

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**JOHN CLARKE,**  
 PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE  
 UNITED STATES.  
 FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

**Laws of the United States.**  
**PUBLIC ACTS.**

**AN ACT** concerning the apportionment of Representatives in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the third day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three; the State of Alabama shall have three members in the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, it appearing, from the returns of the Marshal of Alabama, deposited in the office of the Secretary of State of the United States, that the said state of Alabama at the passage of the act, entitled "An act for the apportionment of Representatives among the several states, according to the fourth census," approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, was entitled to the number of three Representatives, according to the population of the said date, and the ratio established by the said act.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** making a partial appropriation for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and forty dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, for the compensation granted by law to the Senate and House of Representatives; and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** to repeal part of an act passed by the state of Maryland, in the year 1780, and now in force in Georgetown in the District of Columbia, entitled "An act for an addition to Georgetown in Montgomery county."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the third section of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled "An act for an addition to Georgetown in Montgomery county," as prohibits the proprietors of the lots fronting on the north side of water street, from selling or erecting buildings on the south side of said street, or on wharves made on the south side of the aforesaid street, be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That the proprietors aforesaid shall not have power to erect any building or buildings on the south side of said street, not authorized by any ordinance of the corporation of Georgetown: And provided, also, That, after being thus authorized by the said Corporation, the proprietors aforesaid may sell and dispose of their property on either side of the said street, without affecting the title to that on the other side, as effectually as they could have done before the passage of the aforesaid act of Maryland.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

A new printing press has been invented lately in London, which is said to rival in its movements, the steam printing machines, and far exceeds them in clearness of impression and goodness of register. Two men and two boys can print at the rate 25 sheets a minute, every impression being remarkably clear and perfect.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have elected William Clarke, Esq. state treasurer.

**POETRY.**

The following verses were handed us a few weeks ago for insertion, but they have been unavoidably postponed to the present. We hope there may not be any of our readers to whom the subject will apply—but should they fall in the way of any to whom they do, we trust they will not be perused without their effect.

For the Washington Whig.  
**A CHRISTMAS GIFT.**

How great is man! In him doth shine  
 His Maker's image! How divine  
 Appears his noble mein!  
 His speech, his reason so refin'd,  
 And in his large sagacious mind  
 His dignity is seen.

But Oh! that dignity is fled,  
 When reason is by passion led,  
 And vice usurps its throne!  
 Discord and calumny abound,  
 And confidence no more is found  
 And truth no more is known.

Friendship now turns her joyless eyes,  
 And sees no place beneath the skies,  
 On which to safely rest;—  
 Hypocrisy usurps her place,  
 And nought but calumny we trace  
 Among the seeming blest.

Those finer feelings which inspire  
 And fill the soul with holy fire,  
 Can scarce a dwelling find;  
 Degrading topics now employ,  
 And fill each vulgar soul with joy,  
 Or occupy his mind.

Why should the tongue that God hath given  
 To man, (the noblest work of heaven)  
 Set neighbourhoods on flame?—  
 He knows a secret he should keep,  
 It troubles him—he cannot sleep,  
 'Till he reveals the same.

He has a friend—to him he goes,  
 Tells him in secret all he knows,  
 But bids him keep it clove:—  
 He too has confidential friends—  
 Worthy of trust—to them he wends—  
 And thus all round it goes.

The injur'd person hears the tale,  
 And in his turn he too must rail,  
 And loud proclaims his wrong;  
 Thus the contagion scatters wide,  
 Among the friends on every side,  
 All kindled by the tongue.

The ties of friendship now he breaks,  
 And fierce Medusa with her snakes,  
 Loud hisses through the land;  
 Pandora's box is open quite—  
 Even now has fled—and horrid night,  
 Now waves her sable wand.

And now the Gorgon, slander, goes,  
 With hellish tongue (dispensing woes)  
 And petrifying face;  
 Her look spreads terror and affright—  
 Her croaking voice is heard at night,  
 And horror fills each place.

The slanderer's eyes to distance roam,  
 They never see the faults at home—  
 On others still they gaze;  
 No heart to feel—no head to think—  
 At every turbid fount they drink,  
 And never are at ease.

O ye, whose tongues in peace ne'er dwell,  
 Who turn each paradise to hell,  
 And, with unhallow'd fire  
 Consumes all harmony and love—  
 Drives peace from hence to realms above,  
 By touching slander's lyre;

Ye tattling evil speaking crew,  
 O say; what will become of you,  
 When death knocks at your gate!—  
 When forc'd the summons to obey,  
 To whom will you become a prey?  
 Or what will be your fate?

Here, if you wish to live in peace,  
 From low-bred, foolish slanders cease,  
 And bridle well your tongue;  
 Let every word by reason weigh'd,  
 Proceed from grace—that heavenly aid  
 Will never lead you wrong.

ASPASIO.

December 25, 1822.



**AGRICULTURAL.**

At a stated meeting of the Agricultural Society of Chesler county, held on the 1st of June last, the following essay, on cultivation, was submitted by the committee on grasses, grains and roots; and having been read before the Society, was ordered to be published.

**REMARKS ON CULTIVATION.**

When all the plants proper to be adopted on a farm, are intended to be

embraced, it seems necessary that the number of inclosures thereon should be sufficient to allow one for Indian corn, one for barley or oats, one for winter grain, two for mowing, not less than three for pasture, with an orchard and such other small inclosures as may be necessary for small objects. In treating of the different grains we take them in the rotation generally adopted in this neighbourhood, beginning with

**INDIAN CORN.**

One of the fields, being a clover lea, should be ploughed for the culture of this grain. This may be done either in autumn or spring but we believe fall ploughing preferable, as corn planted in grounds thus ploughed, more generally escapes the ravages of the cut worm, and by exposing a fresh surface to the winter frosts it becomes more pulverised and in a better state for the nourishment of the young plants. In the spring the ground should be well harrowed, and if done timely and sufficiently so as to destroy all vegetation, if there be any of the cut worms remaining alive, they will be thus deprived of sufficient food and consequently will perish. The corn should be planted from the 1st to the 15th of 5th mo. Good sound ears, selected the preceding autumn, will be more likely to grow than those taken out of a crib, as in that situation they may have so heated as in some instances to have destroyed vegetation.—It is advisable to select from such stalks as have borne two ears, as they will be more likely to produce a greater increase. The grain and young plants are liable to be destroyed by mice, birds, &c. it therefore seems necessary to plant more than we wish to grow, and when they become eight or ten inches high, so many should be pulled up as to leave a suitable number remaining. Different practices prevail with respect to the distance the corn should be planted; whether in rows both ways about 4 1/2 feet apart each way, or the row four feet 9 inches, to 5 feet apart and the hills about three feet asunder; in the latter plan three stalks only should be suffered to remain, the former will admit of four. In this case the ears will generally be larger, and the ground may be ploughed and harrowed both ways, and in a remarkable dry season, as the present, (1821) the corn did not suffer so much as that which was more closely planted. But the other mode of planting we believe generally produces more corn and more fodder, and though it requires more labour to tend and gather corn thus planted, the husbandman is amply repaid. Agreeably to a table given in the agricultural almanack for the year 1822, the number of hills contained in an acre 4 1/2 feet apart each way is 2151, when they are five feet by three feet, the number is stated to be 2904. It is of great importance that while corn is young the ground should be frequently stirred; in this state let the plough or harrow be kept almost constantly going in dry weather, whether the ground is grassy or not; by this means it is kept moist, and more nourishment is afforded to the young plants, as will be evidently manifested by their vigorous growth. About the 20th of the 9th mo. the corn may be all cut off at the ground, and reared up in small heaps; it will be no injury to the ripening corn, but is rather a benefit if severe frosts should come early, and is a great saving and advantage to the fodder, the profits of which are sufficiently tested by the universal practice in this neighbourhood for more than twenty years past.

**BARLEY.**

As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring and it becomes sufficiently dry, the field that had corn in the preceding summer should be ploughed. If, when the ground is hard frozen, the corn roots are cut or broken off with a hoe, which may soon be done, they will be less in the way in ploughing and harrowing, cutting and gathering barley, &c.—The latter part of the 3d or beginning of the 4th mo. when the ground is sufficiently dry and warm, the barley should be sown.—The proper quantity of seed is from 1 1/2 to 2 bushels per acre. The ground should be harrowed twice over and then rolled. The advantages of the last operation are, that it leaves the ground smoother, pressing the roots out of the way, and perhaps in some degree prevents the barley from lodgings by all which the facility of gathering is much increased.—The barley should be in swarth about two dry days after being cut; when after the dew is off, if it has been cut with a scythe and cradle, which is the eligible way, it may be raked into sheaves, and thrown on a carriage without binding, with a wooden fork having four long prongs and two others through the head at right angles, through which the bundle should be diagonally inserted. Rak-

ing between the swarths and after the wagon may be omitted, and the whole of the ground, while the barley is a little damp, raked over with a horse rake; this will save considerable labor, and take the barley quite as clean as the usual mode of raking with hand rakes. But considering the great depression in the price of barley, it is worth the attention of farmers whether a rotation of crops cannot be introduced without including that grain, which will be more profitable. Three exhausting crops in succession so reduce the land, that an increased quantity of manure is necessary. If the manure were put on the ground for Indian corn in the spring, that ground well stirred thro' the summer, the corn taken off at the time of cutting it for fodder in the fall, and then ploughed and sown with wheat, whether it would not prove a more advantageous mode of farming. In this case, but two exhausting crops in succession, would be taken from the ground; it might lie a year longer in grass, and more cattle might hereby be kept which would increase the quantity of manure.

**OATS.**

The culture of this grain is similar to barley. If the ground which produced a crop of Indian corn the preceding summer, is too poor for barley, and is a soil principally composed of clay, or alumina, and there is not manure on hand sufficient to improve it, let oats be sown. If the land is of a sandy quality, or principally contains silicious parts, with this kind of soil, it is believed, a crop of wheat will not follow oats with the same success. The time for sowing is about the middle of the fourth month—quantity of seed two and a half bushels per acre.

(To be continued in our next.)

**RELIGIOUS.**

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

**No VIII.**

An essay on the sacred import of the Christian name; dedicated to the lovers of truth.

"The disciples were called Christians, first at Antioch." Acts xi. 26.

Search the Scriptures." Jesus Christ. Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."

If therefore they have gone as extensively as sin and duty, nothing more can be necessary. And to suppose they have not, is to reflect dishonor on them, and throw them on their atior, which is God. We may be sure that Christ never intended any other summary as a standard of faith, or practice, for his church, but the gospel itself. And if the intrigues of designing men can be set aside, we may upon the fair principles of the gospel, and simply as Christians, form an union, whose order is divine, founded upon universal charity.—May heaven bless the hand that shall aid in the consummation of a plan so essential to human happiness, as uniting the precious and bringing the children of God back to primitive Christianity. What is a christian church but a voluntary society stipulating to walk by the rules of the gospel? And to every such society, when cramped by a man-made summary of faith and practice, searching the scripture to know their duty, is rendered in a great measure useless.—Human compositions imposed upon thousands; not only undervalue the scriptures, but attacks every man's judgment, who stands in the minority; and to all intents and purposes aim at the annihilation of private judgment altogether. Verily they are destructive of an union founded on truth: because they impregnate the pure waters of the sanctuary, with the impure conceits of men. Some indeed say that the scriptures are not well understood, and therefore rules and creeds are necessary. But it is very easy to see that they are espoused with all that clearness with which God intended to reveal them. And we may be sure this is sufficient. Any other help therefore to make them plainer and to set up as a standard of orthodoxy, and a term of christian communion in any society is to involve the church in error. Our Fathers erred or why a reformation? Their descendants will err; nor shall we see christianity in its native beauty, until it appears in the white garments of the gospel script of all the filthy rags of human invention.

It is pretended that human standards help to keep evil men out of the church. But it is far more certain from what has been already said, that they help to keep out the good, when they are out, and to put them out when they are in. He who is wicked enough to wish for a place in the church in or-

der to gratify his lust of honor, power or wealth will be base enough to bend to the times and suit himself to the sentiments of the day. Who then will be the most likely, to suffer expulsion and to feel the iron hand of ecclesiastical tyranny? Men of stubborn virtue of principle and of conscience; men of that rigid tough integrity, which cannot be bent and twisted to comply with the systems which are in fashion; who will not prefer the word of fallible mortals to the infallible word of God. It is very easy to see that every rule enacted by man as a rule of faith, is from its very nature void, or else the laws of Christ are void.

Some have urged that the church has a right to prescribe to itself terms of communion, provided they be agreeable to the word of God. This would be true if the terms were not prescribed there already; and no man, nor confederation of men, has any right to alter them.

The precepts therefore, and practice of Christ and his Apostles as recorded in the New Testament, have been, are, and ever will be, the only proper terms of church communion. And these are so plain, that no honest man need mistake them. But supposing it be granted that the church has this right, who shall be the judge? How shall each member be assured that this and that should be a term? or that such things should be a term, and such other should not? Or is private judgment to be annihilated? The difference of sentiment among those who have prescribed their different and opposite terms, prove that infallibility is not with us. Truth like the Eternal, is one! Where shall we find it? He who would find [truth pure and unmixed, must search for it in the scriptures alone.

Brethren, we are expecting better times than the church has ever yet seen; when she, (the church) shall come out of the wilderness leaning upon her beloved; when she shall look forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun; and terrible as an army with banners. There are perhaps few professed Christians in the world who are not looking and longing for these blessed days, when there shall "be one Lord, and his name one." Which the church shall be one. To adopt the words of the poet;

Come all who wish to see the millennium begin,  
 Come out and be separate from sinners and sin;  
 For whenever the churches are redeemed from all sin,  
 The time call'd millennium, will surely begin.

But it is to be lamented that each of them, and all the sects, are waiting to swallow them up. You will find no denomination who are not possessed of this vanity more or less; and hence they are struggling and have long struggled to bring about the event. But has not each hitherto stood its ground, and the harder the struggle the less the success; and this has been chiefly done heretofore to promote a general union? But it has so long been tried in vain, as is sufficient I think, to convince every discerning and honest mind, that each of the parties has set out upon wrong principles. Take the prophet's rule, and measure the foundation upon which each party has built; and you will find it narrower than the Rock of Ages, and not sufficient to bear the body of Christ. But measure the foundation of the Christian plan, and you will find it broad as the stone which God has laid in Zion, and able to hear every christian in the world at once.

How pleasing the anticipation, but how much more delightful will the enjoyment of that time be, when the different denominations, which have long been at variance, shall join hands in everlasting peace! Then shall the wide world bow the knee and every tongue confess that Jesus is Lord to the glory of God the Father.—Then, and not till then, shall bold transgressors cease, and iniquity ashamed stop her mouth.

Brethren of every denomination, the happy day has begun to dawn—God is on treating terms with the world. The white flag of peace is displayed throughout the borders of fair Zion—the silver trumpet of the Gospel is sounding good tidings of good things to all people, the sceptre of mercy is waiving over the ramparts of rebellion, and every rebel is invited to touch it and live!  
 ASA.  
 Cape May, December 7, 1822.

An insurrection among the Blacks at Martinique has been lately suppressed, and 200 of the insurgents condemned to be burnt.

There are 1400 persons at present in the Philadelphia almshouse. A proposal is said to be under consideration to introduce the discipline mill.

# FOREIGN.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser,  
January, 27.

## Latest from Europe.

By the ship *Acasta*, Griswold, arrived here yesterday, in 43 days from London; the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London dates of the 9th December, being 120 days later than by the arrival at Salem.

It would seem that the congress of Verona had not broken up on the 29th of November; but it was expected to terminate its sittings about the 1st December, after which the ministers of the five powers would proceed to Vienna. The Duke of Wellington was to leave Verona on the 30th November. One account states, that the ministers of the allied powers were to re-assemble at Paris to discuss the affairs of Spain. We have given below an article from the London Courier, of the 7th December, bearing to be a copy of the requisition made by France, from which it will be seen that the ministers of Louis have demanded of the Spanish Cortes the restoration of King Ferdinand and his nobles to "a great share of the power they possessed under the old regime," the dismissal of the present ministers, and an amnesty for all persons "engaged in the cause of the Regency." In other words, the total overthrow of the constitutional system, and the re-establishment of the monarchy, the nobility, and the clergy, in all their former arrogant domination. It requires very little knowledge of human nature to foresee, that Spain will never consent to such humiliating terms, and that, if the government of France is so imprudent as to attempt to enforce them, its own subversion is likely to be the consequence. Even with all the aid promised by the "Holy Alliance," and while Great Britain remains neutral, we question much, whether it would be possible to put down the Constitutionalists in Spain. By the total defeat of the Army of the Faith, an event of which there can be no longer any doubt, the ruling party has acquired an ascendancy, and a popularity, which it will require more energies than France possesses to destroy. The latest accounts from Madrid, while they confirm the previous intelligence that the Cortes had anticipated the decision of the congress, clearly show that this body was not to be taken by surprise. The war minister had been empowered to place the attitude of defence, and to summon to the standard of their country all the friends of liberty. Public meetings had been held, in which resolutions had been passed, calling on the government to act with energy and decision, and every thing evinced a determination, not only of the executive, but of the great mass of the nation, to resist all attempts to introduce any political changes in the constitution, which they, as well as the monarch, had sworn to defend to the utmost. It could only be by bribery and corruption, that such attempts would succeed; and when we consider with how much disinterestedness these have hitherto acted, who now guide the helm of the state, we confess we have no idea that such means as we have alluded to, can be employed with any chance of success.

It will be seen by the note, addressed by Mr. Canning to the Portuguese minister, that the British government is determined not to regard with indifference any attempt to interfere with the political affairs of Portugal. This may be regarded as favourable to the cause of Spain; for whatever tends to give confidence to her ally, must have a corresponding effect on her own affairs, while the language now used on the part of Great Britain, as to the impolicy and injustice of intermeddling with the internal government of a country which presents nothing of a hostile nature to neighbouring states, cannot but induce the ministers of Louis to pause, and reflect on the consequence of invoking the country in a war, which so many causes combine to render impolitic, if not dangerous, to the stability of the throne of the Bourbons. The French Chambers of Deputies was to assemble on the 4th of January. It is not likely that the government would take any decisive steps as to Spain, until it ascertained the views and feelings of the legislative body.

The accounts of the differences that had arisen between the Regency of Algiers and the United States, which we notified some months ago, had reached London by the way of Brussels. Our Consul is stated to have drawn up an account of the insult he had received, caused it to be signed by the several European Consuls, and embarked the next day for Malton.

The account that Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, and some of his companions, had been set at liberty, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, is contradicted.

The Russian Ambassador is said to have arrived at Paris.

Ireland is reported to be still in a disturbed state—dwelling houses plundered; corn burnt; and helpless females murdered.

LONDON, Dec.

An answer to the despatches sent off to Spain on the 2d of Dec. was expected at Paris about the 15th to the 15th. The following are said to be the propositions of France, to the government of Spain.

1. The restoration of the King in his personal freedom, without delay; for it is now distinctly understood, that he is in a state of confinement in his palace of the Retiro.

2. The Restoration of the king to his sovereign rights.

3. Such a change in the constitution of Spain as shall give to the nobles a great share of the power they possessed under the old regime.

4. The exclusion of the present ministers from office, or, at least, most of the heads of the different departments.

5. An amnesty for all persons, of whatever rank, engaged in the cause of the Regency.

6. A more strict regulation of the laws relating to the Press.

7. The possession of certain strong places on the frontiers of France, as a guarantee for the performance of any undertaking into which the Spanish government may enter.

PARIS, Dec. 6.

The following has appeared in the *Regulateur*, a Lisbon paper:—

Mr. Canning has submitted the following note to the Portuguese charge d'affaires at London:

"The undersigned is commanded to notify to M. —, that from all the intelligence that has reached the British government, there is nothing to authorize the idea, entertained by his most Faithful Majesty and his ministers, of an invasion of the Peninsula.

"The undersigned feels no hesitation in assuring his most Faithful Majesty, that his Britannic Majesty, will never regard with indifference any attempt tending to affect the independence of Portugal; and that his Majesty will be always ready to extend to Portugal the protection she is entitled to expect from so ancient an ally.

(Signed) "CANNING."

Postscript of the *Foile of Saturday Evening*.

Advices from Madrid induce a belief that the Cortes have anticipated the decision of the Congress, and that they are determined to object to any proposition which might be made to them to modify the present constitution.

The success of the Constitutionalists, under the orders of the ferocious Mina, is confirmed, but these very triumphs most accelerate the execution of the plans, whatever they may be, which the British government have in view to adopt, in virtue of the discretionary power granted to it by the Congress. We have already said that it should be unreasonable to suppose that France has urged the recognition of a right which she does not propose to enforce. If the royalists of Spain could alone maintain their cause, France might continue a spectator of the pending struggle, but now that it is known with certainty that the Royalists cannot longer resist, unaided, the march of Mina, and the retreat of the army of the Faith, are two circumstances, which ought to cut short all delay, and force the government to act forthwith."

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.

The Spanish schooner *Amable Teresa*, which arrived at Havana on the 27th ult. brought accounts from Mexico to the middle of December. By these it appears that general Davila, the former commandant of Vera Cruz, was to sail from that port shortly after her; that Turbide was still in Jalapa, where he had had an interview with general Santa Ana, who, having been badly received, and ordered to proceed, under arrest, to Mexico, immediately returned to Vera Cruz, where he has since, at the head of his troops, PROCLAIMED THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, and has published, under the date of the 3d ult. a long manifesto to the Mexican nation; and on the 6th, he also published a letter to Turbide, in which he details the services he had rendered, to make him emperor; but finding that he had infringed upon his oath, and the treaties of Iguala and Cordova, he was now obliged to proclaim the republic, which he did among 2000 bayonets, and the most sincere applause and vivas.

This spirit of opposition to Turbide had also extended itself into the interior of Mexico, & general Santa Ana had been joined by several divisions of the army. A flag of truce was sent to the castle of St. Juan de Utopa, by general Santa Ana, but the only answer received was, that a more liberal interchange would be acceded to.

Immediately after the change of government at Vera Cruz, the exportation of specie, &c. was permitted, under the regulations of the 22d of March, 1822.

On the 10th of December, general Santa Ana, left Vera Cruz, to attack Echevari, governor of Jalapa, who was at Soledad, short of provisions. On the 4th, the regiment No. 6, marched from the city of Mexico; for San Luis, where, the republican standard had also been raised, under the marquis of Jalal.

Courier.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor of the *Washington Whig*, dated, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

Considerable attention has been excited here, by the following circumstances.—In the Washington Republican of yesterday, appeared an address to Gales & Seaton, signed A. B. stating that in the printing by them for the house, of a report from the secretary of the treasury at the last session, in relation to the arrangements with some of the western banks, that their paper might be received in payment or land? certain parts of the papers accompanying the report, and which was ordered to be printed, had been suppressed, or at least was not printed, the part omitted having been included in brackets and crossed by a black lead pencil. The statement necessarily involving the printers, Gales & Seaton came out in their paper of this morning with a denial of being guilty of the charge imputed to them, which was followed up, by a letter to the speaker, requesting that a committee might be appointed to enquire into the matter, so far at least as their character as public printers is concerned—after some desultory discussion, a committee of seven members was granted, with power to send for persons and papers.—Upon investigation, it is probable that it will turn out, that no person connected with congress is chargeable with any impropriety in regard to it.—That the marks were made at the treasury, and for reasons which may be deemed satisfactory to most persons.

Of this, however, I do not speak confidently.

To day Mr. Hamilton officially announced the death of his predecessor William Lowndes, Esq. in terms both elegant and pathetic—whereupon Mr. Archer moved that the members of the house do wear crape for one month as a testimony of respect for the deceased.—Mr. Taylor seconded the motion—unanimously agreed to. On motion of Mr. Reid, of Georgia, the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1823.

General Chandler has been re-elected a Senator for six years from the 3d of March next for the state of Maine.

Mr. Kelley, the newly chosen Senator from Alabama, has appeared and taken his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Sergeant of Philadelphia, did not take his seat in the House until Monday last. Mr. 3. never permitted his legislative duties to preclude an attendance in any degree, to those of his profession.—He has been in the habit of inking leave of absence once or twice during a session for the purpose of attending his courts, and as he goes out of Congress to March, he remained behind this time until the principal Courts had been held. In the person of Mr. Sergeant the House of Representatives will lose one of its most respectable & efficient members, a gentleman remarkable in debate for strict decorum, and a regard for the feelings of others, he was never personal, and uniformly combatted the arguments of his opponents in a fair and ingenuous manner.—The prominent item in his Congressional career of eight years, is his zealous and persevering efforts to obtain the passage of a Bankrupt law, which he did not abandon until a final decision was obtained.

The following are some of the most interesting propositions submitted in Congress during the week.—By Mr. Sterling of N. Y. to enquire whether a law of the British Parliament, imposing duties on the products of the United States passing through Lower Canada, with a view to exportation, is not repugnant to existing treaties between this Country and Great Britain, & a violation of our right to the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, & what measures are necessary to a repeal or modification of the act.—Mr. Walworth proposed a different modification of the Resolution, and both these gentlemen declared the enquiry highly important to their constituents, on the northern frontier of New York.

By Mr. Rich, requesting the President, to cause to be arranged, and laid before the House, a digest, shewing such changes in the Commercial regulations of the different foreign countries, with which the United States have intercourse, as shall have been adopted, and come to the knowledge of the Executive, subsequently to the formation of the digest submitted to the Senate in December 1819.

By Mr. F. Johnson, an enquiry into the amount of expenditure for the Marine Corps, the number of officers and men composing it—what services they render to the United States, and whether it may not be reduced in number, or abolished.

By Mr. Mallary, an enquiry into the expediency of providing for an equal selection of midshipmen for the navy, from the different states of the union.

In Submitting the Resolution Mr. M. remarked that his state (Vermont) had almost no participation in the officers of the navy.

By Mr. Cook, requesting the President to communicate all the correspondence between the Government of the

United States, and Great Britain, relative to the negotiation of the convention of October 1813, which may not be inconsistent with the public interest.

By Mr. Lincoln, the expediency of establishing by law, such offices, the compensation for which has usually been provided for by appropriation bills without any other act of legislation; and such offices, the duties of which, have been usually compensated by extraordinary and per diem allowances out of contingent funds.

Perhaps I shall not render the above any more intelligible by an attempt to elucidate it—I remark however, that the practice is in passing the appropriation bills, to allow the head of a given Department, a specific sum for clerk hire—With this sum the chief of the Departments compensates his clerks, paying to them severally such sums, as in his judgment their respective services merit. When a department desires an authority to employ additional hands, the practice is to ask an increase of the general appropriation to enable him to do it—Emergencies sometimes render it necessary to employ temporarily extra labor—This is compensated from the contingent fund at its disposal.

The object of the proposition as explained by the mover is to fix all this by law, and thereby get rid of the troublesome alterations which sometimes occur in passing appropriation bills, to fix beforehand the objects of expenditure, leaving thereby nothing afterwards to be done but the mere setting apart of the necessary funds.

By Mr. Stewart, to direct the librarian to form a digested index to the State Papers, and such other books in the Public Library as may require it.

By Mr. Barstow, the expediency of allowing a bounty to captors of all pirates taken, and brought into the United States on conviction, and likewise on the vessel and armament in which they may be captured, on condemnation in the United States.

By Mr. Breckenridge, an enquiry into the allowances made to marshal; for the safe keeping of seized or captured vessels.—It appears to me that the expenses and costs to which captured property when brought into the United States is in some instances at least enormous.—The memorial of Lieut. Kearney of the Enterprize in behalf of himself, his officers and crew exhibits one case, among many others which I understand might be adduced of the ingulphing character of these charges.—Surely there can be no necessity for this, and of course there is something in relation to it which needs amendment.—It is my decided opinion that the people of the United States are often unmercifully fleeced by the extravagant and unreasonable bills of costs which accompany and follow the movements of their judiciary, and I by no means desire this remark to be exclusively applied to the United States Courts.—The interests of the people require that in the States there should be a great and general reformation in this particular.

The precedent having been made by the proceedings of the House in relation to the late Mr. Lowndes, it could not with any sort of decency object to the following Resolution by Mr. Wright.

Resolved, That this House will testify its respects for the memory of Thomas Van Swearingen, of Va. Ludwig Worman of Pa. and James Overstreet, of S. C. late members of this House, by wearing crape on the left arm for one month.

The Resolution was passed nem. con. so that the members of the House may technically be considered in deep mourning.

In addition to the several propositions to amend the bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," which were before the Senate, Mr. Southard has offered a new bill intended to supercede all the others—on the presentation of his plan Mr. S. addressed the Senate at considerable length in a manner as I am informed highly creditable to himself—He is disposed to exercise caution, so that if the bill passes, the door to fraud may not be set open too wide, as it probably would, if the bill as originally introduced by col. Johnson was to become a law.—It is an easy matter to declaim about the inhumanity of imprisonment for debt, but I apprehend it will be found more difficult to abolish it altogether without hazarding the rights of creditors. I do not say it ought not to be attempted, not wishing to express any opinion on that question at present—but I do say it is a subject that should be approached with great caution and deliberation—Judge Southard's plan involves a principle somewhat analogous to that of voluntary bankruptcy, by allowing the defendant who considers himself insolvent upon the service of the first process, if he cannot or does not choose to give bail for his appearance, to sign a declaration in writing, setting forth his insolvency, and to execute and deliver to the officer serving the writ, a deed of conveyance and assignment, of all his property real and personal for the benefit of his creditors. In the course of subsequent proceedings the Court appoints a Trustee who is to re-

ceive from the officer aforesaid, an endorsement, of the assignment, and to be thereby invested with full power, to wind up said defendants concerns, and distribute the proceeds of his property, in the manner prescribed. Those defendants who comply with the requisitions of the law, to be freed from the apprehension of imprisonment—those who do not to abide the operation of the law as it now is.

These are the leading traits of the bill, the details of which, are such as are necessary to give it the proper effect. The original bill with all the amendments proposed thereto, have been committed to a select committee, for the purpose of attempting to harmonize the conflicting views of the different members. Considering that a great deal is yet to be effected before a bill of this sort can pass the Senate, —that the House have not yet acted upon it further than merely to receive the report of a bill from its committee, and that the Session is fast verging to a close, I do not believe that any measure of the kind will be adopted this Session.—It is probable however that the subject will be pursued by subsequent Congresses till the purpose is effected.

# THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1823.

The Essays of Adams are concluded in

this number.

We have received several communi-

cations for our paper this week, which we have not time to examine, nor room in this number to insert them, should they be approved. We shall give them a consideration. We perceive no signatures to any of them, and therefore find a difficulty, should it be necessary to speak of them, to designate the subject to which we allude. Their authors we know not, and if they contain any personal allusions or matters of fact, we shall not insert them without a responsible name.

Mr. ADAMS, the secretary of state at Washington, has lately been attacked by the redoubtable general. Smyth, of fighting notoriety, in the form of a circular addressed to his constituents. The general no doubt considers Mr. Adams as one of the first on the list of candidates for the next Presidency, and he has issued his bulletin against him, in which he informs his constituents, (his great object in this business is to induce his constituents to re-elect him to congress,) that if he is re-elected, should the next President be appointed by congress, he will not vote for John Q. Adams. He then gives his reasons why he will not vote for him, and these reasons have brought on him the spontaneous derision and contempt of the nation. His objections were principally founded on sentiments expressed and votes given in the minority, when that gentleman was senator from his native state in congress. These votes, as appears from Smith's own statement, and from the reply of the secretary, were given on constitutional questions, and on subjects of opinion embracing topics which had but little political reference.—Mr. Adams, when a youth, and commencing his political career, had reviewed Paine's *Rights of Man*. The author of the popular work, had made himself obnoxious by his *deistical* works. Mr. Adams thought he perceived many sentiments in his political essays not quite orthodox in point of republicanism, and he examined and reviewed them. He tells us in his reply to general Smyth, that he neither had seen the "rights of man, nor his review of them, for 30 years." Yet these writings are brought up by Smith to prove he is no statesman, as if the immature opinions of his youth should be recorded for the purpose of damning him in his age. This practice indeed is often resorted to, but in no instance except by ignoble minds. Smith like the village Schoolmaster, tho' completely vanquished, continues to argue—we should rather say snarl, for his arguments are as powerless as his sword was, when general Proctor's bullet scared him out of his boats, at the time he was once embarking to take Canada. Mr. Adams has been frequently assailed, but like Achilles, he seems invulnerable, and overturns all his adversaries with as much ease as if they were a race of pygmies. It would



spent on such occasions as if tie not only exposes their sophistry, but also makes an exhibition of their before the public, with their motives and designs—often placing them in so ludicrous an attitude by shewing their all their impotence and absurdities that he not only completely refutes their charges, but also puts them to silence. Russel, it is said, is writing a book against him. He had better never publish it. Haman erected his own gallows, and the ex-ambassador through imprudence, might surer himself a gain to be made a subject for the secretary's dissecting knife, and an object of public amusement.—Mr. Clay's attack, and innuendo respecting what was forth coming, considering himself with Mr. A. on the list of candidates, was, we think, not only invidious, but an evidence of a great want of consistency and propriety. From these three gentlemen, Mr. Adams has nothing to dread. The only difficulty he has to encounter is, that they appear not to have a consciousness of their want of furniture—of the general disapprobation of the enlightened citizens of our country at their absurd and unwarrantable attacks, and of their inability to combat with the secretary. We are not disposed by these remarks to favor or oppose any of the candidates. These sentiments seem to be those of the nation. But we cannot withhold our disapprobation of the dishonourable subterfuges which rivals in office resort to in order to supplant others and raise themselves. A musquetee, or a goat, if it gets into the ear of a lion, will make him roar, but it generally gets crushed to death for its temerity. Such is the facility and ease with which the secretary manages his opponents, that it is stated as a fact, that on the morning when Mr. Russel's reply arrived, Mr. Adams, after reading it through, took off his coat, the weather being warm, put on his thimble with which he is accustomed to write, owing to a lame finger, and set down at his table, from which he did not rise until he had sewed up the ex-ambassador. It will be recollected that Mr. Adams' reply was a long and elaborate article, containing many references to facts and documents which on that occasion, had his memory not been faithful, could not have been supplied. In every effort that has been made to injure him, he has not only sustained himself with dignity, but rose higher by the means used to sink him.

Every thing we receive from the continent of Europe at this crisis is interesting—perhaps more so to a republican than if they were in a state of open hostilities. Their schemes to suppress liberty—their plans for personal or national aggrandizement—the motives which actuate them—their efforts to conceal their true designs and to give a colouring to their actions different from what they really are—their manifest disregard for the wishes and happiness of their subjects, and the fate, or rather the direction of a supernatural agency which impels them forward to some awful crisis that may result in the revolution of nations, and the permanent establishment of that, of which they now contemplate the destruction—all these, when reflected on, fill us with boding anticipations, and at the same time inspire us with a hope, should that work of death commence, that the wrath of man may work the righteousness of God, and that while man inflicts punishment on his guilty fellow man, the ruler of all things will frustrate their plans, and through their means accomplish his own purposes.

The ages of persecution against the church are over—the persecut of Liberty is perhaps commencing.—Had the church never been persecuted it is doubtful whether its success and progress would have been so great.—Where liberty is freely enjoyed religion must and will prosper. Rational liberty is but little enjoyed through the world. It is necessary therefore to establish it. The subject of liberty is a divine emanation, because it promotes human happiness. Religion is its comate, but infidels and wicked men are often found advocates for liberty—they use desperate means to bring it into existence—but when it is obtained would strangle it in its birth if

good and virtuous men would not take it under their care, and cherish and preserve it.

Thus they become pioneers to prepare a road for the march of all that is calculated to add to the felicities of life without participating in any of its sweets and enjoyments.

Should war commence in Europe against Spain it will be a war waged against liberty and the rights of mankind; and we believe will not only fail of its ultimate design, but in all likelihood result in the fall of tyranny among those nations that contribute their aid to suppress it.—The ministers of foreign powers were to meet at Paris soon after the breaking up of congress at Verona to settle the point, whether Spain should be attacked or not. It is not difficult to anticipate what will be their determinations.—We are glad to find England, for once, leaning to the right side. Should the war-hoop be sounded, and the fray begin, the flame will soon spread, and all Europe will speedily be in motion.

We have received and for sale a few copies of imitations of the Psalms, by JAMES MONTGOMERY. This little book is a rare treat for the lovers of good Poetry. The time will soon come when it will be generally read, as it cannot fail to give pleasure and profit to all who peruse it. The Poet has, we think, lost a good deal of his well earned fame by the publication of this production—our only regret is that he did not give us a general versification of the whole book of Psalms.

**SUMMARY.**

In the state of New York are 99 weekly newspapers, 1 thrice a week, and 9 daily.

Prices current at Trenton on the 18th inst. Wheat \$1 25, Rye 75cts, Corn 65, Buckwheat 62, Oats 40, Flax seed \$1, Flax 10cts, Whiskey (apply) 20, Butter 20, Eggs 20, Lard 9.

The loss of property by the late fire at Port-au-Prince, is estimated at between 4 and 5 millions of dollars.

The execution of William Gross, in Philadelphia, for the murder of Kezia Stow, is to take place on Friday the seventh of February. His death warrant has been received by the sheriff of that city.

At a meeting in Boston of the State Delegates, there was an almost unanimous expression of opinion in favor of Mr. ADAMS, for the presidency.

The sentiments of MAINE has also been recently expressed in this gentleman's favor.

The title of Excellency, as applicable to the Governor of that state, has been abolished by the General Assembly of New York, who have ordered that it shall not appear on their journals.

**Freeman's jour.**

The report of the committee of the Legislature of Georgia, concerning Governor Clark, for his conduct in removing col. Hammond, the Secretary of state, passed the House of Representatives, on the 19th ult 57 to 45.

**Bank notes found.**—A quantity of genuine bank notes was lately found by Geo. Millegan, concealed in a stable, on the post road, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, about seven miles west of Harrisburgh. This property is placed for safe keeping at the Harrisburgh bank, where the owner may have it, by establishing his right to the same, paying the trifling expense that has been incurred, and rewarding the virtuous services of those who found and preserved the money for the unfortunate owner.

Crime is evidently connected with this mysterious transaction; it is therefore considered due to justice that the printers in the different parts of the United States, but especially in Harrisburgh, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to give this a few insertions in their newspapers gratis.

A number of workmen at Manchester (England,) employed in building a steam engine chimney, 35 yards high gave notice that one of them would stand upon the top of it on his head when completed. At the appointed time several loud cheers were given to indicate that the performance was about to commence, when, to the terror and dismay of the immense crowd, down fell the object to the ground, but their sympathy was soon turned to laughter on discovering that the supposed individual was only a man of straw! A medical gentleman, well known for his humanity in cases of such accidents, hastened to the place to give his assistance, but made his retreat even faster than his advance.

**Miracles.**—St. Gregory the great affirms—and who will doubt him?—that a little Monk got into such a habit of working miracles, that at length

**MARRIED,**

At Washington City, on Thursday evening, the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Mayhews and the Rev. Mr. Lowe, CHARLES JOSEPH DE BRESSON, Secretary of the Legation of His Most Christian Majesty to the United States, to CATHARINE LIVINGSTON THOMPSON, eldest daughter of the Hon. Smith Thompson, Secretary of the Navy.

On the 16th ult. Lieut. W. J. BELT, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss ELLEN U. BOWIE.

**Obituary Register.**

**DIED.**

At Brunswick (Maine,) Gen. JAMES W. RYAN, at the age of 107. He was an active officer during the American war. His wife, who is now living, is 98 years of age, and in perfect good health. They lived 74 years together, and never had a child!! Gen. Ryan's health was remarkably good until within eight hours of his death.

At Washington suddenly Col. JAMES H. ANCRUM, of South Carolina.

On the 26th ult. in Kingwood, Hunterdon Co. in his 63d year Col. JOHN BRITTON.

At Sharpstown, on the 19th ult. JOHN NICHOLAS Esq. Judge of the court of common pleas of Salem county.

At Philada. on Saturday last, Miss ANNE P. MILNOR, daughter of William Milnor, Esq. of that city.

At New Brunswick on the 13th ult. of a consumption Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of chief Justice Kirkpatrick.

**Agricultural Meeting.**

An adjourned meeting of the Farmers of Cumberland, will be held at Smith Bowen's hotel, on Thursday the 13th inst. at one o'clock P. M. to adopt a constitution and bye-laws for the government of the Society about to be organized.

EPHRAIM BUCK, Sec'y, Feb. 1.

**NOTICE.**

Whereas my wife Phebe, hath eloped my bed and board without any provocation:

This is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Wm. Shuster. Feb. 1. 110q St

**PUBLIC SALE.**

The subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, on

Saturday, March 15, 1822, At 2 o'clock, P. M.

(If not sooner disposed of by private contract.)

At the Inn of Moses Burt, Cedarville, ONE-HALF OF THE Cedarville Factory.

This establishment is situate in the township of Fairfield, Cumberland county, on a good stream of water, three-quarters of a mile from the landing, and in a thickly settled neighbourhood, affording every facility for an extensive manufactory. The building is three and a half stories high—the first of stone, and the others of wood, built of the best materials, and in the most substantial manner. The lot contains two and one quarter acres, having thereon, a stone dye-house, a well finished two story dwelling-house, with two rooms on a floor, kitchen & piazza—and good stable & carriage house. In the factory is a complete set of carding, spinning, weaving, fulling and shearing machinery in good order for manufacturing broad and narrow woolen cloths, which will be sold with the building, or separately, as purchasers may desire. But a small part of the purchase money will be required in cash.

Lucius O. C. Elmep. Bridgeton, Jan. 25. 109

**JOSIAH FITHIAN,** Cabinet and Chair-maker, BRIDGETON, NEW-JERSEY, Has on hand, and intends keeping ALL KINDS OF CABINET-WARE, SUCH AS Sideboards, Secretaries, Book-cases, Desks, Bureaus, Ladies work-tables and Toilets, Dining, Breakfast, and Card-tables; Bedsteads, high and low posts, of Curled and Plain Maple, or Cherry.

Having been for upwards of twenty years engaged in the business, he flatters himself that satisfaction will be given to all who may call on him, or favor him with their custom.

Walnut, Poplar, and Gum boards, and Poplar, Buttonwood, Maypole and Beach cantling will be received in payment, or country produce received at the market price of this place.

N. B. He has now on hand, Bureaus, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Bedsteads and Secretaries-bureaus, which will be sold low for cash. Jan. 25. 109 2mo

**PROPOSALS**

For publishing the 2nd volume of THE WESLEYAN REPOSITORY AND RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

To publish a periodical work which shall merit general acceptance, is allowed by all persons to be a task of great difficulty, though the benefit resulting from Religious papers of this family, when judiciously conducted, are universally acknowledged. Of the articles presented to the public in the first volume of the Repository, whether the style, nature, variety, or ultimate tendency be considered, we have the satisfaction to know that they have been acceptable to enquiring and intelligent readers.

From the pages of the first volume, the allure of those resources which are open to us, may be inferred and in some measure appreciated; and we are happy to state, that our means of commanding such a variety as will enable us to present our readers with original and selected matter of a respectable character, are daily increasing. Under these encouraging circumstances, it is not probable that we should be accused of either vanity or presumption, when our patrons are assured, that from the known abilities of our correspondents, the articles which we shall introduce into our second volume, will not decline in value as they increase in number; nor will the difficulties which have attended the semi-monthly publication of the first volume, have suggested to the publisher the propriety of new arrangements. It is desirable, for the purpose of presenting a greater variety to our view, to increase the number of pages to forty; we also design to obviate the necessity of publishing articles by continuing them from one Number to its successor; we also design to enlarge the department devoted to Religious Intelligence—herefore, each number of the second volume of the Repository will appear on the first Monday of each month.

The price will be reduced to Two Dollars per Annum, exclusive of postage. One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and One Dollar on the publication of the sixth number. With these arrangements, we flatter ourselves, the patrons of the Repository will be fully satisfied.

It is intended that the first Number of vol. II. shall appear on good medium paper in April next.

Those persons who obtain eight subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall receive one copy for their trouble.

W. S. STOCKTON.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received at the office of the Washington Whig. Philada. Dec. 31.—Jan. 11. 107.

**TO BE SOLD At Public Vendue,**

On Third-day the 11th of the 2d month (February) next, Pursuant to the last will and testament of BENJAMIN HAINES, deceased.

**A Valuable Tract of Land,** Situate in the Township of Upper Alloways Creek, county of Salem and state of N. Jersey, adjoining lands of John Groff, James Jessup, and others about six miles from Salem town, four from Woodstown, and three from Alloways town, containing Three hundred & twenty-one acres, to be sold altogether, or in three parts, as may best suit purchasers. The first part to contain about seventy acres of arable land, twenty of meadow and ten of woodland; with a good two-story brick dwelling-house, barn, cribhouse and other outbuildings. The 2d part to contain about fifty acres of arable land, forty of meadow, and twenty of woodland. The 3d part to contain about twenty acres of arable land and ninety-one of woodland, with a small House and SAW-MILL nearly new and in good repair situated, thereon.—There is a never-failing stream of water running through the whole tract.—The above mentioned property is all of the best quality, with many privileges and improvements not mentioned. It is deemed unnecessary to say more, as no person will purchase without first viewing the premises—which will be shown to them by applying to Garret Groff, living thereon.

An indispensible title will be given, and payments made easy.)

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, on said day, when the conditions will be made known, by

Empson Haines, Benjamin Haines, Nathan Haines, } Executors. 106.—5t. q.

**FOR SALE, A GIG, Not much worn,—also, A RIDING CHAIR, Both in good repair, with, or without one sett of Handsome Harness. Josiah Seeley. Jan. 11. 107 1mo**

The sale of the property of Ann Howell, Samuel L. Howell, John L. Howell and others, is adjourned to Tuesday the 18th of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the Inn of Philip Saunders in Bridgeton.

JOHN LANNING, jun. Sheriff. Jan. 21. 109

**BLANKS.** For Sale at this Office,

**Sheriff's Sales.**

By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at

Tuesday the 4th day of February 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 Tract of Meadow land Situate in the township of Maurice River, joins Maurice River, land of Samuel Cox, the Leeming line, and others, contains Eighteen Acres more or less, together with all the land of the Defendant.

Seized as the property of Enoch Towzer, and taken in execution at the suit of William Reves, assignee of Isaac Townsend, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN late Sheriff.

**ALSO,**

At the Same Time and place,

A House and Lot of land, Situate in Glasstown, near Port Elizabeth, joins land of Jesse Hand, Richard Penn, William Mudden and others.—Contains Three Acres and twenty-seven Perches, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Michael Hersh, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Lee, esq., and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff. Nov. 30—Jan. 4. 106.

**NEW BRICK STORE, NEAR THE MOTEL IN BRIDGETON.**

**Potters & Woodruff,**

Have lately received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of

**GOODS,**

Well suited to the present and approaching season: among which are the following, viz.

Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths. and mixed }  
2d Quality black, blue, brown, } do. drab and mixed }  
Superfine fancy col'd midling } do. and low priced pelisse }  
Double & single milled } black, blue, brown } Cassimeres. and mixed }  
Fine drab, and other quality Coatings. Plain and corded Velvets. Different colors pelisse do Swansdown, valencia, mer-cilles and roboy } Vestings. Fine and middling white } Flannels. red and yellow }  
Red and green hocking Baize. Figured pelisse Flannels. do. Rattinets. }  
Fine, middling, low priced, } Bombazetts figured and plain }  
Figured, bordered, plain, fine, } middling and low priced } Shawls. Waterloo }  
Canton Crape and Silk do. Bordered and plain Cashmere do. Worsted Bombazeens. Black and colored Canton Crapes. Senshaw, Lutestring, Mantua } Silks. and other }  
Black, blue and white Sattins. Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs. Madrass, Malabar and other Cotton do. Women's black, white, } Gloves. and other Silk } do. Women's Beaver, Kid } do. and York-tan } do. Men's Buckskin, Dog-skin and other quali- } do. ty }  
Figured Swiss, Jackonet, } Muslins: Book and Leno } do. Plain Mull, Book, Leno, } do. and Jackonet } do. Linen Cambricks. 7-4 Linen Table Diaper. Fine, middling and low priced Irish Linens. do. do. Long Lawns. Cotton Counterpanes. Men's Worsted, Woollen and } Hose. Cotton }  
Women's Wosted and Cotton do. Plaid, plain, mantua and sattin Ribbons. Cotton Cord, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c. }  
**DOMESTIC GOODS.**  
Bleached and brown Sheetings. do. do. Shirtings. Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays. Tickings and Checks. 4-4 and 6-4 Diaper. Coverlet and other Cotton Twist. Cotton filling—different no's. Striped and plain Linsey, Cassinets and Sattinets. Batted, Raw Cotton, and cotton Candle Wick.

**Liquors & Groceries.**

Fourth proof French Brandy. Middling and low priced do. Jamaica Spirits and common Rum. Holland and Country Gin. Madeira, Lisbon, Port, } Wines. Samos and Malaga }  
First and second quality Molasses. Gun Powder, Young Hyson, } Teas. Hyson Skin and Bohea }  
Loaf sugar, white Havana, } Sugars. Canton and brown }  
Winter strained and other Oil. Mould and dipt Candles. Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Salt petre, White and brown Soap, Rhode-Island Cheese, Coarse and fine Salt Mackerel, Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour; Together, with a general assortment of **Hard-ware, Hollow-ware.**

**Cutlery, China, Glass and QUEENS-WARE,** Looking Glasses, Bread and Snuffer Trays, &c. &c. All which they will sell at a small advance for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE. November 9. 98ft

**Cumberland Orphans' Court.**

November Term, 1822.

Upon application of Hannah Miller administratrix of Stephen Miller, deceased, to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedent shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands.

It is ordered by the court, that the creditors of said decedent, bring in their respective claims, on or before the first day of January, 1824; and that said administratrix give public notice thereof by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county, for the space of two months, and publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against said administratrix.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clerk, Dec. 14. 103 2m

**A Farm for Sale:—**

Situate in the township of Hopewell in the county of Cumberland—New Jersey—six miles from Bridgeton the County town,—containing 140 acres.

The buildings consist of a large two-story, frame dwelling house and kitchen—spring house—two barns—cribs—and other convenient out buildings—the Orchard contains about 200 trees, one half of them young, grafted fruit—There is 18 acres of woodland—10 of meadow, the residue tillable land.

If not sold, for rent—it is now tenanted by Joseph Claypole. For terms apply to me at Bridgeton. DANIEL ELMER.

Jan. 4.—106.

**VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.**

Will be sold at private sale, a very valuable

**Mill for Grinding Grain.**

It is situated on the head waters of Cedar Creek, in the town of Cedarville; it is in complete repair, with two pair of stones and in the midst of a grain country where there is no situation for a rival establishment, the demand for work is always as much as can be met; and from the increase of agricultural industry and improvement, there must be an increased demand upon the establishment which will warrant any enlargement. Attached to the establishment, is a house one and a half stories high with a lot of ground, blacksmiths' shops, and a lot of meadow adjoining, which will be disposed of with the above. Many other advantages might be enumerated, which may be known by those wishing to purchase: for further particulars, enquire of the subscribers,

JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury. JOEL FITHIAN, Salem. CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton.

ALSO

On the same stream of water, a very

**VALUABLE SAW MILL,**

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

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

For particulars, enquire of

JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury. CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton. RICHARD BENNETT, Cedarville.

Or the subscriber,

JOEL FITHIAN, in Salem. Nov. 23. 100 2m

ALSO,

In the Town of Cedarville,

**A two Story House and Kitchen.**

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

Joseph Fithian. 106.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

**A REPORT**

Of a Cause tried in the District Court of Philadelphia, April 24, 1822, John Keen vs. Philip Rice, Involving the right of NEW JERSEY to the OYSTER BEDS

IN MAURICE RIVER COVE. Price 12 1/2 Cents. August 26.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

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

**REMOVAL.**

P. C. WILLMARTH,

HAS REMOVED HIS

**HAT STORE,**

from No. 23 to No. 181 North 3d Street, above Race Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE

Sign of the Golden Hat,

where he offers an excellent assortment of

**LOW-PRICED HATS,**

ALSO,

**WATER-PROOF**

**Imitation Beaver Hats**

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.

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

A handsome deduction made at Wholesale.

P. C. W. having received the most encouraging patronage from a candid and discerning Public, with the utmost confidence in the merits of his Manufacture, anticipates a continued and increasing custom.

February 11. 59tf

**SILAS W. SEXTON,**

**Fashionable Clothier and**

**Merchant Taylor,**

No. 28, MARKET STREET,

Between Front and Second streets, south side, two doors east of Letitia Court,

PHILADELPHIA:

HAS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, 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 Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and give their 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 526m. December 24, 1821.

**A BARGAIN.**

For sale, the HOUSE and LOT, late occupied by Ephraim Holmes, at the corner of Main and Front streets, in Bridgeton, on the west side of the creek, The Dwelling House is of brick, 53 by 45, two stories high, well constructed, and in a good situation for a store or tavern. The lot contains 56 square perches, and has also on it a barn, smoke house, and other convenient buildings. The terms will be easy for the purchaser. If not sold before the 25th of March next, it will be rented.—For particulars, enquire of

TIMOTHY ELMER. Dec. 21. 1822 104 6t

**Cumberland Orphans' Court,**

November Term, 1822

Nancy Roecap, administratrix of Jacob Roecap, deceased; having exhibited to this court, duly attested, an account of the debts and credits of said decedent, by which it appears that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedent died seized of real estate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court, in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Joseph Golden, guardian of Jacob Hann and Andrew Hann, having made application for the sale of the real estate of said minors, for their support: maintenance, &c.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedent, and said minors do appear before the judges of this court: on Monday of February term next, and shew cause if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedent and said minors, situate in the county of Cumberland, should not be sold for the payment of debts, support, maintenance, &c.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clerk. Dec. 14. 108 2m

**TARTAN PLAIDS.**

**POTTERS & WOODRUFF**

Have lately received a handsome

Assortment of Tartan Plaids

SUITABLE FOR CLOAKS:..

ALSO

**CLOAKS**

**BEADY MADE;**

Which they will sell at Philadelphia prices. Nov. 19.

Constables' Sales,

Warrants, Subpoenas,

And a variety of other blanks,

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 comprehensive

**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 new 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.

So 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 increasing 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 mark P. O. placed before the description of all places containing a Post Office.

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

TERMS.

The work will be comprised in one octavo volume of about 900 pages, printed on good paper, and to be illustrated by a new and magnificent 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 fifty cents, payable on delivery. 52

**Commissioners Sale.**

Pursuant to an order by James Clark, Ebenezer Elmer and John Sibley, Judges of the inferior court of common pleas, in the county of Cumberland and state of New Jersey, will be sold at

**PUBLIC VENDUE,**

On third day the 25th of the third month next,

At the house of John Kimsey, Innkeeper in Port Elizabeth, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, P. M. All that property situate in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, commonly called Hoffman's saw-mill, mill seat, mill tract, will pond, buildings, fencing timber, water, water courses and every thing belonging or in anywise appertaining thereto. The conditions will be cash.

Isaac Townsend.

Hosea Rankins.

Samuel Townsend.

Commissioners.

1st mo. 10. 108 tm25

**Philadelphia Prices Current.**

Corrected Weekly.

E and Fitch, per lb	\$0 9 to 10
Leas, bushel	1 25 scarce
Beef, mow barrel	10 12
Brick, run of Kiln, M.	6 50
Bristles, American lb.	scarce
Butter, lump.	14 18
Do. salt, insp.	12 15
Candles, tallow dipt	11
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.	26 27
Do. 2d quality "	25
Do. Java "	26 27
Do. mixed qual. "	22 23
Cheese, "	1 8 9
Hider, best barrel	1 32
Leathers, American lb.	11 12
Tax, clean "	6 7
Firewood, hickory cord	4 75 5 25
Do. pine "	3 50 4 00
Do. gum logs "	4 25 7 37
Flour, wheat, barrel	4 25 7 37
Do. rye "	3 50
Do. corn meal "	3 50
Glass, wind 100 feet,	6 7 75
8 by 10, "	1 50 1 35
10 by 12 "	75 80
Grain, wheat bushel	65 70
do. rye "	35 43
do. corn "	30
do. oats "	95 100 12
do. bran double "	165 170
Hams, "	128 130
Iron, in bars, "	140
do sheet "	125 130
do hoop, large "	80 90
do do small "	0 9 0 10
do rod "	1000 16
do hollow ware "	25 30
Lard lb.	17 50 22 25
Lumber 1000 feet	15 20
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	25 30
do do heart, 1 inch	25 30
do white pine, panel	17 50 22 25
do do common	15 20
Scantling, pine 1000	25 30
do heart do "	14 30 cam
do sap do "	8
Lath, oak "	20 25
Oar rafters "	25
Timber, pine "	12 20
do inch spruce "	22 25
do oak "	17 21
Slungles, cedar 3 ft.	3 50 4
do cyp. 22 inch.	70 70
Staves, pipe, W. O. 1200	38
do lhd. do "	25
do do red oak "	24 60
do barrel, W. oak "	38 26
Heading, oak "	3 50 5 50
Hoops, shaved "	0 48 0 50
do rough "	24 30
Mackarel, barrel	7 10
Molasses, sug. house gall.	75
do West India "	75
Nails, cut, all sizes lb.	11 50 12 00
Oil, sperm. gall.	3 50 6 50
Peas, bushel	55
Pork, Jersey, barrel	7 00
Rice, new crop cwt.	3 50 4 00
Shad, southern barrel	6 16
Salt, fine bushel	9 50
do ground "	75 80
Seed, clover, "	11 50 13 00
do tiendibass "	16 18
Segara, Spanish "	14 15
do American "	9
Shot, all sizes cwt.	7 10
Spirits, viz., "	37 32
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	25 30
do Penn'lst pf. "	15
Gin, Philad. dist. do "	33 35
Rum, New England "	50 54
Whiskey, rye "	
do apple "	
Starch lb.	
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	
do loaf lb.	
do lump "	
Tallow, country "	
Tobacco, Virg. manu. "	
do do caven. "	
do do spun fine "	
do do large "	
Wax, bees, yellow "	
do. white "	

**Sheriff's Sales.**

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 4th day of February Next,

between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, At the House of Daniel Hand, Innkeeper in the Middle Township, in the County of Cape May—

**All That Certain Farm,**

Whereon Ezra Young now lives, situate in the upper Township in said county,

Containing 280 Acres,

More or Less, with the appurtenances, adjoining Lands of Nicholas Willits esq., and

Situated as the property of said Ezra Young, and taken in execution at the suit of Eli Bumell, and Mary his wife, and to be sold by SEICHA HUGHES, Sheriff.

ALSO,

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue,

On Thursday the 4th day of February Next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of the afternoon of said day, At the House of Daniel Hand, Innkeeper, in the Middle Township in the county of Cape May,

All that Certain Lot, or Parcel of Land;

With the appurtenances, whereon Robert Williams lived (previous to his absconding.) Situate in the Upper Township in said County, Containing Acres, more or less, adjoining Lands of—

Seized as the Property of said Robert Williams, and taken in execution at the suit of James Diverly, and to be sold by SEICHA HUGHES, Sheriff.

Cape May, Nov. 20.—Jan. 4. 106.

**BLANKS**

For Sale at this Office.

**Bank Note Exchange.**

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes, 1/2 p. c. dis.  
Banks in New Hampshire, 1 do.  
Boston Banks, 1 1/2 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 Shenectady, 1 do.  
Lansingburg Bank, 1 do.  
Newburg Bank, 1 1/2 do.  
Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do.  
Orange County Bank, 1 do.  
Catskill Bank, 1 1/2 do.  
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 1/2 do.  
Auburn Bank, 1 1/2 do.  
Columbia receivables, 1 do.  
Utica Bank, 2 do.  
Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 1/2 do.  
Plattsburg Bank, 10 do.

**NEW JERSEY NOTES.**

New Brunswick Bank, 1 p. c. dis.  
State Bank at Trenton, 1/2 do.  
All others, par.

**PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.**

Philadelphia Notes, par.  
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par.  
Lancaster Bank, par.  
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, 1  
Farmers Bank of Reading, par.  
Susquehanna Bridge do. 1/2 dis.  
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 do.  
York Bank, 2 1/2 do.  
Chambersburg, 2 1/2 do.  
Gettysburg, 2 1/2 do.  
Carlisle Bank, do.  
Swatara at Harrisburg, do.  
Pittsburg, do.  
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton, 15 do.  
Silver Lake, no sale.  
Greensburg, 5 do.  
Brownsville, 5 do.  
Other Pennsylvania Notes, no sale

**DELAWARE NOTES.**

Bank of Del. at Wilmington, 1/2 do.  
Wilmington and Brandywine, 1/2 do.  
Commercial Bank of Delaware, 3 dis.  
Branch of do. at Milford, 25  
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.  
Laurel Bank, 25

**MARYLAND NOTES.**

Baltimore Banks, 1/2 do.  
Baltimore City Bank, 1 dis.  
Havre de Grace, 1 do.  
Elkton, par.  
Annapolis, 1 do.  
Branches of do. 1 1/2 do.  
Hagerstown bank, do.  
Bank of Caroline, 1 1/2 do.

**VIRGINIA NOTES.**

Richmond and Branches, 1 1/2 do.  
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do.  
All others, 2 1/2 do.  
Columbia District Banks, generally, 1  
Franklin bank of Alexandria, no sale  
North Carolina, 7 dis.  
South Carolina, 5 do.  
Georgia, generally, 7 do.  
Bank of Kentucky and branches, no sale  
OHIO—Chillicothe, 2 dis.  
Most others, no sale

**WHISTLER & SEELEY,**

No. 210, Market Street, Corner of Decatur Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully inform their friends & the public that they continue to do Tailoring work in a fashionable and complete style, equal to any in the city. They keep constantly on hand Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Drilling, Seersuckers,

And a variety of new & fashionable

**Summer and Winter Clothing,**

Which will be furnished on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. They warrant all work done by them to be executed in the best manner, or not taken.

Gentlemen residing in the country, by leaving their orders, will have their work forwarded with promptness and despatch, agreeably to directions; the box enclosing them being furnished at a very moderate price. 75 6mo. June 3, 1822.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**