whole or a part of the following property, and the payments made easy.
ZACCHEUS JOSLIN.
Newport, N. J. Dec. 31—1f
LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post-Office, at BRIDGETOWN, N. J. January 1, 1822.
A. Samuel Austin.
B. Alexander Bowie, 2 Cornelia Brookfield, William Devan, Sarah F. Bowen, Charles Bussaba, Miss Bussaby, Susan Brooks.
C. John Dorton, Henry Danzenbaker, Ann Dare.
D. Rosanna Erwin, George Fisher.
E. William Garrison, John Gamble, Edw. G. Galt, West.
F. James B. Hunt, Richard Hand.
G. Thomas Kierley, R. G. Kendal.
H. Robert Levick, M. Library Company.
I. John Miller, E. Lyard Moore, John Manson, Robert M'Gee, 2.
J. James Ogden, N.—Peter Nurce, O.—Elisha Osgood.
K. Thomas Peck, John Parris.
L. Simeon F. Randolph, Gideon Richman, Josiah Ray, 2, Amelia B. Reeve, Jonathan Runford.
M. Jonathan Smith, Isaac Statham, Lieut. John Sayre, John Sayre, William Stone, James Sheppard, Henry Shiner, Doct. F. A. Snow.
N. Thomas Todd, George B. Townsend, Bacon & Tomlinson, Capt. John Tubman.
O. William Webb, Daniel Woodruff, Hannah Webb, Isabella Willas, James Willis, Isabella Wilson, Henry L. Wilson.
CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.
[Jan 7—54 36t]

NOTICE.
THE Partnership heretofore subsisting 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 same; all persons having demands will present them to him for settlement.
JOSEPH BROWN.
DAVID ALLEN.
Port Elizabeth, Sept. 20th, 1821.
Oct. 1—1f
Notice is hereby Given,
TO the Creditors of Andrew Thompson, 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 requested 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.