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**CONDITIONS.**

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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 a 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,	1/2 p. c. dis.
Troy Banks,	do.
Mohawk Bank in Senectady,	do.
Lansingburg Bank,	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 1/2 do.
Columbia receivables,	1 do.
Utica Bank,	2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica,	1 1/2 do.
Plattsburg Bank,	5 do.

**NEW JERSEY NOTES.**

Bank of New-Brunswick,	par.
All others,	par.

**PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.**

Philadelphia Notes,	par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster	par.
Lancaster Bank,	1 dis.
Easton,	par.
German town,	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.
Farmers Bank of Reading,	par.
Susquehanna Bridge do.	1 1/2 dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county,	1 1/2 do.
York Bank,	2 do.
Chambersburg,	1 1/2 do.
Gottysburg,	1 1/2 do.
Carlisle Bank,	do.
Swatara at Harrisburg,	do.
Pittsburg,	do.
Northumberland, Union, and Co.	do.
lumbia Bank at Milton,	15 do.
Silver Lake,	no sale.
Greensburg,	10 do.
Brownsville,	10 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,	par.
Baltimore City Bank,	1/2 dis.
Havre de Grace,	1 do.
Elkton,	par.
Annapolis,	1 do.
Branches of do.	1 1/2 do.
Hagerstown bank,	do.
Bank of Caroline,	12 1/2 do.

**VIRGINIA NOTES.**

Richmond and Branches,	1 do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling,	5 do.
All others,	1 1/2 do.
Columbia District Banks, generally,	par.
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.

**DEFERRED ARTICLES.**

During the year 1821 there arrived from foreign places, at the port of New York, 260 ships, 4 barques, 315 brigs, 287 schooners, 2 ketches, 44 sloops.—Of these, 235 ships, 3 barques, 267 brigs, 282 schooners, 2 ketches, and 43 sloops, were American. In these vessels there arrived 4,452 passengers.

**The Grampus and Spark.**—A letter from St. Barts, dated Dec. 23; 1821, received at Norfolk, mentions that the United States' vessels Grampus and Spark had touched there in pursuit of a pirate named Debour, who had concealed himself on the Island. After some delay, one of Debour's men was delivered up to Capt. Elton, who, it is conjectured, will disclose to the United States' officers a scene of villainy unparalleled in the annals of piracy.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, have resolved to forward peti-

tions to his Britannic Majesty, for a repeal of so much of the corn laws as prohibits the introduction of the produce of their agricultural labors into the United Kingdom, as the present restrictions are peculiarly oppressive to them.

**Trials without Jury.**—In the Senate of Massachusetts, on the 12th instant, a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of providing by law, that in all civil actions hereafter to be entered in the Supreme Judicial Court and in the Court of Common Pleas, wherein both plaintiff and defendant desire it, it shall be the official duty of the Court to hear and determine the action, without the intervention of a Jury. The order was sent to the other House, and returned fully concurred in.

A manufactory of 25 cent pieces and other small money of base metal, for the St. Domingo market, was discovered and broken up in New-York last week, by the police. It is said this business has been carried on to a great extent in the United States. The persons detected could not be taken into custody, inasmuch as they were not coiners for the United States by multiplying and debasing its currency.

**Court Etiquette.**—It seems that the observance of the rules of Court etiquette prescribed at Washington, is not a matter of so small importance as to be dispensed with whatever it happens to suit the disposition of some unbending old republican, or the whim of some cynical Diogenes. It is not the subject of regal governments alone, that are sticklers for precedence; but the plain republican citizens of America, men high in office, and selected for their good sense and pure principles, and to be an example of patriotism and stern republican virtue, are found bickering about the idle ceremony and heartless formality of making the first call in the interchange of social obligations. So inveterate have become these despotic notions of etiquette at Washington, at this time, even among the Senators, that the Secretary of State, has found it necessary to his private standing and popularity, to explain, in a long letter to the Vice-President of the United States (which is published) the reasons which have induced him to violate the arbitrary rule of etiquette that obliges him to call upon Senators, previously to their visiting him. He knows of no reason for establishing a distinction on one side or the other—he makes no claim on others for a first visit, and allows none upon him—visits, in his opinion, he made as friendship, duty, policy, or convenience prescribes, without regard to the order of interchange, &c. &c. We could hardly have believed that this matter, which we plain folks at home, must esteem ridiculous, should seriously occupy the attention of grave Senators, and threaten to interrupt the harmony and good understanding between them and the head of a department. We are afraid, however, there is more meant in this disposition to find fault than meets the eye.

**Murder most foul!**—We find in the Richmond Enquirer an account of one of the most awful transactions we recollect ever to have read of: Mr. James Hunt of Mecklenburg county, went to Richmond, leaving three daughters, of the ages of 18, 12, and 8, at home with a negro boy of 13—the eldest daughter chastised the boy for some offence on the evening of the 15. (—) December. The three girls that night slept on a bed near the fire. Very early in the morning they called the negro boy to make a fire, and again went to sleep never to awake in this world—for the boy to avenge his chastisement, with an axe beat out the brains of the whole three—plundered the house, of what he could carry, and then set it on fire.—Before it was entirely consumed, some of the neighbors succeeded in rescuing the bodies of the murdered sisters from the flames, but not until they had been fearfully disfigured by the fire. The boy was apprehended, confessed all the facts, and was committed to take his trial for the barbarous massacre.

A coroner's inquest says the Baltimore American, was held on Sunday, the 20th inst. in the county jail, over the body of Jos. Thompson, who was under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Hamilton. It appeared in evidence that he had for some time refused to receive sufficient sustenance to support nature and consequently was very emaciated at the time of his death. Verdict of the jury that "he came to his death from the visitation of God."

A writer in the Leeseburgh "Genius of Liberty" makes a calculation by which it appears, that the sessions of Congress cost the people between six and seven dollars every minute, which that body sits on business.



**AGRICULTURAL.**

From the American Daily Advertiser.

**Planting of Trees.**

**Mr. Poulson,**  
You may oblige some of the readers of your paper by inserting the following extract from a pamphlet lately published by Mr. William Prince, of Lony Island, a gentleman whose long experience as a Nurseryman entitles his opinion to the highest respect; and I find, on enquiry, that our nurserymen here have for several years past, adopted the same plan.

**Time of Planting.**

"SPRING is the season when we feel the most pleasure in making our rural improvements, and from this circumstance, probably, it has become the most general season for planting trees; but experience has proved that the Fall planting is the most successful, particularly in the United States, so subject to droughts; as the trees planted in autumn do not suffer from the drought, when those set out in the Spring perish in consequence of it.

"As soon as the trees arrive at the place where they are to be planted, let a trench be dug in cultivated ground, the bundles unpacked, and the roots well wet, and immediately covered with earth in the trench, observing to make the earth fine that it spread over the roots, and not thrown on in clods, which would leave vacancies for the admission of air to dry the roots; it having been found by experience that the thriftiness of a tree, the first season after transplantation, depends much on the fine fibres of the roots being kept moist, and not suffered to dry from the time the tree is taken up till it is replanted; for if the trees are carelessly left exposed to drying winds the young fibres of the roots must perish, and the trees, if they live at all, cannot thrive the first season. In planting let the trees be set two or three inches deeper than before, and in filling in the earth around their roots, let some well rotted stable manure be incorporated with the earth, in quantity proportioned to the size of the tree, from one to three shovels full, and finish by leaving a hollow or basin, around the tree, to catch the rain and convey it to the roots."

To cause the Trees to grow and continue thrifty.

"The earth must be kept cultivated where they are planted; no young tree can grow thrifty if the grass is suffered to form a sod around it; and if it should be found necessary to plant them in grass ground, care must be taken to keep the earth mellow; and free from grass, for two or three feet distant around them, and every autumn have some well rotted manure dug in around each tree, and every spring have the bodies of the apple, year, plumb and cherry trees, and others; that it is desirable to promote the growth of, brushed over with common soft soap, unmixed with water—this, with the aid of cultivated ground, and some manure, as before mentioned, will give a thriftiness to the trees, surpassing the expectation of any one who has not seen its effect."

From the New-Hampshire Centinel.

Our best farmers have a house, in which they keep their implements of husbandry through the winter, and through the summer when not in use.

This I think is a very judicious practice—for I have heard it said (and believe the assertion true) that Carts, Waggon, Ploughs, &c. receive more injury by the exposure to the intense summer sun and warm rains than by being used, the same length of time, in an ordinary manner. Admitting this to be true, how much then, fellow half farmers, do we lose by exposing our farming tools to the weather?

If you, who neglect proper care, are wealthy, and gained your wealth by the sweat of your brows, you have labored hard indeed, and must still work hard to keep from losing; much of your labor has been lost for want of proper care and management.

If you are poor, I am sensible you will always remain so, unless some uncommon occurrence turns up in your favor, or else you mend your pernicious practices.

Many farmers I have conversed with on the practice of running over so much land, as many of our farmers do, with half fencing, half tilling, and half manuring; they generally admit it is not an economical way, and that much labor is done to no kind of good purpose—but still these same men go on in their old way, though sensible it is

wrong. Their work hurries them on, and they have not time to make the necessary retrenchments and improvements; but continue, to use the common expression) "slashing on, heels over head," without consideration—zeal without improvement: thus they make perfect slaves of themselves and never reform, pass through the world without enjoying the sweets of living; they follow their father's paths and swerve not.

In many parts of Europe, especially France and England, Agriculture has been carried to great perfection indeed. Faithful manuring and faithful tillage seem to be their golden rule; no hard lumps or sods to be seen on their land, as on ours, but all mellowed with the plough, spade and harrow.

Every farmer ought to consider what kind of soil he works upon, and find out by experiment if by no other way, the best mode of management, in the sort of manure and kind of grain he sows.

Indian corn is an excellent sort of grain, both for man and beast—but it has been, a few years past, extremely difficult to bring it to perfection: would it not be better to raise more English grain, such as wheat, rye and barley, which are generally sure crops, than try to raise so much Indian corn?

Fellow farmers, we ought duly to consider of all these things, and whatever we do mark the result by

**OBSERVATION.**

**Carrots as a Manure.**

Sow the seed broad-cast in four corn-fields, and let them remain until Spring, at which time plough them in deeply, and they will be found to be better than a good dressing of manure.

**Plaster & Paris.**—From a gentleman who has made free use of this article, the following information is derived.—The quality of plaster is much alike, excepting the hard blue stone, which is inferior. The mystery is in its effects upon the roots of grass, corn, grain and vines in a dry time. It is not profitable on cold wet land. Dry land will bear 100 pounds to the acre. It should be sowed with the grain—put on pasturing in the spring, upon land lately stocked with grass seed directly after haying, or if this has been neglected, early in the spring, and upon corn or vines, one half should be planted with the seed, and the remainder applied to the hill after the first weeding. If more than 100 pounds be laid to the acre of tillage land, the straw and stalks may be increased, but the quantity of seed will be lessened.

**Making Pork.**—If hogs are not fattened by winter, prepare a warm pen with apartments to keep them clean—let the store pigs be near, so as to keep clean troughs. Feed the hogs alternately with dry corn arid water, or potatoes boiled in scalded water: let the hogs mix for themselves, and the water be warmed before it is placed in the troughs.

**SHERIFFS' SALES.**

**Adjournment.**

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

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

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

December 22, 1821. 55

**Constables' Sales, For Sale at this Office.**

**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—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 & 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 & 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 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 Laden, 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, adjoining 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 Sockwell, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Jan. 1, 1822.—Feb 4.

**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 Gt.



## FOREIGN NEWS.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser,  
NEW YORK, February 3.  
Latest from Europe.

The ship *Manhattan*, capt. Crocker, has arrived off the Hook, in 34 days from Liverpool, bringing advices 22 days later than before received. The Panther for this port, had put back to Liverpool, and sailed again in company with the *Manhattan*. We have just received the following note from Mr. Dayton, of the pilot boat Grand Canal, with the London papers of the 22d, 23d and 24th Dec.

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Off Sandy Hook, Feb. 2,  
On board the Grand Canal.

"I have only time to say that I boarded the *Manhattan*, about 25 miles S. E. from the Hook—she is 34 days from Liverpool, and capt. Crocker informs that he has Despatches for Government, containing a TREATY WITH FRANCE. She left on the 28th Dec. I have sent you three papers to the 24th December. Yours,

SAM'L DAYTON,  
LONDON, Dec. 22.

Letters received to-day by a house in this city, from Odessa, of the 15th Nov. from Admiral Greig, (the Russian admiral,) state that every thing was quiet in that quarter.

An article from Vienna states, that the pacific exertions of the English and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople have been counteracted by the advocates of war, which now seems inevitable between Russia and Turkey, though perhaps no very active operations may take place until Spring.

AUGSBURG, Dec. 9.

The letters which we receive to-day from Vienna, speak with much ambiguity of the late dispatches which the Austrian cabinet has received from Baron Lebezelten, its Ambassador at St. Petersburg. It is no longer asserted, at Vienna, with the same confidence, that the affairs of Turkey will be arranged in a satisfactory manner. It seems that the influence of the ministers of England and Austria has been counteracted at Constantinople by the advocates of war. Further intelligence is impatiently expected.

Letters from St. Petersburg state, that a Russian agent, charged with an extraordinary mission, has been sent to the Shah of Persia. There is no doubt that most interesting negotiations are on foot between the two powers, and that they will have an important influence on the destiny of the Ottoman Empire, and, perhaps, on the future relations of Russia with the East Indies.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

The five per cents. are at 87 50.

Letters have been received from Constantinople of the 19th November. At that period strong apprehensions had succeeded a few days of apparent tranquility. The efforts of the Divan could no longer restrain the Janisaries, who with the Grand Vizier at their head, had sworn to exterminate all infidels. The publication of a firman, announcing that the Shah of Persia had declared war against Turkey, had produced a great sensation among the Turks.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14.

Letters received here from Constantinople, state the taking of Bagdad by the Persians; the Turkish garrison, and the greater part of the population were put to the sword; the Christians, alone, it is said, were spared in conformity with a manifesto of a son of the Shah.

The London papers contain an account of the change in the French Ministry. The struggle on the part of the king was great; but France remains tranquil; but another change, within a month, says the *John Bull* editor, is not improbable.

Peyronnet is Minister of State; Montmorency, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; Duke Bellune, Secretary of the War Department; Corbier, Minister of the Interior; Marquis Clement Tonnerre, Minister of Marine; De Villele, Minister of Finance.

Count de Serre, Marquis of Latour-Maubourg, Count Simeon, Baron Portal, to be Ministers of State, and Members of the Privy Council.

Almost all the above were members of the Chamber of Deputies, and were officially announced to the above offices on the 14th Dec. On the 15th, the Chamber of Deputies began business, and the debates were extremely warm.

Dutch and Flanders mails to the 20th Dec. had been received in London.

The city of Bagdad was reported to have fallen. The Crown Prince of Persia was said to have entered the city at the head of 10,000 cavalry, and that the Turks every where before the Persian army. The Turkish garrison and the greater part of the population were put to the sword.

Preparations were making for putting the marine in the Netherlands in a state of equipment; and it was added, that France and Spain were adopting similar measures.

The linen and cotton looms in Drogheda and its suburbs were in active operation.

M-Namara and Malboj had been executed.—When sentence of death was pronounced on the former, he exclaimed that "they could expect nothing better from the bloodhounds of Limerick; and added, "courage, courage, my boys, there are plenty of us yet!"

The royal family of Spain returned to Madrid on the 5th of December, and were received with apparent joy.

On the 6th the ministers offered to the king their resignations, which he refused to accept. At Pampeluna every indignity had been offered to royal dignity.

The Turkish fleet had returned to the Dardanelles, where it was to remain with 20 or 30 Greek fishing boats as hostages. Nothing further is said of the great naval victory, which seems to have been announced for the purpose of encouraging the Turks.

The news from Candia was particularly alarming. The whole island was in insurrection; the Turks still hold two fortresses; the Persians had advanced on one side to Bagdad, and on the other to Erzeium.

The Marquis of Wellesly had set out for Ireland. There had been frequent communications between him, the Secretary of State's offices, and the Treasury, previous to his departure.

The "John Bull" exults that the administration has been strengthened by the Grenvilles. Their return to office, says the editor, is a matter for congratulation, but not for surprise.

## SPAIN.

Extraordinary couriers, bearing addresses to the king for a change of ministers, succeed each other with astonishing rapidity; & they are extremely violent. The permanent deputation of the cortes, previous to the king's return to the capital, answered the address from the provincial deputation of Cadiz, as follows:—"That the demand which has been made relative to the change of Ministers; cannot in any manner be complied with; that whenever proofs shall be adduced, of any particulars in which ministers may have opposed the constitution, a report shall be made to the next Cortes; but in the contrary event, just and inflexible with regard to the laws, no step shall be taken which may infringe them."

The revolutionists in the east, north and south of Spain, are very active, and have become so formidable as to threaten the speedy destruction of the throne. Indeed, we should not be surprised to find by the next arrival, that Ferdinand had been brought to the scaffold, or fallen by the stiletto of the assassin.

Official advices had been received at Madrid, that Andalusia was about to proclaim a republic. Their Directory Committee has been established, and a considerable force collected.—Mina acts in concert, and the intelligence is of such a nature, that it has spread terror through the capital.—Great attempts are making in Andalusia to gain the troops over to their views; and it has been notified to the soldiers, (who have received no pay for a long time past) that the plunder of the churches, and the riches of the wealthy, shall be shared amongst them. A general pecuniary advance has been also promised.

The *Regulateur* Journal supports the movement; its number of the 1st inst. says—"Let us once more display our energy; let us once more take up arms. We shall enjoy repose when we have again conquered."

The Address from Carthagena contains the following sentence:—"After all, our Ministers are paid men. It is not against them that we direct our complaints; the King alone is the author of all our woes."

A letter from Madrid, of December 6th says that very scandalous scenes have taken place at Pampeluna; the garrison and militia of that place have outraged royal dignity in the most disgraceful manner. A sort of procession took place; the band played the air *Trugala*, and a pig was led with the bust of the King on his back. Galicia is entirely in the power of Mina, who he levies contributions. Arragon also seems to be in a state of insurrection. It continues that ere the end of the month, Madrid will be invaded by Riego and Mina. Their projects, with their partisans do not conceal, are to expel the Bourbon Family, and to form a Federative Republic.

The gazette de France states, on the authority of a letter from Bayonne, dated December 9th, that "the most intense agitation prevails at Pampeluna. On the 5th, the capital of Navarre was a prey to real anarchy; the tradesmen were, especially, in a state of alarm, and closed their shops, which

were menaced with pillage. The elections in that quarter have been less revolutionary than in any other province; and this has occasioned the disorder, by exciting the dissatisfaction of the garrison and descamisado (sans culotte tribe.) On the 5th, no blood had been shed, but the parties were in the presence of each other, and disastrous results were anticipated."

The garrison of Pampeluna continues shut up in the fortress. Several partisans of the Throne, belonging to the local militia, have left the town, and joined their Royalist brethren at Sanquiza, Ulite and Taffala, and have demolished the pillar of the constitution in various communes, amidst shouts of "Religion and our king for ever! Down with the Jacobins."

In the mean time the king has behaved with a degree of firmness and energy which we did not suppose him to possess. Notwithstanding the danger, he determined to return to Madrid, and brave the peril. He entered the capital on the 4th of December, and was greeted by the loyal portion of the populace, with enthusiastic acclamations, as if they were desirous of evincing the interest they felt, at the imminent danger to which this unfortunate family is exposed.

On the morning of December 6th, the Ministers went a second time to the King, to offer their resignations.—His Majesty again refused to accept them, and spoke in the following language, which is at once noble and pathetic:

"I will never consent to deprive myself of the assistance of men who, like you, have lately given so many proofs of devotion to my family, and who have rendered so many services to the State. You may abandon me; but it will never be with my full consent that I shall accept your resignations. I know the intentions of the factions which has caused the misfortunes of Spain and which menaces out ill-fated nation with still greater disasters. My revolted subjects conspire against my life, and like the unfortunate Louis XVI, I am destined to be the victim of the revolutionists of Europe; but at least, I will not perish as he did, who has justly been designated the 'Martyr King,' I will meet death, sword in hand, at the head of my guards."

The London Courier, which, however, whenever royalty is concerned, generally makes the worst of the case, seems to think the above will prove prophetic language. But the crisis is so fearfully protentious, that there is no necessity of darkening the shades of the picture. The King, says the paper abovementioned, evidently has not the power to put down the confederacy which is daily and hourly strengthening itself: he can only keep it a day, and it may not be long before he will have perhaps, to redeem his heroic pledge, of fighting, sword in hand, at the head of his guards, in defence of his crown and his life.

A report from the Ministers was eagerly expected to be made public on the 7th, on the situation of the Kingdom, on the means of remedy, and on the measures which have already been adopted.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser of February 4.

The last London mail received at Liverpool stated that the French stocks fell to 85 60 at Paris, on the preceding Monday. Rumors were prevalent that the Janisaries had risen en masse, and had beheaded the Grand Seigneur.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 4.—A speedy war with the Turks is expected.

Vienna, Dec. 10.—The Russian and Turkish outposts on the Pruth have had some skirmishes, but which have tied to any thing serious. The troops of the two nations merely observe each other.

The Paris papers of December 21st and 22d, state that a revolution had broken out in Spain; and that an engagement had taken place between two regiments, one of which belonged to the new governor of Cordova, the other under Valesco, who commands at Seville, where the authority of the ministry was resisted. It is further stated that the greater part of Andalusia, and a part of Galicia, are determined to resist the authority of the ministry.—The fever had entirely subsided at Barcelona on the 8th.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.

"As soon as the Turkish, Egyptian and Algerine squadrons were united, the Capitaine-Bey caused all the Greek mariners who had faithfully served until this day, to be put to death. All Macedonia is in the power of the Greeks, who follow up and exterminate the detached corps which the Turks have there. The English government continues, in the Ionian Isles, to show itself extremely rigorous towards every thing Grecian. They have arrested the Archbishop-Maharas, who is devoted to his countrymen."

The Brussels papers say, the delay of Alexander, in declaring against the Turks, is attributed to the apprehension that his invasion of Turkey would be a signal for the massacre of the

Greeks in those places of which the Turks retain possession.

Letters, by the last Hamburg mail, mention a report, that Great Britain, Austria and France, had resolved not to interfere at present, between Russia and Turkey, but had formed a treaty of alliance, by which they had undertaken to co-operate in checking any dangerous designs of Russia, should that power be successful in its contest with the Turks.

Brussels, Dec. 13.

"A long account, published at Leghorn, of the taking of Tripolizza, (translated from the Greek,) after describing the entrance of the Greeks into the city by escalade, says—"Above 50,000 men penetrated into the streets—they seek, they demand the hostages—they were no more! the holy archbishops and bishops had been massacred. At this news, the fury of the Greeks knew no bounds; 8,000 of the Turks, bearing arms, were put to the sword; 12,000 or 13,000 others, of all ages and both sexes, suffered the same fate. In the coffers of the Vizier, the Beys, &c. 80 millions in specie were found. Above 100 brass cannon were taken, and 20,000 muskets, and a great quantity of ammunition. The martyred archbishops and bishops were seven in number. Among them we particularly regret those of Motemba and Amvolia, of which Tripolizza was the See. We have to lament also 600 other hostages, whom the infidels have put to death. As for the brave men who died gloriously in the assault their number is scarcely 300."

## CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG-DATED,  
"Washington, Jan. 29, 1822.

"The President having sent a communication, accompanied by a large volume of documents, in obedience to Mr. Whitman's resolution in relation to transactions in Florida, the House were this day chiefly employed in determining what disposition should be made of them. They were finally ordered to be laid on the table and printed."

FEBRUARY 2.

### South America.

"On motion of Mr. Nelson of Va. the President has been requested to lay before the House any information in possession of the executive, from the agents of the United States with the governments south of the United States, which have declared their independence, as may tend to show the political condition of those governments, and the state of the war between them and Spain, as it may be consistent with the public interest to communicate.

Mr. Trimble has introduced the following joint resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to acknowledge the Independence of the Republic of Colombia; and by an interchange of accredited Ministers, place the political relations of that government, with the U. States, on an equal footing with those of all other independent nations.

And be it further resolved, That such of the Spanish provinces in South America as have established and are maintaining their Independence on Spain, ought, in like manner, to be acknowledged by the United States, as free, sovereign and independent governments.

Which have been twice read, and laid on the table.

### Vaccination.

Mr. Burton has offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, to enquire into the expediency of repealing the law passed in the year A. D. 1813, entitled An act to encourage vaccination.

The reasons which induced the offer of this resolution were, doubts entertained whether the vaccine disease was an efficacious preventive of the Small Pox, created by the existing prevalence and mortality of the small pox at Baltimore, and the fact of its having been lately introduced into Tarborough, N. C. instead of the vaccine which it was the intention of the inoculation to circulate; and particularly the alleged fact that a number of vaccinated persons have been the subjects of this disease. It is represented that the disease epidemic at Baltimore, and which carried off, in one week of the month of January, 16 persons, is singular in its character, partaking of the nature of a new modification of the small pox, which has within a few years made its appearance in Europe, and which has been denominated the *varioid* disease. An investigation is now going

on in Baltimore, which may throw light on this interesting subject, and until a free enquiry is made, it appears to me that it would be imprudent in Congress to give currency to the alarm on the subject, by adopting any measure that would imply a settled doubt of the efficacy of vaccination. I was therefore pleased that Mr. B.'s resolution was finally ordered to be laid on the table, although he had, at the suggestion of Mr. Sergeant, consented to vary it, so as to direct the enquiry to a modification, instead of a repeal.

I have seen nothing which has shaken my confidence in vaccination, and feel pretty well assured that the investigation alluded to will do away the cause for the alarm that has been entertained respecting it. The extreme rarity of the small pox, for several years past, in the U. States, has induced a carelessness, which has led to the neglect of the vaccine, and where it has been attended to, in many instances incompetent persons have been confided in, to determine between the genuine and spurious disease.

### Executive Reports.

Within the last week several communications have been received from the President and heads of departments, in obedience to calls of the House. Agreeably to a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that there has been imported into the United States the following quantities of Wool in the specified years, viz.

In 1817,	8,372 lbs.	value \$8,072
1818,	1,500 "	226
1819,	2,892 "	1,886
1820,	106,788 "	24,956
1821,	three	
1st quarters 385,955 "		96,079

During the last quarter of 1821, it is known that there was a very large additional importation. The most extensive cargo ever introduced into the port of Philadelphia, was received in the month of December. The whole amount for the year, no doubt considerably exceeds half a million of pounds. It is understood also that the importers, notwithstanding the duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, to which the article is subjected, have realized a handsome profit.

The export during this period has been very limited—in 1820, none; 1821, three first quarters, only 900 pounds.

Large orders having been sent out, the import of 1822 will probably greatly exceed that of any previous year. I hope our wool growers will duly reflect on this state of things.—There certainly can be no difficulty in furnishing our own supply of this highly important article.

### Outrages at Havana.

In obedience to the resolution adopted by the House, on motion of Dr. Condict, the President has sent in a message giving an account of abuses committed upon the persons of the officers and crews of American vessels at the Havana, &c. This report embraces only the case of Capt. Spain, the officers and crew of the schooner *Ajax*, of Philadelphia, and is substantially, although more circumstantial, the same as that which has already been published in the newspapers.

### Carver's Claim.

On motion of Mr. Walworth, a call has been made upon the Executive, for any information in its possession, in addition to that before communicated, relative to the claim of Jonathan Carver to a large tract of land on the Mississippi river, near the falls of St. Anthony. It was stated that extensive frauds had been practised on the people of the United States, by persons holding, or pretending to hold under said Carver, whose title was not good. Some of your readers will no doubt recollect an attempt, in some measure successful, which was made a few years since by a man by the name of Crawford, in Cumberland county.

### Apportionment bill.

Most of this week has been employed by the House in considering this bill. The daily sessions have been tedious, and protracted to an unusually late hour, without after all being able to obtain a definitive vote. There is a great contrariety of sentiments and feelings respecting it, and it is sufficiently apparent, that in fixing the ratio many members are influenced very much by the effect it will have upon their particular state; thus vibrating from a higher to a lower, so as to leave to themselves as small a fraction as possible. Others are, from principle, in favor of a low ratio, and consequently a more nu



merous representation; others again, of which I confess myself one, support the highest numbers that there is any chance of succeeding with, the operation of which would be to restrain the House for the next ten years within (or nearly so) its present limit. You are apprized that the House disagreed to the amendment of the committee of the whole, which filled the blank with 42,000; since which motions to fill it with 45,000, 41,500, 41, 39, 38, 37, 35, and 30 thousand have been respectively negatived, all by large majorities. The motion now pending is to re-commit the bill to a select committee, with instructions again to insert 42,000. It seems to be pretty much understood at present that 40 or 42 thousand will be the number.

The Vice President of the United States having by letter declined the further Presidency of the Senate, for the present, on account of bad health and signified his intention of returning to his family, as soon as the weather and the state of the roads would permit. The Senate have, on the second ballot, elected Mr. Gaillard of South Carolina, President pro tempore—Mr. Macon of N. C. was his competitor for the appointment.

FEBRUARY 5.

On motion of Mr. Plumer of N. H. the Secretary of the Treasury has been directed to lay before the house the amount of the public funded debt of the United States held in foreign countries, for the last five years respectively, stating the kinds and amount held in each.

Mr. Cassedy submitted resolutions to direct the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the publication of the public laws and treaties in an additional number of newspapers; and also to provide for the publication in the newspapers of the private laws, and to extend the newspaper publication of the Indian treaties—disagreed to.

#### Apportionment bill.

At a late hour yesterday, and after many propositions to commit and to amend the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, the ratio of representation being 40,000, which if carried into effect will bring into the House 212 members.

To-day the bill was read a third time, whereupon Mr. Mallory moved to recommit it, with instructions, to strike out 40,000 and insert 38,500; a debate ensuing, before the question was taken the House adjourned.—The effect of this change would be to introduce 11 additional members. It would give a seventh one to New Jersey.

## THE WHIG.

### BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1822.

A manuscript, without signature, headed "A DREAM," has been forwarded to us for publication in the Whig. We have no doubt that the object of the writer was to do good, but we are inclined to the opinion that the plan adopted to effect that purpose would be likely to injure the feelings of some, while it would benefit no one. An honest farmer, who labors for the support of himself and family, will always apply as much of the surplus produce of his labors, as his prudence will allow, to supply them with the comforts and conveniences of life. If he withholds this while they need it, he may justly be censured as sordid and avaricious. If he wantonly squanders his property in useless extravagance, while his deserving family who look to him for support, are deprived of the necessary enjoyments of life, they may suffer when the Banks, as the Dreamer says, make their attacks on the Store-keeper, and the storekeeper, to protect himself, seizes the goods and chattels of the farmer who imprudently went into debt beyond his means. Neither banks nor storekeepers do harm to the wise; and if people are foolish and imprudent in their intercourse with them, they should not be abused or even censured for that folly. Our intercourse with banks and stores should be proportioned to our REAL WANTS, and those real wants should be supplied by means which we either have in our possession, or which are placed so far within our reach as that no contingencies arising from our own frailties can affect them. The sufferings of farmers, mechanics, storekeepers, &c. on account of banks, may always be anticipated, where industry, prudence and honesty are wanting in those who deal with them. They in-

jure none others, and if those who have little wisdom, foresight, or management have cause to complain, let them correct their own faults, and the cause will be removed.

The Bankrupt bill appears at present to engage the attention of Congress more than any other. General Smyth, of Virginia, is one of the most active members in opposition to its passage. We think he is not engaged in as good a cause as when he went forth to fight the battles of his country, during the late war. We hope he may be still less successful in his war of words, than he was at that period in his war of weapons. An that time he made a great fuss and did nothing—may his stars not have deserted him in the present contest.

The late arrivals at New-York have poured upon us a flood of intelligence from Europe, of some of which, notwithstanding the calm that has long pervaded the political horizon, we have had strong anticipations. We did not, however, expect so sudden a change with respect to hostile indications, as the late news present, as we had reason to infer, from former accounts, that the affair between Russia and Turkey would remain a subject of protracted negotiation.—The last intelligence from that quarter is of such a nature as to remove all doubts from the mind as respects WAR OR PEACE,—and without pretending to the spirit of prophecy, we might safely venture to assert, that if there is not a revolution in the feelings and dispositions of the people of Europe; if their minds are not vastly changed from what they were half a century ago, the time is near at hand when not only Russia and Turkey, but every nation in Europe, will be involved in the calamities of WAR. Human nature is the same in the present, as in the past age, and if any modifications appear in the operations of the different governments of Europe which were not in former instances exhibited, it will be the result of past experience, which will enable them to improve on former acts of villainy, to refine on all former modes of cruelty, and to be more expert in accomplishing the destruction of their fellow beings. The same desire for military glory—the same malignity of government against government—the same extravagance of pretensions, of pride, of contempt of laws and of religion, sway the political chiefs of those nations, as formerly; and in addition to this, the people whom they govern have the advantages of being more enlightened; and of seeing their true interests through the medium of a more general intercourse of the inhabitants of different nations, than at any former period. Liberty has dawned upon the world. Those who have sat in political darkness are beginning to see its light and though many of those nations which are making the most speedy approximations to light and knowledge, are made the victims of the most dreadful sufferings in their exertions to obtain which, as a person who was born blind, and had the cataract removed from his eyes, suffers the most excruciating pain when his visual orbs are first pierced by the rays of the sun, yet still the delights which liberty affords, together with the pleasing hope of transmitting it to posterity, will arouse the energies of the most indolent, make them brave the greatest dangers, and suffer the greatest privations—it will transmute poltroons into heroes, give command to the modest and unassuming, drag genius from obscurity into notoriety, and give distinction to merit.

It is not our opinion that the approaching hostilities will assume this aspect at their commencement. But there is an universal desire among the lower classes of all the nations of Europe for changes of government. It is ready to break forth on the least favorable symptom that will afford them a prospect of success, and in this age of revolutions it is difficult to say where it will begin. Spain is at present in a convulsed state.—Monarchy is falling into contempt among the people of that country—and from present appearances it is highly presumable that some catastrophe is approaching, which if it do not lead to anarchy and end in despotism, as in France, will put an end to monarchical, and establish, as far as the minds of the people are prepared to receive it, a more republican form of government than they now have. France is not quiet—the high spirits of that nation will not let it remain much longer in a tranquil state. Louis 18th has to combat more real troubles than any monarch at present in Europe, and on every occasion where he has been tried, he has proved himself to be possessed of both talents and firmness. The London papers state that from the commotions in France, there is every appearance of a revolution there. Should this take place, a universal war may be expected throughout the continent.

The Austrian forces, it is said, are called from Sicily, to protect the frontiers of their dominions from the threats of France, who is little satisfied with their conduct. The moment this army is withdrawn, Italy will be in arms, and the Neapolitan tyrant may

soon find himself destitute of protectors.—Russia and Turkey will be occupied with each other—nor will England be neutral, as France will doubtless seek her aid against the Austrians and Prussians, should hostilities take place in that quarter; or they may find employment against Russia in favor of the Porte, to check the colossal stride of the Emperor. In all this seeping approach of calamities on the European nations, Providence has, no doubt, some wise designs in view, though they are obscured from our sight. We can hardly believe it possible, that political changes favorable to the happiness of mankind will take place without some uncommon effort of the people to rid themselves of their oppressors, nor can we believe that every virtuous exertion will be in vain. The time will come when tyranny shall cease, and Liberty be triumphant—and though the efforts of those who seek it may often be frustrated, yet Heaven will crown their labors with success, when by persevering in an honorable cause they have been taught to estimate its worth.

### Affairs of Ireland.

Late accounts from Ireland furnish us with melancholy details from that unhappy country. For several years past, many districts of that Kingdom have been occasionally disturbed by parties of the disaffected inhabitants who style themselves *Ribbonmen*. These desperadoes sally forth in the night, dressed with white shirts over their usual clothing, and commit the most wanton depredations on every person who may be so unfortunate as to incur their resentment.—Their enmity has been chiefly directed against the officers of government, landholders, the high church clergy, and those who use any efforts to suppress their outrages.—They have not, however, confined themselves to any sect or people. Where they could find access to plunder, with a hope of impunity, they secured it. Frequently the most shocking murders have been committed by them, and an attempt to bring them to trial, except by the military, involved those who engaged in it in a like calamity. During the last year these excesses became more frequent and extensive, and although the most active exertions have been made to suppress these marauders, by the magistracy, still they appear to gain ground, their murders become more frequent, their numbers more formidable, and at present, the greater part of the Kingdom appears to be terror and alarm from their inhuman atrocities. It does not appear that they have any fixed design, except to do mischief. They do not act in concert with each other, nor do they seem to direct their hostilities particularly against the government. Their object appears rather to be plunder and murder, than liberty & conquest. Their chief malevolence is directed against the proprietors of lands, many of whom they have assassinated, some they have menaced, and in the disturbed districts they have refused either to pay rents or to remove from their situations. In the midst of their outrages they attacked the dwelling of a Mr. Shea, in the county of Tipperary, a gentleman who possessed a large tract of land, the tenants on which refused to pay rent, either in money or work, or to remove off; and after setting his dwelling and out-ouses on fire, surrounded the house to prevent the escape of its inmates. As often as such an attempt was made, the inhuman monsters drove them back into the flames or shot them, in consequence of which Mr. Shea, his wife in an advanced state of pregnancy, seven children, and three servants, were consumed in the dwelling, and five servants in the outhouses; thus in a few moments were the seventeen inmates of this family hurried in a most awful manner into eternity by these infernal miscreants!!—The most effectual measures are going into operation to suppress them. The marquis Wellesley has been sent to the Lieutenancy of Ireland. Great exertions are making to fortify Dublin on all sides. The yeomanry throughout the disaffected districts are called to arms, and it is hoped that tranquility will soon be restored, and the leaders of these banditti be brought to justice. The counties partially disturbed are stated to be seven.—Carlow, Galway, Kilkenny, Meath, Roscommon, Waterford, and Westmeath.—Insubordination and crime, say the Irish papers, disgrace the five following—Clare Kerry, Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary.

Several violent shocks of Earth-quake were experienced about the middle of November, at Moldavia. A letter was received at Liverpool from Odessa, dated November 6, stating that on the 16th of December the Russian authorities would contract for 150,000 ches. of wheat and flour, equal to 760,000 bushels. Napoleon Bonaparte Hemmenway has petitioned the legislature of Massachusetts to alter his name!

### Married.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, Mr. David King, to Miss Mary Riggings, all of Downs township.

A letter from Natchitoches, to a gentleman in this town, announces the capture of General Long and his party; and their being sent to Saltillo for trial. The further particulars have not yet reached us. We hope the party was not numerous; for, unless they can make their escape, their fate appears to be inevitable.

(National Intelligencer.)



From the N. Y. National Advocate, Feb. 5.

### Still Later from England.

By the arrival, last evening, of the packet ship Albion, Capt. Williams, in 31 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 1st of January, and Liverpool to the 3d, and Lloyd's List to the 28th December, inclusive, and Myers Prices current of the 31st. We are also indebted to Capt. W. for a file of the latest London papers.

On the 31st of December, an Express arrived from Paris at London, with intelligence of considerable importance. The King had been alarmingly ill, in consequence of the anxieties and fatigue he had undergone in his late disquisitions with the Chamber of Deputies.

The London Courier of Jan. 1, acknowledges the receipt of Paris paper of the preceding Saturday, which stated that a conspiracy against the government had been detected at Saumur, a town in the department of the Maine et Loire. Previous to the discovery a dreadful conflagration took place.

It is said in accounts from Frankfurt, that the Greek Congress at Tripolizza intended to proclaim a federal republic having at its head as President, Demetrius Ypsilanti.—Six states, it is added, are to form the republic, namely, the Msrea, Livadia, Thessaly, Macedonia, Epirus, and the Islands. A report prevailed on Saturday at Paris, that the Janisaries at Constantinople had revolted, and that the Sultan had been beheaded.

Account from Spain reach down to the 18th Dec. The dissolution of the ministry is said to be unavoidable.—Riego has been chosen one of the members of the Cortes from the prince of Asturias.

### ANECDOTE.

Communicated for the Whig.

A sprightly young widow had just received addresses, of a tender sort, from two gentlemen, both virtuous, respectable and amiable; one of them, however, a most accomplished scholar, the other a child of Peru. When her brother entered the room where she was sitting in an attitude of more profound cogitation than was usual with her,—“my dear sister,” said he, “are you going to astonish the world with a perpetual motion of the quadrature of the circle, or are you plotting to blow up oxygen and hydrogen with a new nomenclature?” “Neither, George,” she replied, “I was merely resolving a question of Dollars and Sense.”

### AUDITORS' SALE.

Abraham Sayre, } In Attachment.  
vs. }  
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 Sleesman,

January 30.—58 Auditors.

**A Change of Business.**  
The subscriber, being about to change his business, offers to sell at his Store in BRIDGETON,  
A WELL ASSORTED

### STOCK OF GOODS, viz:

Dry Goods & Wet Goods,  
FINE GOODS & COARSE GOODS,  
Hard Goods & Soft Goods,  
Old Goods and New Goods,  
&c. &c.

All which he will Retail at (about) Wholesale Prices,  
For Cash, Cord Wood, or Country Produce.

Thos. Woodruff,  
Bridgeton, Feb. 11. 59tf.

TO BE RENTED,  
And possession given on the 25th day of March next,

The following Property, viz:  
1st. A Farm, Saw-Mill, and Grist-Mill,

within two miles of Buckshtem, together with Farming Utensils, if required.

2d. A dwelling-house, Store-House, and Barn, In Buckshtem.

3d. A good dwelling-house, In the Village of Millville.

4th. The subscriber will sell, a Lot of CEDAR SWAMP, on Painter branch, near Longacoming, containing 12½ acres.

John Mathews,  
Buckshtem, Feb. 11. 59 4t

N. B.—If the property in Buckshtem should not be rented, the subscriber would take a Partner to join him in the Mercantile business, or will loan a sum of Money sufficient to carry on business, to any person who will give satisfactory security for the same.  
J. M.

### HAT STORE.

Sign of the Golden Hat,  
No. 2½, N. 3d Street,  
Near Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.  
P. C. WILLMARTH,  
Offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits,

WATER-PROOF  
Imitation Beaver Hats,

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.

Price \$2.50 per Hat.  
February 11. 59tf

### APPLES.

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

Apply to  
Thos. Woodruff,  
Bridgeton, Feb. 1, 1822. 53tf

### 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.

### 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

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

Whereas, the Managers of the Orphan Society have reason to believe that MARY MARLEY, aged nine years, escaped out of the Asylum, and was carried away during the fire on the 23d ult. the above reward will be given to any person who will restore her to the Asylum in High Street, west of the Centre Square, or to any of the Managers.—And as information has been received that several of the missing children were seen on the night of the fire, at a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration, intelligence respecting them will be thankfully received, and Fifty Dollars given for the recovery of each child. By order of the Board,  
R. GRATZ, Sec'y.



### SELECTED POETRY.

The following beautiful and touching fragment is taken from the *Charles-ton-Courier*. As it is signed P. and we observe that a Dr. Percival arrived a few weeks previous to its date, at Charleston, from New Haven, we ascribe it to the poet of that name, whose compositions we have, heretofore, had occasion to celebrate. In our humble opinion, no American has ever manifested greater poetical genius. Much of his verse would do honor to any European bard of the day.

[National Gazette.]

He comes not—I have watch'd the moon go down,

But yet he comes not—once it was not so. He thinks not how these bitter tears do flow. The while he holds his riot in that town. Yet he will come, and chide, and I shall weep; And he will wake my infant from its sleep. To blend its feeble wailing with my tears. O! how I love a mother's watch to keep; O'er those sleeping eyes, that smile, which cheers

My heart, though sunk in sorrow, fix'd and deep.

I had a husband once, who lov'd me—now He ever wears a frown upon his brow, And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip, As bees, from laurel flowers, a poison sip; But yet, I cannot hate—O! there were hours When I could hang for ever on his eye, And Time, who stole with silent swiftness by, Strew'd, as he hurried on, his path with flowers.

I lov'd him then—he lov'd me too—my heart Still finds its fondness kindle, if he smile; The memory of our loves will ne'er depart; And though he often stung me with a dart Venom'd and barb'd, and waste upon the vile,

Cares which his babe and mine should share; Though he should spurn me, I will calmly bear His madness—and should sickness come and lay

Its paralyzing hand upon him, then I would, with kindness, all my wrongs repay, Until the penitent should weep, and say, How injured, and how faithful I had been.

### AN EXTRACT.

"Fountain of being! teach me to devote To Thee each purpose, action, word and thought. Thy grace my hope, thy love my only boast. Be all distinction in the Christian lost. Be this, in every state, my wish alone, Almighty, wise and good, "thy will be done."

### Miscellaneous Selections.

### EXTRACT.

"Religion and virtuous principles are the best legacies which parents can bequeath to their children. Since virtue is the greatest ornament and highest felicity to human nature; since it is probably the road to wealth, reputation and prosperity in this world; since it certainly brings with it the most invaluable blessings, a peaceful conscience, the favor of Almighty God, and the hope of eternal life; how can parents so judiciously manifest their love to their offspring, as by training them up in the way they should go? What compensation will the greatest abundance of riches, the highest honors, or even the most extensive learning make them; for the want of those religious principles and virtuous habits, which are the only true and lasting foundation of happiness?"

"By all the nameless sensations of tenderness which ye whom heaven hath blessed with children feel towards them, be entreated, then, to make their improvement in piety and virtue your chief concern. That you should provide as far as you are able for their comfortable support and happy settlement in life, is undoubtedly your duty. Nor is it less your duty to afford them every opportunity in your power for improving their understandings, and laying up stores of useful and ornamental knowledge in their minds. But, let it never be forgotten that the principal part of education, is the education of the heart. Endeavor by every method in your power to inspire them with a reverence for the Supreme Being, with gratitude for his innumerable mercies; with a sense of honor and love of virtue; with sentiments of generosity and compassion towards their fellow creatures; with regard to truth; and with a consciousness of the dignity and ex-

cellence of their rational nature. On this foundation assist them in raising the superstructure of a manly, virtuous and useful character."

### ON DEATH.

The most sensible motive to abate the passions is death. The tomb is the best course of morality; Study avarice in the coffin of a miser; this is the man who accumulated heap upon heap, riches upon riches—see a few square inches contains him! Study ambition in the grave of that enterprising man; see his noble designs, his extensive projects, his boundless expedients, all all slattered and sunk to this fatal gulph of human projects! Approach the tomb of the proud man, and there investigate pride: See the mouth that pronounced lofty expressions condemned to eternal silence;—the piercing eye that convulsed the world with fear, covered with a midnight gloom; the formidable arm that disturbed the destinies of mankind without motion or life!—Go to the tomb of the nobleman, and there study quality; behold his magnificent titles, his royal ancestors, his flattering inscriptions, his learned genealogies are all gone, or going to be lost with himself in the same dust! Study voluptuousness at the grave of the voluptuous; see his senses are destroyed, his organs broken to pieces, his bones scattered at the grave's mouth, and the whole temple of sensual pleasures subverted from its foundation.

### ANECDOTE.

During the revolutionary war, two brothers were commanders of privateers.—They cruised together and were eminently successful, doing great damages to the enemy & making much money for themselves. One evening, being in the latitude of the shoals of Nanucket, but many miles to the eastward of them, they espied a large British vessel, having the appearance of a merchantman, and made towards her; but to their astonishment, found her a frigate disguised. A very high breeze prevailing they hauled off in different directions, one only could be pursued, and the frigate gained rapidly upon him. Finding he could not run away, the commanding officer had recourse to stratagem; on a sudden he hauled down every sail, and had all hands on deck, employed with setting poles, as if shoving off a bank! The people on board the frigate were amazed at the supposed danger they had run, and to save themselves from being grounded, clawed off, and left the more knowing Yankee, "to make himself scarce," as soon as the sight rendered it prudent for him to hoist sail in a sea two hundred fathoms deep.

**Cure for the dropsy.**—Mr. J. Odell publishes in the *Montreal Herald*, a statement of his being cured of the Dropsy by Medical Electricity. He had been afflicted near 2 years, and had tried various medicines without relief. He was so distended with water, as not to be able to rest night nor day, except by tapping, which was performed 14 times. He states that he is now 59 years old, and in good health, which he attributes entirely to the effect of Medical Electricity—and that he can now "eat, drink, and sleep, as well as at any time 30 years past."

**Cure for Sprain or Bruise, when the Skin is not broken.**

Put the part into warm water—if the ankle, let the water take in the foot and half the leg—continue it in the water for 15 or 20 minutes and repeat it four or five times for the first twenty-four hours after the injury—put the limb into use, after bathing, by walking moderately. This will generally effect a cure; but if not, the bathing can be repeated a few times the following day. This has been found a certain cure in many cases, and failed in none.

### Worthy of Imitation.

A society has been formed in Pittsfield, Mass. the members of which are to refrain from going to law with their brethren, and are required to settle all disputes between themselves, however important, by arbiters, selected from a board created for that purpose, who receive, as a compensation, at the rate of 75 cents per day. It is called the "Adams Patriotic and Economical Society," and now consists of 200 of the most respectable citizens.

[Norwich Courier.]

Several stores were lately robbed in Boston, by means of false keys, which had been manufactured by convicts in the penitentiary at Charlestown!

### General Advertiser.

### 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

### Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SPECIAL TERM, Dec. 14, 1821.

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

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands tenements and real estate of said deceased, do appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, at Bridgeton, on Monday 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

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 3 State of New Jersey,

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the application to us by Nathan L. Stratton and John Duck, of Bridgeton, 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 Piza Seely 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 Alphaes 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

### Subpoenas, Warrants,

For Sale at this Office.

### For Sale, A HOUSE & LOT.

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

### 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—t

### 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. 28, MARKET STREET.

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

### PHILADELPHIA.

AS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloon, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs, Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c. and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order, in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and give his establishment a trial, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

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 open, in addition to his former stock, a very extensive assortment of

### FINE AND COMMON WARE,

Which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash prices.

R. Tyndale.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17—36tq

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

### ALSO,

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

### 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 1 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<sup>a</sup>, 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 compile all the latest and most authentic 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 hog 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 farmers' 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

### PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.