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CONDITIONS.

THE *Washington Whig* is published every Monday morning, at Two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance.—An additional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid within the year.

The *Whig* will be forwarded by Stage or Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they paying the expense of carriage.

No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the time, will be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements at the same rate.

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	2 do.
Connecticut Banks	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 Schenectady,	1 do.
Lansingburg Bank,	1 do.
Newburg Bank,	1 1/2 do.
Newburg branch, at Ithaca,	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 Banks,	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 1/2 do.
Carlisle Bank,	1 do.
Swatara at Harrisburg,	do.
Pittsburg,	do.
Northumberland, Union, and Co-	
lumbia 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 Milford,	3 dis.
Farmers Bank of Delaware,	par.
Laurel Bank,	no sales

MARYLAND NOTES.

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

IN CONGRESS.

Speech of Mr. Rich.

(Concluded.)

But, unless it shall be determined to raise the duties on imports to an amount which will nearly exclude the foreign article, notwithstanding the excise on the domestic, the ratio of increase upon the excise should be diminished, and the period extended for reaching its maximum. If, sir, I shall have made myself understood by the example adduced, it will have been perceived that I aim at a process by which the revenue shall gradually be made derivable from the domestic article, instead of the foreign, and in a manner that will secure a constant supply, and be convenient both for the government and the citizens. Should the general features of the plan be approved, it will remain with congress to determine whether seven or a greater or less num-

ber of years, shall be taken to complete the operation. In my judgment; however, the more limited the term, the greater will be the benefit to the country; provided it shall be sufficiently extended to bring into the market, without any forced operation, a fair domestic competition; for which, it is highly probable, a more distant period would be required for some articles, than would be necessary for others.—And I feel no hesitation in pronouncing an opinion, that, as it is intended to embrace such articles only as can be produced to any extent from domestic materials; (otherwise of little or no comparative value,) and will hence reach the consumer at reduced prices, the impost duty should be so raised as nearly to exclude the foreign article; for, otherwise, all our hopes for the real prosperity of manufactures, or that a productive revenue can thence be derived, will, most assuredly, prove fallacious.

It certainly ought not to be expected, that those who believe the success of manufactures essential, nay, indispensable, to that of the other branches of industry, will ever assent to an excise, under such circumstances as will, in their judgment, invite the foreign competitor into the market. Nor should the belief for a moment be entertained, that another loan to meet the ordinary expenses of government, will, at any time be authorized, unless certain means are provided for its redemption, and to supply any subsequent deficiencies in the revenue. And I take this occasion to say, once for all, that, so far as may depend upon myself, and except upon the conditions just stated, another loan will never be obtained, be the consequences what they may.

Many, who are otherwise favourable to an increase of manufactures, have been somewhat alarmed, lest a diminution of imports should create a necessity for direct taxes. Such have believed, (and hence their fears,) that domestic articles could not bear a productive tax, till the foreign were nearly excluded from the market; and have very naturally supposed that, while the measures were in progress which would eventually exclude them, no alternative would be presented, but to supply an increasing deficiency in the revenue, either by loans or direct taxes. Should it be found convenient to overcome this objection, in the manner proposed, much will have been done for the accomplishment of the objects I have in view; but, if otherwise, the proposition will, I admit, have lost a share of its claims upon the favor of the house. Individually, as I have before remarked, I feel no objection, to a well-adjusted system of revenue, of which direct taxes shall be made a part; but the citizens have been so long accustomed to indirect taxation, that some time must yet elapse, before (if ever) they will, in that particular, be reconciled to a change. And, to me, it would seem to be indispensable, that, before a direct tax shall be spread over the country, measures shall have been adopted to "increase the general ability of the community to contribute to the public exigencies;" measures that will have retained within the country something of the means of payment.

It, upon due consideration, the plan which I have proposed shall be deemed practicable, and worthy of adoption by congress, all the measures necessary to give it full effect can, as they ought to, be made so far prospective as to be free from the multiplied inconveniences which must ever result from a sudden change. All the great interests of the country will then have been duly notified; and thus, whilst an important change in its policy will have been almost imperceptibly effected, they will, as imperceptibly, have accommodated themselves to the change. The foreign fabrics will have retired silently from the market, and, in the same manner, will the domestic have supplied their place. The means of the country, now sinking through the most unfavorable operations of exchange, the introduction of foreign goods, to the prejudice of home industry, will have found other employments, free from perplexing uncertainties, such as will augment the resources of the country by invigorating its industry. A constant exchange of products between these different employments will have been effected to the mutual advantage of each. And then the period will have been reached, when, in truth, it can be said, that, "by an increase of domestic manufactures," "the demand for rude materials at home" has been "increased," and that "the strength of the union itself" has been "augmented" by an augmentation of "the dependence of the several parts on each other." Then will the "increased" ability of the community to contribute to the public exigencies" have been fully demonstra-

ted; and the public revenue, having been made derivable from the consumption of domestic instead of foreign fabrics, will continue steady and productive, whether in peace or war; and particularly so, from having ceased its dependence on the ability of the citizens to consume the products of foreign labor, which neither adds to the wealth of the country, nor contributes to its defence; an ability, too, which depends more upon the crimes, the follies and misfortunes, of other countries, and even upon the state of the weather in some, than upon the sagacity, skill and enterprize of the American citizens. And, finally, when will the supplies, at all times indispensable, be placed beyond the reach of Foreign influence, or the contingencies incident to a precarious foreign commerce; and, thus circumstanced, will be sure to reach the consumer at the lowest possible price.

Sir, satisfied as I am, that I should not only exhaust the patience of the house, but transgress its rules, were I, at this stage of the proceeding, to do more than present the general views which I have of the subject; I will only remark in conclusion, that, individually, I should prefer that, as was suggested at the last session, the proposed measures be accompanied with an ultimate formal prohibition upon imports; principally on account of the increased facilities for preventing an illicit trade; as, in the latter case, the simple fact of prohibited goods having been found in the country, would incur a forfeiture; whereas, in the other, such as shall have passed the custom house must be taken to have been lawfully imported and the duties paid, until the contrary be shown. It is therefore, more from the respect which I feel for the opinion of others, than in accordance with my own judgment, as to what is abstractly best, that, in this particular, I now submit the proposition in a modified form.

If it shall eventually be found that a majority will object to the proposed measures; but will, nevertheless, in a form which to them will be more acceptable, adopt such as will secure a present and future supply of revenue, and in a manner that will aid the industry of the country, I assure that majority, when ascertained, of my zealous co-operation. With this assurance, and with the best of feelings for those who may differ from me in opinion, having no other desire than a faithful discharge of public duties, I will abstain from occupying more at your time, and send the resolution to the chair; but not with a wish that it should be considered till some future day, of which due notice shall be given.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A case was, in October last, decided in the Circuit Court of the United States in Philadelphia, in a suit brought by one *Martin* against the *United States Bank*, the substance of which may be interesting to our readers.—It appears that *Martin*, the plaintiff, forwarded 500 dollars in notes of the U. S. Bank, from Cincinnati, in two remittances, the notes having been previously cut, and one-half of each forwarded at a time.—The first remittance of half-notes was received in Philadelphia, and the last never came to hand.—The Bank had issued a notice that no notes would be paid by them, unless both halves were presented. The plaintiff demanded payment, which was refused, and a suit was brought to enforce it. Mr. Binney argued for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sergeant for the Bank.—Judges Washington and Peters presided, each of whom gave an opinion in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of the notes. The opinion of Judge Washington was,—That a bank, or other promissory note, is the evidence of a debt due by the maker to the holder of it, and nothing more—that such note is the highest, and, in fact, the only proper evidence of such debt, if it be in the power of the owner of the note to produce it—that if it be lost, destroyed, or by accident has got into the possession of the maker, the owner does not thereby lose his debt, but the same continues to exist in all its vigor, unaffected by the accident which has deprived the owner of the means of proving it by the note itself—that as the debt still exists, the law permits the loser to produce the best evidence of his right of which he is capable—that where the note is lost, inferior evidence should be admitted, and that when the identity of the

note, together with his title, is proved, he is entitled to recover.

The judge then went on to state, that cutting a bank note in two does not discharge the bank from the debt of which the note was the evidence: that if one part of a note was lost or destroyed the debt is not thereby cancelled, and that the evidence is affected, not by cutting, but by destroying it. Secondary evidence must then be adduced to prove that the note, once existing, was lost, and that the loser was the bona fide owner of the debt—that if the entire note be lost, he may not be entitled to demand the debt, because the note, passing from hand to hand, may have got into the possession of a bona fide holder, and that against the real owner of one-half of the note there cannot possibly be an opposing right, as the finder, or robber of the other half cannot assert a right to the debt, because he cannot prove that he came fairly to the possession of the evidence of it—that is, without perjury, which the law does not presume.

The person who takes a half-note, does so under the impression that the holder of the other half may have a better title, and looks for indemnity from him from whom he received it, should he afterwards prove not to be the real owner—that the bank cannot pay the note twice, and that if she does so, it is at her own risk—as the public should not lose by their error of judgment, or want of caution—that the bank has a right to call for proof, to entitle the payee to obtain payment for a note, when evidence is wanting of its being in the real owner's hands; and is bound to pay the person who proves himself the real owner—that no bank has a right to notify holders of her notes, that she would not pay them unless all the parts were together, as that is not an agreement assented to by both parties and would be an arbitrary assumption of power which the law does not authorize—that a person in whose hands a note is lost or destroyed, may on proof of its destruction, demand of the bank issuing such note full payment, and that the law compels the bank to pay; in the same manner, the owner of half a note when the other half is lost—that the holder of a note being the real owner, had a right to cut it, and that by doing so he does not impair its obligation, unless he intended to do so—that when a note is cut with a view to its security, not its destruction, it is generally with a view, by dividing the chances of the evidences of it, to preserve the whole—and that, as the person cutting the note does not forbid the practice, but proceeds to cut the notes when the bank declares she will not pay them, there is not a mutual consent of parties, and therefore the law declares that she shall pay.

The venerable *John Joy* has been elected President of the American Bible Society, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of *Elias Boudinot*, Esquire.

A man named *Thomas*, of Westmoreland co. P. recently killed himself by repeated draughts of whiskey on his way home from a still-house.

The *American Watchman*, formerly edited by *Selleck Osborn*, at Wilmington, Del. has recently passed into the hands of *James Wilson*. The late editor, in his valedictory, says—"The mere nominal patronage of others is worse than mockery—it is positive and negative injury—withholding well-earned bread with one hand, and intercepting supplies with the other. The late proprietor owes thanks to real patrons and friends.—To delinquent subscribers he wishes better memory—to malicious enemies a better heart."

By the Chinese laws, one of the grounds on which a husband may divorce a wife, is her being too much given to talking.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: he that thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest is often the greatest fool.

There are two things which ought to teach us to think but meanly of human glory—the very best have had their calumniators; the very worst their panegyrist.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the *American Farmer*.
Directions for the preservation of the Slips of the Sweet Potatoes, and for their cultivation.

The slips are nothing more than the small potatoes or routes last thrown off by the plant. They are preferred to larger ones on the several grounds, of economy, of food and of room—of their being more easily preserved, and less likely to rot in the ground after they are planted. The writer of this, during fifteen years never succeeded in getting more than one large sweet potatoe to vegetate or grow in the open ground. The ignorance of the mode of culture has probably been the cause of their not having been raised here.

The slips should be put up for preservation without bruising them (or as the directions from New-Jersey expressed it, they should be handled as careful as eggs) in a dry state, in perfectly dry sand or earth, and kept in a warm place as free as possible from moisture.

Those who wish to be perfectly assured of their success, will raise a small hot bed, with or without glass, about the 10th of April, on the south side of a fence, wall or building.—On this, they will lay the slips or roots so close as to touch each other, so that a bed of six feet square will be sufficient for a bushel of them. They should then be covered with about an inch of earth. If the cultivator has no hot bed frames, the bed at night may be covered with a mat or with straw.

In ten or fourteen days some of the shoots will appear above ground; when about one half or even a third so appear, they are all to be taken up to be planted. The lightest soils are best adapted to them. As their roots almost universally strike directly downwards, like those of the carrot, they are always planted on hills raised about nine inches, or about the height of a potatoe hill, after its last faithful hoeing. These hills should be four feet and a half apart in every direction.—The slips, two in each hill, one foot apart, are then put in either with the fingers or a stick, or any instrument capable of making a sufficient hole, the crown or top should be within an inch or half inch of the surface. When thus started or sprouted, it will be easy to distinguish the end which sends no roots, from that which puts forth shoots for the open air. The slips should be put in perpendicularly or nearly so, the root end downwards. They would grow without this precaution, but would be delayed and injured in their growth. A little dung dug, or hoed in, will much aid their progress, unless the land be rich. They cannot bear moist or any rich grounds or places, where the water stands after showers. Their vines grow too luxuriantly in such situations, and their roots are softer and more watery. The late season was too wet to enable us to raise them in their highest perfection, but a majority of them were still very good.

After they are planted they require the same treatment as the squash or pumpkin, that is, simply weeding them. In the Jerseys, they raise the runners from the ground when they weed them, so as to prevent their taking root, which they do more readily than any plant, and which the Jersey farmers think injurious to the main roots. The subscriber permitted nature to take its course, but he should certainly make the trial another year of the New-Jersey method.

The product for two successive years has been at the rate of 220 bushels to the acre, with no great care, nor indeed so much as that bestowed on common potatoes. They were planted this year early in June, and were killed on the 10th of October, which is at least 45 days less growth than they would have in common years; or if the seed had arrived earlier. They will begin to be palatable and fit for table about the 15th of September or the first of October, as the season may have been hot or cold; but the general crop ought not to be dug till the vines are killed.—They will endure seven or eight successive hoar frosts after the common potatoes stalks have been killed. So

many persons have applied for slips, that it was the advice of some of them that these hints should be published. It is not pretended that the culture is of any agricultural importance—it is merely an horticultural experiment very pleasant to those who have a taste for such pursuits—and also gratifying to those who love the sweet potatoe. They certainly can be raised here of excellent quality full as often as we can raise good grapes, peaches, or even pears.

JOHN LOWELL.

P. S.—They should not be gathered in by the hoe, or even spade—they must be raised like the carrot by the dung fork.

Mentioning the culture of Cotton in Connecticut, the Hartford Mercury states the following fact:—"A gentleman of our acquaintance in this city, has some very fine stockings made from Cotton which he grew on his land in Berlin, and manufactured in his own family."

Cotton growers in Connecticut.

The Norwalk Gazette announces the receipt of a fine specimen of cotton, raised the last season, in the garden of Mr. Lewis L. Nash, of Ridgefield. The seeds were planted about the middle of May, and with no more than the ordinary care of vegetables, the cotton was ripe by the 30th of October. A small skein of thread from the same accompanied it. If our eastern brethren, who are proverbial for their ingenuity, will now set to work to raise tea and sugar, they may set up for real independence.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

To make sour Cider sweet.

After having prepared the Cider from the cheese; put it back into the trough, and to a cheese that will make two hogsheds of cider, put one of sour cider, let it soak about 24 hours and then press it off.

Pumpkins.—A pumpkin measuring 5 feet 6 inches in circumference, and weighing 87 pounds, was raised last season near Lexington, (Ky.)

Still larger.—A pumpkin was raised near Detroit last season, which weighed 174 lbs. 12 oz. after it was picked more than three weeks, and measured 6 feet and 8 inches in circumference.

A. W. Varnum, of Vermont, raised, the last season, from one acre of land, 1016 bushels of carrots. This is a valuable hint for agriculturists.

Productive Crop.—Peter Wager, on his farm at Montgomery Square, Penn. from five acres of Spring Bury, raised 225 bushels, weighing 52 and a half pounds per bushel, which he sold to Mr. George Pepper, brewer, of this city, who was so much pleased with its quality that he has reserved it for seed.

Philad. Gaz.

Don't scald your poultry.

A writer in a Connecticut paper remarks upon scalding poultry as follows:—"Scalded fowls are ill looking and will not sell for so much as those that are picked, and soon spoil, often before marketed; otherwise the feathers, although not of the first quality, will amply pay for plucking.—By scalding, poultry is deprived of its delicious flavour, is made insipid, often producing what is termed rising on the stomach."

Useful Recipes, &c.

Cure for Indigestion.

Bread, made of wheat flour, without being bolted, is a most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion, or costiveness. Persons accustomed to a sedentary life, would derive great benefit from the constant use of it. It is sweeter than bread of the finest flour.

Dr. Wesley speaking of the quinsy, a dangerous disease, says, "Apply a large white bread toast, half an inch thick, dipped in brandy, to the crown of the head, till it dries, when the patient will be greatly relieved."

To stop the effusion of blood.—Take 2 oz. of brandy or common spirits; 2 drachms Castile soap; 1 dr. pearl-ash; mix the whole together, and keep it close in a phial. When you apply it, let it be warmed, and dip pledgets of lint in it, and the blood will immediately congeal.

Intemperance.

It is calculated that the number of deaths in the United States produced directly by intemperance amount to about 30,000 annually; but the number whom it destroys indirectly, is much greater.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG—DATED,
Washington, Jan. 26, 1822.

The next President.

"As unexpected and premature as the agitation of this question certainly is, it has been the subject of considerable conversation here.—I do not think, however, that it has had quite so pervading an influence as some have represented. It appeared to be set on foot, in a great measure, by the indiscreet zeal of some of the Pennsylvania delegation, who, prompted as I have good reason to believe, by a very few individuals in that state, attempted to set up an interest for Mr. Calhoun, under the impression, as they alleged, that neither of the candidates previously named could be made acceptable to the good people thereof; and the equally officious and unwise proceedings of a portion of the South Carolina legislature.—Whatever motives may have prompted those behind the curtain, it was evident the chief actors here were but clay in the hands of the potters. The project having been satirized by some, and disapproved by nearly every body, judging from the tone of the public prints, and the remarks of those whom I have heard speak on the subject, it is becoming apparent, even to those who had already attached much importance to their plan, and to themselves for the promotion of it, that they had reckoned without their host: that the main body of the people, who must at the proper time decide the question, were not yet disposed to interest themselves seriously about it—that they were in fact minding their own business, without a disposition to encumber the time present with the cares and knotty matters which belong to years to come: they have therefore cooled down to a more moderate temperature, convinced, I hope, that public agents should rather follow and give effect to popular sentiment, than attempt forcibly to give it a definite direction. I feel no inclination to express, at this time, any opinion upon the intrinsic or comparative merits of the several candidates that have been named. Before the time arrives when it may be necessary to make a selection, the list may be very different from what it is now, and I should be pleased if the editors of newspapers would refrain from publishing much on the subject for the present. I am satisfied that it is the general wish that this course should be pursued, and that the public interest requires it.

Militia Fines.

The Secretary of the Treasury has reported on the resolution adopted some time since at the suggestion of Mr. Darlington, in relation to the fines imposed in Pennsylvania for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war—by which it appears, that 243,609 dollars and 41 cts. were assessed by courts martial in that state, but that not one cent thereof, although it is known large sums were collected, had ever reached the treasury of the United States. The late marshal, John Smith, appears to be implicated in this business, as he has never made such a report, either to the government of the U. States or his successor in office, as to enable any one to understand how the thing is. He has indeed intimated that the sums by him received have been more than absorbed in courts martial, costs, &c. It seems, however, almost certain there must be dereliction of duty and defalcation somewhere: either the late marshal or his deputies must be delinquent, notwithstanding the enormous costs attending the assessment and collection of those fines.—In fact, a late deputy for Bucks county is directly charged with retaining upwards of 3500 dollars—a charge which, in his late publication on the subject, he does not deny. The subject has very naturally excited considerable interest with the Pennsylvania members, and in the Senate Mr. Lowrie gave a full and interesting statement, on the subject of militia fines imposed by the several states during the late war, by which it appears, that with the exception of 557 dollars and 60 cents paid by New York, no monies from that source have been received into the treasury. He stated that notwithstanding the heavy forfeitures in Pennsylvania, that state had furnished even more than her quota of men, and ought not, as he thought, be compelled also to give to the United States the fines in question; he therefore asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to vest in the states respectively, the right of

the United States to all fines assessed for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war.

New Jersey, it was stated, never collected any money for fines.

Land Offices, &c.

Mr. Cook of Illinois, an active, intelligent little man, but perhaps rather full of projects, offered the other day a resolution directing the committee on the public lands to enquire into the expediency of allowing squatters (squatters) on the public lands to gather their crops, after such lands had been sold by the United States; and also to enquire into the expediency of establishing an additional land office (they have already five) in Illinois. Both branches of the resolution meeting with decided opposition, Mr. C. was induced to withdraw it, whereupon Dr. Condit moved that the committee on the public lands be directed to enquire into the expediency of reorganizing the several land districts in the United States, and of diminishing the existing number of land offices; which was adopted. I adhere to the opinion, which I have frequently expressed, that the government has evinced too much anxiety to bring their lands into the market, thereby holding out continual inducements for the wider and still wider spread of our population. The above related proceedings were therefore witnessed with pleasure, as evidencing some disposition to check it.

The following resolution on the same subject, submitted by Mr. Sterling of New York, has been adopted with some slight modifications:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this house the number of land offices established by law in the different States and Territories, designating the number and location in each state and territory, the annual expense to the nation of supporting said land offices, the amount of money received at each during the years 1820 and 1821, and whether, in his opinion, the public good requires the increase or diminution of said land offices, or any alteration in the location of the same; and if any increase is required, in what state or territory the same ought to be located.

Protection of Commerce.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, the following resolution has been adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the building or purchase of an additional number of small vessels of war, for the protection of the commerce of the United States.

This resolution is similar to one offered some time ago in the House by Mr. Whitman, excepting that it proposes an option between building and purchasing small vessels for the purpose.

The Bankrupt Bill.

Since my last, Mr. Stevenson and Gen. A. Smyth have each delivered a long speech against this bill. The proposition immediately under discussion is to strike out the first section, with a view of ascertaining whether a majority of the House are in favor of legislating on the subject.—The opposition of these gentlemen went against the bill in toto, and was urged on constitutional grounds, as well as those of expediency. There will doubtless be a long debate, as many members appear disposed to deliver their sentiments. I would be willing, at any rate, to compromise for twenty speeches. It is utterly idle to attempt a prediction of the ultimate fate of this bill,—but I nevertheless incline to the opinion that it is losing rather than gaining friends. The number and respectability of the mercantile memorialists against it, are entitled to much consideration, yet I have no doubt but a decided majority of that interest are favorable to it.—The agricultural interest, particularly to the South, are very generally opposed to the bill, together with no inconsiderable number of the members from the middle and eastern states."

JANUARY 28.

"The committee on the judiciary have at their own request been discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the Manumission Society of the state of Tennessee, praying Congress to commence the gradual abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and it has been laid on the table.—(asleep.)"

The committee on military affairs have reported that it would be inexpedient to grant land to those soldiers of the late army who were at their own choice discharged before their term of service expired.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Ky. a select committee of three members has been raised for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt in cases of process issuing from the courts of the United States.

Apportionment bill.

The bankrupt bill was to-day put aside in favor of the one fixing the ratio of representation. The question of agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole which fixed it at 42,000, was argued at considerable length, Messrs. Williamson and Saunders in favor, and Messrs. Rochester, Farrelly & Randolph against it. It was, at a late hour, decided by ayes and noes as follows—in favor of it 83, against it 88—thus leaving the ratio again blank. Whereupon Mr. Taylor moved to fill it with 47,000, but before the question was put the House adjourned.

All the members from New Jersey excepting Dr. Holcomb, voted in favor of the report of the committee, under the impression, as I understand, that if a blank was opened, there would be greater probability of its being fixed below than above 42,000.

The following is an extract from Mr. SERGEANT'S speech, on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.—We regret that it is not in our power to give the speech its length. Our readers, however, will find some remarks in this extract worthy of consideration.

Commerce, so far from being disreputable, was considered as an honorable employment. It was useful, and favored by the government. But the profession was exposed to hazards. There were accidents and disasters which human sagacity could not foresee, and against which human prudence could not guard. If there was no redemption, therefore, by public law, the merchant might be deemed perpetually liable to ruin, in its most extended sense. He is himself and family only involved in it. It may extend to all those to whom he is indebted. Whoever has often seen mercantile failures, knows that there is a sort of blindness or infatuation that seems to effect them.—The insolvent is unwilling to penetrate his situation, or to believe it as hopeless as it really is; and hence he lingers with some chimerical, undefined, hope, till his affairs have become more deeply involved, and his embarrassments utterly irretrievable. He is perhaps the very worst person that could be selected to judge of his own affairs. He is led by the delusion, to keep up his credit, as long as he possible can; and yet, to him is confined the uncontrolled power of disposing of his estate. He may waste it; destroy it; or put it beyond the reach of his creditors; and when he comes to the final step of an assignment, he has then the power to make his preferences, and to provide for the circle of his friends, while his distant creditor, perhaps equally meritorious, is left without redress or hope of payment.—What is the consequence? It is now become an usage, so common as almost to have acquired the force of law, that indorsers and lender of money are first to be paid. What but this has created the fictitious capital so deeply felt and deplored throughout the country? What but the loan of names, by which a credit is obtained, and money drawn from a bank? And yet, in case of insolvency, these persons, who, by lending their names, create the evil, and enable the fictitious capitalists to borrow money, and thereby hold out false colors to decoy the unwary, are first to be paid; and, perhaps, the very goods that were sold to him on a credit, bottomed upon the loan, are sold at auction after the insolvency, to repay the loan, that lured the vendor to sell. That these arts evils will not be denied; but would a bankrupt system correct them? Mr. S. believed it would. It would distribute the effects of the debtor equally among his creditors. It would cut off undue preferences; pay, to all their proper proportions, and stop the bankrupt from appointing his own assignees, and from prescribing terms to his creditor.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SPECIAL TERM, Dec. 14, 1831.

Ellis Ayres, Administrator of Well, 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 of February Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid. By the Court.

T. ELMER, Clerk.

Dec. 24—6t

SHERIFFS' SALES.

Adjournment.

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

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

Adjournment.

The lands of Lewis Ayres, John S. Moore, and Nathaniel Diamant, which were to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 12th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

A House and Lot.

Situate in the township of Fairfield—the lot contains half an acre, more or less, adjoining lands of Jonathan Parvin, and others. Seized as the property of Joseph Daniels, and taken in execution at the suit of James Giles, executor of Enclil Burgin, deceased, and to be sold by

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

Sheriff's Sale.

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

A Tract of Land.

Situate in the township of Downs, adjoining lands of Nathaniel Lore and others, said to contain eighty-nine acres, more or less—taken together with all other lands of said defendant. Seized as the property of Nathan Newcomb, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Parvin, guardian, &c. and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, former Sheriff.
December 18, 1821. 55

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 20th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, a FARM, situate in the township of Downe, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less, joins lands of Henry Shaw, esq. and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Benjamin Williams, and taken in execution at the suit of Butler Newcomb and others, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, former Sheriff.
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
December 22, 1821. 55

Sheriff's Sale.

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

1. A Farm, whereon Jonathan Sockwell now lives, contains 100 acres more or less.—2d. A small Farm, adjoining Henry Webb, forty acres more or less.—3d. A house and lot in Newport, adjoining Ebenezer Westcott, three-fourths of an acre more or less.—4th. A Farm, adjoining George Taylor and others, 200 acres more or less.—5th. The old homestead Farm of Jonathan Sockwell, deceased, adjoining John Vandeford and others, 250 acres more or less.—6th. A lot of Bear Swamp, adjoining Peter Cambloss and others, 25 acres more or less.—7th. A lot of Marsh, adjoining Esther Gaskell and others, 100 acres more or less.—8th. A lot of Marsh in Newport Neck, adjoining Hampton Shaw and others, 100 acres more or less.—9th. A lot of Bear Swamp, near the Beaver dams, 50 acres more or less.—10th. A lot of Meadow near Newport, adjoining Edmund Sheppard, 15 acres more or less.—11th. A lot of Meadow adjoining Elizabeth Webb and others, 15 acres more or less.—the whole or as much as will satisfy said writ.

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

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

Sheriff's Sale.

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

A Farm and Tract of Land.

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Dec. 10th, 1821—Jan. 14

Constables' Sales,
For Sale at this Office.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1822.

Error corrected.—The Town Meeting is held in this County on the 2d Tuesday in March annually, and not on the 2d in April, as published in the Almanac, on the fourth page of our last number. Those who have preserved the Almanac will do well to correct the error with a pen.

It is cheering to observe the alacrity with which the citizens of Philadelphia are endeavoring, as far as is in their power, to repair the loss sustained by the late awful conflagration of the Orphan Asylum. The *American Sentinel* of the 25th ult. states, that "at the meeting held yesterday, we understand that about three thousand dollars were immediately subscribed; and that a much larger sum would have been easily obtained, had an opportunity been afforded to the persons present.—Among numerous instances of benevolence of which we have heard, that deserve to be recorded, we feel ourselves called upon to mention one or two: In one of the schools of the city, 180 dollars were given to the teacher by the scholars for the use of the Asylum, and at a school for girls about 30 dollars.—One of the Masonic lodges has voted 106 dollars for the same benevolent purpose."

The legislature of Pennsylvania, in a spirit of benevolence truly praiseworthy, have unanimously passed an act granting 5000 dollars for the use of the Asylum.—The treasurer of that institution has also received from the managers of Walnut Street Theatre, 1405 dollars and 39 cents, being the net amount produced by the representation on Monday night last.—And we learn from the Philadelphia papers, that the officers and clerks of the United States Bank have subscribed about 200 dollars, and the clerks in the Pennsylvania Bank about 60 dollars.—A gentleman, whose name is not given, subscribed 1000 dollars."

The total pecuniary loss occasioned by this disaster is estimated, by the managers of the institution, at 18,132 dollars. The number of lives lost is not correctly ascertained—it is supposed, however, to exceed twenty,—but the poignancy of the idea that so many helpless children fell a prey to the flames, is alleviated by the reflection that they are removed from a world in which they were parentless, to the arms of the Father of the fatherless, and to an asylum of never-ending felicity.

A particular account of the conflagration, from the *National Gazette*, will be found in another part of this paper.

Foreign Affairs.—Under this head, in our paper of to-day, will be found an interesting view of the present situation of the different governments of Europe, and indeed of the world—for which we are indebted to the editor of the *Franklin Gazette*.

Summary.

The majority in the state of New-York in favor of the new constitution will not be less than 10,000.

A law has recently been passed by the Pennsylvania legislature, providing for the mortgage and sale of the real estate of persons who may have been declared habitual drunkards.

John Emmons, of Philadelphia, was lately drowned in attempting to cross from Camden on the ice.

Within the space of ten days, five children were burnt to death in the towns of Scituate, Foster & Gloucester in Rhode Island.—*Mothers, be careful!*

In Baltimore, during the week ending on Monday the 21st ult. there were 62 deaths—SIXTEEN of which were by the SMALL POX!

Flannel, manufactured in the state of N. York, has been sold in Charleston, for one dollar per yard. It is pronounced by judges to be equal to the best Welsh flannels.

The Cherokees.—We learn, says the Raleigh Star, that this tribe of Indians have recently divided their country into several districts; have laid a tax on their people to build a court-house in each; and have appointed four circuit

judges, and in other respects are rapidly adopting the laws and manners of civilized life!

More Pirates taken!—Capt. Roberts of the schr. *Bliza*, arrived at Charleston from Mantanzas, informs, that two days before he sailed a gentleman arrived at Mantanzas in the steam-boat from Havana, who brought intelligence that the brig *Enterprize*, Lt. Commdr. Kearney, had captured four piratical schooners, three of which had been destroyed—the fourth, being of a larger size, had been taken under care of the brig. He also corroborates the report brought by the schooner *Comet*, of the landing made at Cape Antonio, and the destruction of the piratical rendezvous. The *Enterprize* was daily expected at Havana.

WOODBURY, January 30.

FIRE!—It is with extreme regret we learn that the Tavern house of Mr. William Gosling, below Mullica Hill, in this county, was entirely consumed by this devouring element on Sunday morning last. The family had retired to rest as usual, when at midnight Mr. Gosling was awakened by a cracking noise which he supposed to be made by some one trying to force open the house; the noise continuing, he got up, and the first door he opened to ascertain the cause, gave vent to the flames, which burst in upon him from the kitchen.—He had only time to waken his wife and family, who escaped from the burning house almost in a state of nudity.—Several times the Barn, which is situated near the house, took fire, but by great exertions it was saved; however, it was considered in such imminent danger, that they turned out all the horses, and removed the harness & every thing of value. By this conflagration Mr. Gosling has lost every article of furniture and clothing except a bed with a few bed clothes. A traveler who put up there lost every article of clothing except his hat and coat, with all the money he had in his pocket—and was obliged to borrow clothes to pursue his journey in.

The Orphan Asylum.

The dreadful forebodings entertained yesterday, in relation to the fate of the Orphan Asylum, were we fear? but too well founded. All of those whose names we published yesterday, remain undiscovered. Of the whole number, (twenty-three) twenty are girls, and the particulars, which we are about to mention, authorize us further to believe the worst. The matron had been ill of pleurisy, and was bled the day before. She, with her daughter and another young woman, an assistant, were the only adult inmates of the edifice. The matron was the first to awake, from difficulty of breathing, occasioned by the smoke. The two young women and herself rescued as many of the children as it was practicable to save; in the short interval of time that elapsed between the moment of their being roused, and the period when the progress of the flames rendered it necessary for them to retreat. The matron mentions that this interval was but a few minutes. The girls slept in the third story and it appears but too certain that the fire had gained so much head before they were awakened as to render their escape exceedingly difficult.

Butcher, the watchman of the ward in which the Asylum stood, was first drawn to the building, and rescued several of the children from the second story. Nutter, the watchman of the adjoining ward, was next on the ground. The latter attempted to ascend the stairs alone, but was driven back by fear of the smoke and flames, which were bursting out. He went up, however, in company with the other, and found on the stairs several of the orphans, whom they extricated. Nutter mounted again to the floor of the second story, and found himself enveloped in a suffocating smoke—he groped among the beds, which were empty; and their retreat through a window over the portico at the back door. When on the portico, he received info his arms a child from the hands of Butcher and descended with his burden by means done of the columns of the portico.

By this time the flames had spread and raged with so much fury, that access by the stairs was no longer possible. Another watchman informs us, that about this crisis, he heard screams and shouting, as if from the third story. Before the engines could be made ready to play, the interior of the edifice was wholly on fire. The scarcity of water, and the extreme severity of the cold, which froze almost immediately what could be procured, formed distressing impediments to the zeal of the Hose and Engine Associations. We are told that the great exertions of the Phoenix Hose Company contributed chiefly to the preservation of the Widows Asylum, the roof of which they found in flames.

The cost of the Orphan's Asylum, we learn, is \$20,299—and the value of the furniture, clothing, &c. destroyed, is estimated at \$3,000. The property was insured at \$6,000 only. The most praise-worthy liberality

was yesterday shown by our citizens, in the best manner, in supplying clothing and other comforts for the poor orphans, whose original number altogether was ninety-one. We may hope to see this munificence continued until no motive shall be left to bewail the disaster of the conflagration, except the awful circumstance which has riven every heart, and for which there is no solace but in a pious resignation to the inscrutable will of Divine Providence.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Foreign Affairs.

If we cast our eyes abroad, we shall find the world comparatively tranquil to what it was ten years ago. But it is, with one or two exceptions, the tranquility of despotism.

Great Britain is kept from revolution by the presence of a large standing army.—Troops are also quartered in Ireland; but there despotism has assumed so hideous a form that the military are not able to suppress insurrections, robbery and murder.

In **Sweden**, king Bernadotte governs with a rare prudence. The Norwegians, not long ago, were likely to give him trouble; but he seems to have managed them.

Denmark reposes in pence, and is recovering from the wounds inflicted on her during the wars of the French revolution, chiefly by England.

Prussia balances between the King and the army in one scale, and tire people and friends of a representative system in the other. The press in that country is under a censorship peculiarly severe.

Russia has not made war on the Turks, nor is she at present likely to do so. She is in fact, restrained by Great Britain.—The emperor Alexander, however, goes on grasping; and has issued an order relative to the trade with the north western coast of America; which we think nobody is bound to obey. According to that order no foreign vessel is allowed to approach within 100 miles of the shore of what the Russians call their dominions upon this continent. The great Autocrat will find in the sequel that it is much easier to issue a decree of this kind than to enforce it.

Austria revels in the very voluptuousness of despotism. With an ignorant population, an army disciplined by the cane to obey any orders whatsoever; with the possession of Italy, the maintenance of a large portion of her troops in that fine country; and the pope under her thumb, to cure the Car-honari with his bulls, Austria presents to the human mind an object at once of terror and pity. Terror, by the iron-poke of her sway; and pity for the degraded condition of mankind within the pale of her empire.

Italy, after the efforts for political emancipation in Naples and Piedmont, remains fettered. That some fortunate moment may occur to rid herself of Austrian tyrants is the prayer of every friend of freedom.

France is rapidly recovering from the miseries she has suffered from the restoration of the Bourbons. What a wonderful country! After twenty-five years of desolating wars, after invasion and occupation by foreign armies, and after the exaction of millions of dollars from her by the sovereigns of the holy alliance, she rises, superior to all mischances and obstructions, still one of the richest and most powerful kingdoms in the world.

Spain.—The Cortes of this country have proceeded in their revolution with a singular discretion. When we consider the deep rooted prejudices in favor of the clergy; when we reflect on the power and pride of the grandees; the derangement of the finances; the difficulty of wresting from the church and the nobility the monopoly of lands, and the privileges to which they had been so long accustomed, it must be confessed, that the leaders of the Cortes of Spain deserve our esteem and admiration. May they go on arid prosper, and consolidate their liberties on sure foundations.

Portugal.—This nation has astonished the civilized world. Degraded to the lowest political condition, the light of reason was still preserved in the breasts of a few individuals. The Portuguese have manifested a firmness, nay, a boldness, that has not suffered itself to be intimidated from the pursuit of rational liberty by the frowns of the proudest and most potent monarchs. Persevering in such a course, they may hope for the return of the days of Vaco di Gama, and Camoens; days, for Portugal, of prosperity, glory and renown.

Turkey and Greece.—The Sultan appears to have reduced the Greeks of Moldavia, Bulgaria and Wallachia, to submission; but those on the Peloponnesus appear to have triumphed over him.—What will be the final event of the struggle it is difficult to foretell.—The holy alliance appear openly to take no part, what they do secretly of course, is not known. Great Britain, who is a neighbor to the Greeks of that quarter, by her control of the Ionian Islands has opposed the Grecian patriots. There seems to be a policy observed towards these people, similar

to that pursued with regard to the civil war in South America; that is, to leave the contending parties to try their strength, and decide the quarrel for themselves. We trust it may be so, and that the Greeks may be as successful as the South Americans have been.

The Barbary Powers have been remarkably quiet of late; to which, no doubt, the presence of an American squadron in the Mediterranean greatly contributes. In truth, however Barbarians were taught a wholesome lesson by Decatur, and seem to have benefited by the sharp reproof which they experienced from lord Exmouth.

The British are extending their empire in Asia by policy and conquest.—Recently they have been getting a foothold in Arabia, with an intention, it is probably, of creeping round the Persian Gulf. Before twenty years have passed away, Great Britain, in all likelihood, will be in a condition to menace the flank of Russia in that direction.—*Franklin Gazette.*



Latest from England.

After an unusual long interval (says the *New York Mercantile Advertiser* of the 31st ult.) we have again the satisfaction to announce an arrival from England. Among the vessels below is the December packet ship *Amity*, capt. Maxwell, from Liverpool, which arrived within Sandy Hook on Tuesday. Capt. Maxwell brought about 5000 letters.

The *Amity* left Liverpool on the 6th of December, and brought Liverpool papers of the 4th, and London to the 3d of that month. They contain news of importance, except that relating to the rupture between Russia and Turkey. In answer to the entreaties of the other great Powers, Alexander has issued a Circular, in which he tells them to "obtain from the Ottoman Porte a guarantee capable of protecting the Christians in Turkey!" as the only condition upon which peace will be preserved. This is considered equivalent to a declaration of war. On this subject the editor of the *Union* says— "If a war actually takes place between Russia and Turkey, it will probably be a short and bloody one, in which no other European country will be deeply involved, which will sadly disappoint those men in the Western Hemisphere, who rest their hopes of fortune on the prospect of finding a market for their bread stuffs among the combatants."

Murried,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, Mr. HIRAM PAUL, to Miss PHEBE BROOKS, daughter of Major Almorine Brooks.

APPLES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few hundred bushels of Apples.

Apply to

Thos. Woodruff.

Bridgeton, Feb. 1, 1822. 58tf.

AUDITORS' SALE.

Abraham Sayre, }
vs. } In Attachment.
John S. Soular, }

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland, will be sold at public Vendue,

On Monday, the 11th of March next, At the Hotel in Bridgeton, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of said-day:

All that Lot of Land,

Situate in Bridgeton aforesaid, at the south-west corner of Main & Front Streets, on the West side of the Creek, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, having two Dwelling Houses thereon—

Also, all that Lot of Land, Situate in Bridgeton aforesaid, adjoining William Morris, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, having a small Dwelling House thereon.— Attached as the property of the above-named John S. Soular, at the suit of the said Abraham Sayre.

Norton Harris,
Peter Slesman,

January 30.—58

Auditors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY the FIFTH day of MARCH next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, of said day, in the County of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

The following described Land,

Situate in the township of Downs, adjoining lands of Daniel R. More, Peter Liden, and others—contains one hundred acres.—The three following Tracts; situate in Antuxet Neck.—A Lot of Salt Marsh, adjoining Mark More and others, contains thirty-five acres; one other Lot of Marsh, adjoins Henry Brooks and others, contains thirty-three acres; and a Lot of Land, adjoins Ether Lore and others, contains one acre. The land will be sold more or less—together with all the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of James More, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Carrell, Isaac Bacon, Sarah Bacon and Jonathan Suckwell, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

WM. R. FITZHAN, Sheriff.

Jan. 1, 1822—Feb 4.

NOTICE.

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

A HOUSE AND LOT,

Late the property of Isaac Miller, deceased.—situate in the town of Greenwich, and joins lands of Joseph Miller, Providence L. Sheppard, and others, said to contain 2 1/4 acres of Land and Swamp, more or less.

Conditions made known at the time of sale.

JOSEPH MILLER, Esq. tr.

Greenwich, 12th mo. 4, 1821.

Dec. 31—4w.

A BARGAIN!

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

One-half the Manufacturing Establishment,

Near Cedarville.

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

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

Lucius Q. C. Elmer.

Bridgeton, January 28. 57 6t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale,

In the central part of the town of Salem.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale the Property on which he now lives,

CONSISTING OF

A New Brick Store-House,

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

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

ALSO,

A Lot adjoining,

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

ALSO,

A Lot on New Bridge street,

On which there is a new two story Frame Dwelling House, occupied by Joseph Wiley. The above property will be sold separate, or all together. One half the purchase money will be required on delivery of the deeds, for the remainder a liberal credit will be given.

Thomas W. Cattell.

Salem, N. J. Jan. 14, 1822.—4t

NOTICE.

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

Wm. R. Fithian.

January 28. 57 4t. Admin'r.

Subpoenas, Warrants,

For Sale at this Office.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the Franklin Gazette.

O! come from a World.

O! come from a world where sorrow and gloom,
Chastise the affections of joy;
A pathway bedimm'd, with no rays to illum,
Save the meteor that shines to destroy:
Where the thoughtless have revel'd, where
mirth had no charm;
Where the wounded have wept, but still
needed the balm.

O! come from a world where the landscape
is chill,
Or deceitfully blossoming fair,
The garden gives promise of bright fl
still
The nightshade luxuriates there;
That sky, now serene, blushing lovely and
clear,
O! heed not its beauty, the storm cloud is
near.

O! come from a world, where the cup of de-
light
Now sparkles and foams at the brim;
For the laurels that wreath it, reflecting,
shall blight,
Its lustre repentance shall I dim;
The lips that convivial have pledg'd thee the
bowl,
Shall blanch with confusion when fear rives
the soul.

O! come from a world where the cup of de-
light
Will lead thee to peril and fears;
For the heart that, confiding, hath welcom'd
its smile,
Hath found it the prelude to tears;
Come then; there's a path by the reckless
untrod;
O come; weary wanderer! it leads to thy
God.

From the Boston Centinel.

The following, from the pen of a highly va-
lued correspondent, will be found a most
beautiful moral delineation:

CONSCIENCE.

There is a light no eye can see,
There is a voice which breathes in me;
It is of pure celestial birth,
It is a voice too soft for earth;
I feel it when no light is near,
It whispers when no sound I hear;
It follows me where'er I go,
It calls me from the depth of wo;
My darken'd fate its beams assuage,
And guide me through my pilgrimage;
Forever glowing in my breast
The harbinger of endless rest.

O THOU! whose tender love outlives
The woes and follies nature gives;
From THEE, whose works o'er time endure,
Descends the light of conscience pure;
From THEE, whose smile all nature seeks,
That "still small voice" divinely speaks,
It tells that all thy gifts are good,
It fills my soul with gratitude.
In life's fair hour, when pleasure glowed,
I taught me that Thou wert ever near,
My path to guide, my hopes to cheer.

'Tis not when wrung with anguish keen,
The affection of the heart is seen;
Oh! no, it cannot probe despair,
The darkness of the grave is there;
'Tis not, in death-bed terror thrown,
The virtue of the soul is known;
The pang of nature cannot give
The silent hope which bids it live.
Oh! no, thine image frowns severe,
Thy judgments and thy wrath appear,
But oh! 'tis one long hope of Thee,
A life of parent piety,
In humble trust, which breathes of Heaven,
The worship of the heart is given.

What life so good, from error free,
Would cancel what it owes to Thee?
The zeal that in thy service glows,
Feels but th' eternal debt it owes.
O! never from my inmost mind,
Where thy blest image lives enshrind,
From earliest youth to latest age,
Shall fade thy love from memory's page.
Shall one of all thy gifts be lost,
'Mid pleasure's smile, by sorrow cross'd.
Oh! no, I felt thy grace received,
By good enjoy'd, by hopes bereav'd;
No grief so cold, no hour so gay,
Could draw me from thyself away.

If buoy'd by pride, one wandering thought,
Could by the alluring world be caught,
That faithful light, that voice so true,
Gave all thy goodness to my view.
It silenc'd not the glow of mirth;
But warn'd me of its transient birth,
And check'd each thought which seem'd to
bless
With hopes of earthly happiness.
It said not, that I must not mourn;
But tears to endless joy would turn;
And short and fleeting is the breath
Which leads us to the sleep of death;
Though dark may be our night of gloom,
Lite dawns eternal o'er the tomb.
Oh, THOU! to whose devotion true,
The brightest of my hours I drew;

Forever for'd, nor change shall see
The coldness of my zeal for thee;
Give me, oh give me light divine,
And make thy promis'd blessing mine.

Miscellaneous Selections.

A country Curate's Address to Married Persons at the Altar.

THE duties between man and wife are various and important. They suppose the union, not of body or interest only, but also and principally of affection. It is not joining of hands, but of hearts, which constitutes marriage in the sight of God. This alone brings and keeps the sexes together, and sanctities and perfects the most solemn connection. The office says expressly, and with great propriety, that so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's word doth allow, are not joined together by God, neither is their matrimony lawful.

See, then, that no motives of interest or convenience deceive you into a notion that you like one another when you do not. It is not the bare form of vowing in the most solemn manner at the altar, that can possibly give sanction to falsehood, or render ties so perfectly mercenary either binding in the eyes of Heaven, or consonant to the nature of things.

Trifle not, I charge you, in this awful instance, with the God of nature, truth, your own hearts, and your own comfort! Surely of all kinds and degrees of profligacy and prostitution, that which screens itself under the formal covert of the law is the most criminal: and she who gives her hand to the man whom she cleave riot in fact pre-fer to the whole world, is more worth- less, to all intents and purposes, than the most abandoned of her sex. Heaven never authorises the violation of a rule, or suffers it to take place with impunity. But this must be the case in every matrimonial contract when mutual attachment is wanting. And that family is uniformly cursed with the most substantial wretchedness, when there subsists, little or no love between the heads of it.

You who are the husband, must treat your wife with delicacy and discretion. Nothing in nature is so endearing, so winning, so captivating, as tenderness—nothing creates aversion so soon, so strong, or so inveterate, as rudeness, indifference, or disrespect. She is the weaker vessel, and depends on you for protection and comfort in all her difficulties. Crossness and asperity, when they settle into habits of moroseness, and ill-nature, are the qualities of a savage, not of a Christian. It is not enough that you use her, on the whole, as others use their wives. I much doubt, but few of them have reason to boast of their husband's usage. For man is at best but a fretful creature, and in all cases alike abusive of power. For your sake, she has left her friends, (gill her connections, and all the world, and should she meet with a tyrant, instead of a lover, she may repent of this day as long as she lives. Never incense or insult her. Every woman has many ways of revenging her injuries; and as you wish to keep your own temper and quiet, do not ruffle hers. Never, on any pretence whatever, squander that in trifles, tipping, excess or dissipation, which you should lay by for the benefit of your family. By all the laws of God and man, they have an exclusive claim on whatever you can earn: and every indulgence which you give apart from them, is at their expense. Take your wife's advice in all cases of difficulty. It is her interest as well as your's, to give the best she can. Keep her not ignorant of your circumstances, nor treat her on occasion as a fool. Be not easily offended, tho' the world should sometimes think her influence derogatory of your's. You will see few happy families, in which the wife is either a slave or a cypher.

Mutual happiness is your object—yield therefore to one another. Be ye equally yoked, is an apostolic injunction which both of you must endeavor to fulfil. Suffer no interference from any quarter whatever, to interrupt your tranquility; you are connected for life. Nothing can separate your fate in this world; let nothing divide your affec-

tions. Regard each other with the fullest confidence. The least spark of suspicion from either, must effectually and forever blast the comfort of both. There can be no harmony where there is no faith.

A wife should not only love her husband, but on every occasion shew him all the attention in her power. Forget not, however, that too much indulgence spoils equally old and young: humor him now only as you wish to do to the last, otherwise your compliance may tire and disgust him, or your complaisance, instead of exciting politeness or good nature, produce petulance and reserve. Study by every means in your power to make his home comfortable and inviting. A man's presence, as well as his heart, will always be there most, where he has most pleasure. And he who finds every thing to his wish while in, will seldom like to be out.—And I will venture it as an advice which never will fail—if you would keep his heart check his fondness.—Depend upon it, his affections are your's forever, if you once but know how and when to restrain them.

Finally, beware of entertaining the least jealousy or mistrust of each other.

The moment this baneful passion is indulged by either, farewell to all domestic tranquility. Unsullied honor, or innocence, is never destitute of candor and liberality. Be habitually and reciprocally kind and compassionate.—Have no separate secrets of no kind or degree. Never give yourself airs of mystery, or do any thing in any case, to suppress that mutual solicitude which is the surest symptom of mutual regard. Let out your whole hearts to each other. Conceal as much as possible each other's foibles and infirmities.—To each other cultivate habits of affability and good nature. Never be sullen, or in a fret with each other, especially in the company or presence of strangers. Consult each other about whatever hangs heavy on either of your minds. Live together as heirs of the grace of life. And may the blessing of Almighty God be your mutual portion, both in this world and in the next.

Bib. Magazine.

General Advertiser.

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the application to us by Nathan L. Stratton and John Buck, of Bridgetown, in the township of Deerfield, county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey, who claim together an undivided one-third part of all that tract of land, situate in Broad Neck, in the 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 edge or flow of Parvin's mill pond, and also a corner to land set off to Julian Parker, thence along Julian's land, north twenty-five degrees east, one hundred and eight chains to a stone set for a corner in the line of 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 Alpheus Loper's land, thence south eighteen degrees, thirty-two chains and sixty links, to a stone for a corner to Adam Hannon's land, thence south, thirty-nine degrees west, seventy-seven chains and fifty links, thence along land of the heirs of Charles Parvin and Ezekiel Garrison north, forty-eight degrees west, twenty-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

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 Spillings.

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. 54

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

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—tf

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.

SILAS W. SEXTON, Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,

No. 23, 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, Pantaloon, Vest, 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.

52 6m.

December 24, 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—36tg

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

ALSO,

The Presbyterian Magazine,

From No. 1 to No. 11.

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

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1822.

A Portrait of Dr. Boudinot. Communications. Thoughts on the past, present and future Condition of the Jews. Lectures on Biblical History—No. VI. Brief Discourses—No. VI. Jesus, the Chief among Ten Thousand. On the Advantages of Revelation. An Exposition of I Cor. 14, 15. On Religious Controversy. Sunday Schools. Filial Love. Hints to Patrons. Obituary Notice of Dr. Boudinot. Treasurer's account of Receipts for the Theological Seminary at Princeton during the months of November and December last.

New Publications.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

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.

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 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 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 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.

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.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.