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CONDITIONS.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States.
PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT Reviving and extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time allowed for the redemption of lands, which have been, or may be, sold for the non-payment of taxes under the several acts, passed the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for laying and collecting a direct tax within the United States, so far as the same have been purchased for and in behalf of the United States, be revived and extended for the term of one year from the end of the present session of Congress:—*Provided,* That, on such redemption, interest shall be paid, at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, on the taxes aforesaid, and on the additions of twenty per centum chargeable thereon, and the right of redemption shall cease, as well to the heirs and assignees of the land so purchased on behalf of the United States, as to the original owners thereof.

Washington, February 4, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war."

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war," passed on the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and limited as in said act declared, to the term of six years, and afterwards revived and continued in force for and during the term of six years by an act, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force an act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war, and for other purposes," passed on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and afterwards revived and continued in force for the term of one year, by an act entitled "An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war," passed on the fifteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty," shall be, and the said act is hereby, revived and continued in full force and effect, for and during the term of six years from and after the passing of this act, and from thence unto the end of the next session of Congress: *Provided,* That the evidence which has been taken to support any claim of any person disabled in the Revolutionary war, under the authority of the "Act of the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty," reviving and continuing in force, for one year, "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war," shall be revived and acted upon by the Secretary of War, in the same manner as if said act was still in force and had not expired: *And provided also,* That this act, and any thing contained in the act hereby revived and continued in force, shall not be construed to repeal or make void the fourth section of an act entitled "An act concerning invalid

pensioners," passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen: and the said fourth section of the said last mentioned act shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, and to continue to be in full force and effect, any thing in the said act hereby revived and continued in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right any person now has, or hereafter may acquire, to receive a pension in virtue of any law of the United States, shall be construed to commence at the time of completing his testimony pursuant to the act hereby revived and continued in force.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the agents for the payment of pensions to invalid pensioners of the United States, shall, in future, be required to give bonds, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Department of War, in such penalty as he shall direct, for the faithful discharge of the duties confided to them respectively.

Washington, Feb. 4, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

POETRY.

For the Washington Whig.

The Warrior's Wreath.

THE brave, who conquer, bleed, or die,
On honor's field, in freedom's cause,
May claim the patriot's warmest sigh,
A nation's grief—the world's applause.
But ah! too oft the warrior's fame
Is built on human grief and woe;
A thousand deaths exalt his name,
And bath'd in blood his laurels grow.
He who, can strew the earth with slain;
His glittering blade in crimson dye:
Can bear unmov'd the groans of pain,
The mother's shriek; the infant's cry;
Can stem the rushing tide of war,
When ranks on ranks are backward driv'n,
And wave his meteor-falchion far,
Or raise the victor-shout to heaven:
Though he may win the warrior's wreath,
The diadem of glory wear,
Can wealth exhaustless, honour's breath,
Defend from pain, preserve from care?
No—oft beneath the chieftain's crest,
The knightly mail, the kingly crown,
Has throbb'd the anguish swelling breast,
Has lower'd the desponding frown.

PINDAR.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

Address to the Mummy, at Belzoni's Exhibition.

And thou hast walked about, (how strange a story!)
In Thebes' streets, three thousand years ago,
When the Memnonium was in all its glory
And time had not begun to overthrow
Those temple, palaces; and piles stupendous,
Of which the very ruins, are tremendous.
Speak! for thou long enough hast acted
Dummy,
Thou hast a tongue—come—let us hear
its tone:
Thou'rt standing on thy legs above ground,
Mummy!
Revisiting the glimpses of the moon
Not like thin ghosts or disembodied creatures,
But with thy bones and flesh, and features.
Tell us—for doubtless thou canst recollect,
To whom should we assign the Sphinx's fame;
Was Cheops or Cephrenes architect
Of either Pyramid that bears his name?
Is Pompey's Pillar really a misnomer?
Had Thebes a hundred gates, as sung by Homer?
Perhaps thou wert a Mason, and forbidden
By oath to tell the mysteries of thy trade;
Then say what secret melody was hidden
In Memnon's statue which at sunrise played?
Perhaps thou wert a Priest, if so, my struggles
Are vain, for priestcraft never owns its juggles.
Perchance that very hand, now pinion'd flat,
Has hob-a-nob'd with Pharaoh, glass to glass:
Or dropp'd a half penny in Homer's hat:
Or doff'd thine own to let Queen Dido pass.
Or held by Solomon's own invitation,
A torch at the great Temple's dedication.
I need not ask thee if that hand when arm'd,

Has any Roman soldier maid'd and knuckled.

For thou wert dead, and buried, and embalm'd;

Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled;

Antiquity appears to have begun,
Long after thy primeval race was run.

Thou could'st not devolve, if that wither'd tongue

Might tell us what these sightless orbs have seen,

How the world look'd when it was fresh and young.

And the great Deluge still had left it green;

Or was it then so old that History's pages
Contain'd no record of its early ages?

Still silent, incommunicative elf?

Art sworn to secrecy? then keep thy vows;

But pray thee tell us something of thyself:
Reveal the secrets of thy prison-house;

Since in the world of spirits thou hast slumber'd

What hast thou seen—what strange adventures number'd?

Since first thy form was in this box extended;

We have, above ground, seen some strange mutations;

The Roman empire has begun and ended,
New worlds have risen—we have lost old nations;

And countless kings have into dust been humbled,

While not a fragment of thy flesh has crumbled.

Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy head

When the great Persian conqueror Cambyses

March'd armies o'er thy tomb with thundering tread,

O'erthrew Osiris, Orus, Apis, Isis;

And shook the Pyramids with fear and wonder,

When the gigantic Memnon fell asunder?

If the tomb's secrets may not be confess'd

The nature of thy private life unfold:

A heart has throbb'd beneath that leathern breast.

And tears adown that dusty cheek have roll'd;

Have children climb'd those knees, and kiss'd that face?

What was thy name and station, age and race?

Statue of flesh! Immortal of the dead!
Imperishable type of evanescence!

Posthumous man, who quit'st thy narrow bed,

And staidest undecay'd within our presence,

Thou wilt hear nothing till the Judgment morning;

When the great trump shall thrill thee with its warning.

Why should this worthless tegument endure.

If its undying guest be lost for ever?

O let us keep the soul embalmed and pure
In living virtue, that when both must sever,

Although corruption may our frame consume

Th' immortal spirit in the skies may bloom.

Sabbath Schools.

Some time since, a number of individuals in New-York, teachers of a Sabbath School, associated themselves together for the purpose of testing the practicability and success of Doctor Chalmers' local system. They selected a particular district, and subdivided it into as many parts as there were members to the association, assigning one to each of them. Their plan succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations.—"In the short space of four and a half months," says the Christian Herald, "from its formation, this association had found 350 children for the Sunday schools, for 66 of whom they procured places in free schools, procured the administration of medical aid to 32 indigent persons, relieving, also, the necessities of many others—distributed 49 Bibles, 31 Testaments, and 652 tracts; procured 29 subscribers for Bibles, of from one 1 to 123 cents per week; collected on subscriptions for Bibles, 18 dollars, for the benefit of the New York Bible Society." In the progress of the account the following interesting circumstances are developed:—

Some facts that have been disclosed in these visits, and which are calculated to touch the finer feelings of our nature, will be briefly recounted; together with some others no less in-

teresting to the cause of Sunday Schools.

The first that we mention, is that of a mulatto infant being hired out to be nursed in a poor dependent family, by a lady whose equipage would seem to assign her a distinguished place amongst the brilliants of our city, and who subsequently forbid the procuring of such medical aid as the child should need, or nourishment to restore health or sustain life, as the little innocent had never seen its mother, and she was determined it neyer should.—The consequence was—but we forbear.—We need not add the dosing scene. Imagination will readily supply the rest, and survey the infantile spirit soon winging its way to the invisible world.

W. C. an interesting little white boy, about five years old, was found residing with a colored family in a cellar. The protector of this orphan is a very aged negro, who gave the following history of the child, and which on investigation is found to be correct. His mother was of a family that passes for respectable in this city; and in which the old negro was long a servant. She married against the will of her parents and of the family; and, in consequence, was denied the hospitality of her parental roof. Her husband was a sea captain, and on his first voyage after their marriage, was lost at sea, and she in consequence was left without a home, and destitute, and in that situation, which above all others is calculated to excite the pity and compassion of all, even of a savage or an inveterate enemy. But with her it was far otherwise. On her, no ray of compassion gleamed. To her, no hand of pity was extended, save by this old negro, once the servant in her father's house. With him she took up her abode, and there became the mother of this boy. Heart-broken, forlorn and helpless, her constitution soon yielded to the weight of her accumulated sufferings, under the distresses of sickness and a dependence so unnatural and trying, and the malignant frovns of that house to which nature points as the seat of affection, forgiveness and love; she sunk under it, and left her babe to the care of her only friend, but whose age and decrepitude rendered him scarcely able, with his utmost exertions, to supply his own wants. He saw her remains committed to the dust, and has ever since continued to cherish the little nursing, with the best of his scanty means. Neither did the situation of the orphan soften the unrelenting severity of the parental house; and no place for pity or compassion was opened to him in the breast of a white, till he was found by the Sunday School visitor. His worthy old protector is now released from the heavy burden of his charge; and the long neglected innocent orphan has now a place in the abodes of his kindred color, where he enjoys all the privileges which a pious family can bestow, and all the instruction that a foster parent and Sunday School can impart, and where he would fain for the first time indulge in the endearing appellation of father and mother.

E. P. an orphan girl, about eleven years old, absconded in the early part of September from her uncle's where she lived the only child in the house, and was ill used in consequence of a too free use of ardent spirits, by both uncle and aunt. She found a place to take care of a child in a family, where she stayed a short time, when meeting with A. B. a girl about the same age, she was persuaded to leave her place and go with her. A. had been enticed by a white woman to take from the house of her indigent parents several articles of some value, with which she absconded in the latter part of August, and carried to this woman, who lived in a cellar.—In this cellar, which was inhabited by an unknown number of blacks & whites, male and female, of all ages, these two girls were found about the middle of October, after an absence from their homes of more than six weeks. They had been enticed there by promises of doing well by them. Their occupation was street begging, or, in other words, to bring to the cellar whatever they could lay their hands on, getting some little employment, and then make off with whatever was entrusted to them. In this

they succeeded so well as to give satisfaction, except in one instance, the avails of the day were small, and they were forced to sleep in the street, which brought on A. a dangerous illness, and which would probably have proved fatal, had they not been providentially discovered just in time to get her to her father's house. The whole group immediately quit the cellar, and cannot be traced out.

One visitor found in seven contiguous houses in his locality, sixteen numerous families, and altho' within hearing of two churches; but one of these families had any connexion with religious people of any denomination.

About fifteen children were found in one instance in a small cluster of rooms, but no individual to own even one of them as her child.

One miserable house, tenanted by three families, has furnished at the same time one school with ten boys, not one of them having any other means of instruction.

One visitor, alone, collected and brought in, at once, ten scholars, before the school was opened in the morning.

Four subjects for vaccination were found at one short visit.

A widowed mother of five boys, who all seemed no longer subordinate to her authority, put three of them into a Sunday School. After a little while, she was so much pleased with the good effects of the school upon her children, that she expressed her joy with many thanks and tears to the visitor, saying "there yet was a hope of some comfort with her dear children;" that "she was rejoiced to find that they had met with persons whom they would love, respect and fear."

A father being asked by the visitor why he sent his son to the Sunday School, replied, "my religious principles I trace to a Sunday School in England, thirty years ago; and they never left me till they placed me in the church of God; and therefore, with the same hope for my child, I send him to you."

A girl was picked up a few years ago, ragged and filthy, in the streets of our city, by a visitor, and conducted to a Sunday School, where she continued to attend, and made such rapid improvement, that she has become qualified to teach a common day-school, which business she now follows with reputation and profit to herself, is an honor to her sex, and beloved and respected by a numerous acquaintance.

A young man called on a gentleman in this city, presenting him with one hundred silver dollars, saying, "I wish you to send this to my poor mother, in Ireland—tell her this is all I have in the world, and I owe it to her for the kindness she did me in sending me to the Sunday School when I was a boy. It was that school that made a man of me; for without the instruction I there received, I should never have been worth a penny, but must have been a dirty, worthless vagabond all my days.—This money will do her good; rejoice her heart, and make her happy, and I can now take care of myself and earn more."

These facts, we are aware, do not all relate to the subject of the local system, but they have all a direct and forcible bearing on Sunday school labours, and such as they are we leave them, s comment on themselves and on our subject, which we here dismiss for the present, with a brief remark.

These facts, collectively, show us how almost countless are the accessible avenues to a needy and neglected population, and also the numberless ways that are open to a successful display of active and philanthropic benevolence; also, the importance of our subject, in relation to the political economy of our city and country.

A Bedouin Arab, being reproached for his neglect of the duties inculcated by the Koran said with a smile—"The Koran was not intended for our country, we have no water, how can we then perform the ablutions?—We have no money, how can we give alms? The fast of Ramaazan is superfluous to us who fast all the year round—add if God be every where, why should we go to Mecca to find him?"

SHIPWRECK.

Cursed by the attack of a Whale.

From the London Courier, Dec. 27.

We have received this morning a New South Wales paper of a later date, by several days, than that from which we gave extracts in our paper of Wednesday last. It contains the following extraordinary and dreadful account of a shipwreck, which our readers will probably pursue with more interest than the surmises of a Nuremberg private letter about the ultimatum of Russia, or the conjectural success of a Turkish Pacha.

SYDNEY, June 9.

Just as Captain Raine was on the eve of leaving Valparaiso for this part of the world once more, he was informed of a most marvellous affair relating to an American whaler, that had been attacked by a whale at sea in so violent and dreadful a manner as to occasion the vessel to founder, and most of the crew eventually to perish; something of whose disastrous history we have been favoured with, and shall present the same to our readers. Captain Raine received information that there were three men on Ducie's Island, who had preferred remaining there rather than venture across the ocean in a boat, to which the crew had been compelled to fly from the ship. The boat, in which these three men belonged, had been picked up by an American whaler about sixty days after the melancholy occurrence. Another boat, in which was the captain and the remainder of the crew, soon parted company, and were also fallen in with by another whaler of America, which vessel was the bearer of intelligence to Valparaiso; and the horrible account given by the two survivors in this boat was truly deplorable and shuddering.

They had been ninety days at sea before they were fallen in with, and had experienced the most dreadful of all human vicissitudes: from the extremity of hunger they had been reduced to the painful necessity of killing and devouring each other, in order to sustain a wretched life, that was hourly expected to be terminated. Eight times had lots been drawn, and eight human beings had been sacrificed to afford sustenance to those that remained; and on the day the ship encountered them, the Captain and the boy had also drawn lots, and it had been thus determined that the poor boy should die! But, providentially, a ship hove in sight and took them in, and they were restored to existence. Doleful in the extreme as it is to hear such things, and painful as it is to relate them, it is nevertheless asserted as a fact by Capt. Raine, that the fingers and other fragments of deceased companions, were in the pockets of the captain and boy, when taken on board the whaler.

The commander of the Surrey becoming unfortunately acquainted with those painful and distressing circumstance, humanely determined on calling at Ducie's Island, and he was instrumental in restoring three unfortunate fellow-creatures to society, and very possible rescue them from a miserable end; particularly as this island was no great distance out of his track from Valparaiso to New Holland. On Thursday, the 5th of April, Captain Raine considering himself within a very short distance of Ducie's Island, which is laid down in Norie's Epitome to be in lat. 24 deg. 40 min. S. and long. 124 deg. min. W. kept a good look-out. At about 2 P. M. land was perceived, which turned out to be an island in lat. 24 deg. 26 min. As the vessel neared the land, a gun was discharged, and shortly after the three poor men were seen to issue forth from the woods. The boats were presently lowered, Captain Raine taking one himself. On approaching the shore it was found not only dangerous, but utterly impracticable to land, of which circumstance they were informed, in weak and tremulous voices, by the almost starved & nearly worn out creatures themselves, who could scarcely, from the miserable plight they were in, articulate a syllable. One poor fellow summoned up courage to plunge into the waves, and with great difficulty reached the boat; he said one of the others only could swim. After warily backing in the boat as near the rocks as possible, amidst a heavy surf, they succeeded in getting the other on board, much bruised and lacerated by repeated falls; which object was no sooner effected than each devoutly expressed his gratitude to that benign Being, who had so wonderfully preserved them from sharing in the destruction to which their unhappy shipmates had fallen victims. The whole island appears to be a rock of volcanic matter, and is replete with caves and caverns of considerable extent; in one of which Capt. Raine was informed by these men they discovered the skeletons of eight bodies, on the north west side of the island; and they further reported, that in several parts there were the signs of people having been there before, such as trees having been cut, and places where fires had been made. They stated, when they first heard the report of the

gun, they had just returned from plucking berries, and some of the palm-tree, and were lamenting their apparent unrelenting destiny; the reverberating sounds aroused their attention, which were thought for the moment to be distant thunder; but hope involuntarily arising in the breast of one of them, he cast a wishful eye towards the sea, and joyously beheld a ship which was destined to relieve them from a miserable death. Captain Raine conveyed them on board immediately, and it would be superfluous to dilate on his benevolence and humanity which is so universally known in New South Wales—suffice it to say, that every precaution and tenderness were observed in regard to their food; and, in a few days, they soon recovered the accustomed cheerfulness of seamen, and were shortly enabled to assist the sailors that had exerted themselves in snatching three human beings and fellow mariners from an otherwise inevitable destruction. These men are now with Captain Raine and declare their names to be, Thomas Chappel, William Wright and Seth Weeks; and the following is the account they gave of the distressing circumstance, which we feel no hesitation in declaring, may be numbered with one of those events that are without a parallel in the history of man. They sailed from Nantucket in the American ship Essex, of 260 tons, G. Pollard, master, on the 19th of August, 1819, on a whaling voyage; they arrived in the South Seas, where they were pretty fortunate, having succeeded in procuring 750 barrels of oil, and were in the latitude of 47 deg. S. and long. 118 W. when the accident happened, which was on the 13th of Nov. 1820. On that day they were among whales, and the three boats were lowered down; the mate's boat got stove, and had returned to the ship to be repaired.

Shortly after, a whale, of the largest class, struck the ship, and knocked part of the false keel off, just abreast of the main channels. The animal then remained for some time alongside, endeavouring to clasp the ship with her jaws, but could not accomplish it; she then turned, went round the stern, and came up on the other side, and went away a-head about a quarter of a mile, and then suddenly turning, came at the ship, with a tremendous velocity, head on. The vessel was going at the rate of five knots, but such was the force when she struck the ship, which was under the cat-head, that the vessel had stern-way, at the rate of three or four knots; the consequence was, that the sea rushed into the cabin windows, every man on deck was knocked down, and more than all, the bows were stove in, and in a very few minutes, the vessel filled, and went on her beam ends. At this unhappy juncture, the Captain and second mate were fast to a whale each; but, on beholding the awful catastrophe that had taken place, immediately cut from the fish, and made for the ship. By cutting away the masts the vessel righted; the upper deck was then scuttled; and some water and bread were procured for the two boats, in which they were compelled to remain, as all thoughts of saving the ship were given up. In expectation of falling in with some vessel, they remained three days by the wreck, making sails, &c. but were compelled at length to abandon it, and stood away to the southward, in hopes of getting variable winds and experiencing fine weather; but the wind being constantly from the east & east-south-east, they made much lee-way, and were prevented from keeping to the southward, in consequence of which, on the 20th of December they made the island from which Captain Raine took them, and which was taken for Ducie's

Island; at which place, the boats remained a week, but the island affording hardly any nourishment, in fact exhibiting nothing but sterility, they resolved on venturing for the coast, leaving behind them the three men now on board the Surrey, with whose sufferings and those of their shipmates, we are by this opportunity favored with an account; and certainly they are poignant to the extreme.—Captain Raine has put into our hands the letter that was left by Captain Pollard on this island, which was inclosed in a tin box, and of which the following is a copy:—

"Account of the loss of the ship Essex, of Nantucket, in North America, Ducie's Island, December 20, 1821, commanded by George Pollard, junior, which shipwreck happened on the 20th day of November, 1820, on the equator, in long. 120, W. done by a large whale striking her in the bow, which caused her to fill with water in about ten minutes. We got what provisions and water the boats would carry, and left her on the 22d November, and arrived here this day, with all hands, except one black man, who left the ship at Ticomus. We intend to leave tomorrow, which will be the 26th December, 1820, for the continent. I shall leave with this letter for my wife, and whoever finds, and will have the goodness to forward it, will oblige an unfortunate man, and receive his sincere wishes.

"GEORGE POLLARD, Junior."

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

MANGLE-WURTZEL.

Its Culture, Excellence, and Great Produce.

Dear Sir,—As you have expressed a very favourable opinion of Mangle-Wurtzel in No. 5 of your present volume, I have thought you might be pleased with the account of an experiment, in a small way, made with great care and attention, under my particular observation which goes to confirm its excellence above any other root I have ever cultivated.

The ground selected was a rich black loam upon a clay bottom, containing thirty-two square rods, or one fifth of an acre. It was manured with four loads of rotten hog dung of forty cubic feet per load. After being brought into fine tilth, and the surface raked smooth, it was out in eight beds, four rods long, and one rod wide; and immediately, 4th May, sowed in rows one foot apart. June 2d, was weeded, and the plants thinned, so as to stand, as nearly as possible, three inches distance in the rows. June 29th, began to thin by taking up every other plant, leaving them at six inches apart, and gathered eighty-eight bushels, (crowded and heaped) the roots being about the size of one's finger—these, with their tops, were boiled for my hogs, & devoured voraciously. July 4th, commenced thinning again, so as to leave the plants one foot apart, produce one hundred and four bushels. Their growth now was very rapid, so that the 20th July, began the last thinning which was done, by entirely taking up every other row—thus leaving the crop standing for winter use in rows two feet apart, and the plants one foot distance in the rows. The roots were at this time generally as large as one's wrist, and the tops very luxuriant.—The produce one hundred and twenty-six bushels. In autumn the tops were cut off close, as we wanted them for use, and measured sixty-three bushels—and the roots pulled producing one hundred and fifty two bushels, weighing sixty-two pounds each.

Recapitulation.

1st thinning (tops and roots)	88 bus.
crowded and heaped.	
2d. do. do.	104 do.
3d. do. do.	126 do.
Roots dug in Autumn,	152 do.
weight 62lbs. per bushel.	
Tops,	63 do.

TOTAL. 533 bushels upon thirty-two square rods of ground, or at the rate of 2665 bushels per acre.

This result is extremely gratifying, as I have not only a crop of roots at the rate of 760 bushels per acre; for winter consumption, but was also accommodated for nearly six weeks with a summer supply of most excellent food for my animals, at the rate of 1905 bushels per acre.

Should you think it useful I will detail another experiment made on 32 rods of land adjoining the above, which will show the advantage of cultivating Mangle-Wurtzel, when followed by cabbages the same season, in a still stranger point of view.

A Massachusetts Farmer.

DECEMBER 1st, 1821.

TO EPLCURES:

The lovers of good corned beef are advised to try the following experiment:—To 150lbs. fresh, stall fed, young beef, (pieces selected,) rub over slightly fine salt, and pack them well down in a sweet cask—put on heavy weights, then add the following pickle:—To 4 gallons soft water, 6lbs. clean course salt, two ounces best salt peter, 1 lb. brown sugar, or a large pint of molasses; boil it in an iron pot, and when cold pour it on.

Plough Boy.

Bacon.—Make a brine over the fire as strong as may be; when cold, add the same quantity of water—also one ounce Salt Petre for every 25 pounds of pork; and in 30 days, add one quart of molasses to the brine, for every 100 pounds of pork. In 20 days more you may dry it for smoking. While the pork is in the brine, it will be well to give it air, or handle it over as often as once in ten days.

Rats and mice.—A plant, which is found in every field, called Dog's Tongue, (the Cynoglossum officinale of Linnaeus) has been found to possess a very valuable quality: If gathered at the period when the sap is in full vigour, bruised with a hammer, and laid in a house, barn, granary, or any place infested by rats and mice, those destructive vermin will shift their quarters immediately.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG-DATED,

Washington, February 9, 1822.

Apportionment bill—passed.

After an extended and tiresome debate, the bill fixing the ratio of representation, under the 4th census, at 40,000, has finally passed the House by a vote of 100 to 58, which if sanctioned by the Senate, will bring into the next House of Representatives 212 members, being 25 additional to the present number. This ratio is particularly favorable to the large states, as might naturally be expected from a body in which they have such an overwhelming power. There are several of the small states, N. Jersey among the number, which have separately a larger fraction than the aggregate fractions of New-York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, will each have a fraction of upwards of 30,000—whilst the fractions left to Massachusetts, N. York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Georgia are severally less than 10,000, and Virginia little more than 15,000.—South Carolina will have the largest, (upwards of 39,000) and Georgia the smallest (1126) fractions of any on the list. I am more than ever convinced of the general truth of the remark "to have power is to exercise it," and of the importance of the counterpoise which the small states have in the Senate. It is really painful to observe how readily general principles are put aside, whenever they are discovered to operate to the disadvantage of a particular district or state. This remark is induced by the fact that several members of the large states, who early in the session and before the returns were known, were warmly in favor of a large ratio, and who, nevertheless, when the question was presented between 42 or 40,000 voted for the latter, thereby lading their neighbors with burdens grievous to be borne, whilst they were unwilling to touch them even with a little finger. New York, by the bill, will have an accession of 7 members; but two of her delegation voted against the bill, fraction 8,775. Pennsylvania will gain 3 members, and have a fraction of 9,313—four of her members voted against the bill.

Messrs. Bateman and Holcombe of New Jersey, were absent on account of indisposition when the final vote was taken—I am assured they would have voted in the negative had they been present.

The Navy—Protection of Commerce.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, making a partial appropriation for the naval service for 1822. The late depredations and piracies on the commerce, and cruelties inflicted on the officers and seamen, of the U. States, in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indian seas, has necessarily created considerable sensation, and very naturally draws attention to our navy, which has, when employed in the protection of our trade in that quarter, and ferreting out the cut-throat freebooters that infest those seas, signalized itself, as on all other occasions, by persevering enterprise, skill, bravery, and humanity. The effect has been to render this branch of our defence still more popular. A proposition to reduce the establishment, or discharge any portion of the officers, seamen or marines at this time, would probably receive but little support in Congress. On the contrary, several propositions have been submitted, having for their object, an increase of the number of small vessels. I have before noticed the institution of an inquiry in both branches of Congress, into the expediency of building or purchasing schooners—and Mr. Mercer has lately directed the attention of the naval committee to *sloops of war*, which he prefers to the smaller vessels. A late writer in the National Gazette (supposed to be Capt. Biddle of the navy) has strongly urged, and speciously too, the employment of frigates and sloops of war, in lieu of ships of the line and schooners. It is understood that the government is about to send a frigate into the West Indies, and in fact, to enable it to do this is one object of the bill above referred to.

Bank of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a call of the House, has made a report that no annual statement of the condition of the Bank has been received, but he has furnished

semi-annual statements made in June and December, in 1821, affording an expose of its situation at the time of declaring the semi-annual dividend. From these statements the following facts are abstracted:

The bank had funded debt of the U. States in June,	\$13,360,780 7/8
Do. in December,	13,318,950 5/8
It had in June, bills discounted on personal security, funded debt, bank stock, &c.	\$26,641,153 4/8
In December,	26,487,992 1/8
In June it had in specie,	\$5,876,534 78
In December, only	4,761,299 58

Diminished amount, \$1,115,235 20
In June it had issued notes, \$11,258,825 98
Of which on hand, 5,706,915 48

Consequently in circulation, \$5,551,910 48
In December the amount in circulation was much the same, according to the December return.

The office at Baltimore holds the greatest amount in value of bills discounted on personal security. The mother bank at Philadelphia the greatest amount discounted on bank stock. The office at Cincinnati holds bills to the amount of \$2,210,044 40 of which \$496,214 36 are discounted on the security of real estate.

The amount due from Smith & Buchanan, G. Williams & J. W. McCulloch, and which is not included in the before stated amount of discounts, is \$1,417,646 37. The amount of individual deposits was \$4,457,598 73.—The amount of the surplus fund, before the January dividend, including profit and loss and contingent interest, \$3,636,221 48, of which, I presume, the Baltimore debt formed a part.

Resolutions.

The Senate have agreed to a resolution offered by Mr. Burton, directing their judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of promoting by law, a mode of referring disputed pecuniary claims of individuals, either of a legal or equitable nature, against the United States, to the Federal Judiciary within the several states or territories, for ascertainment and decision.

In the House, Mr. Baldwin has offered the following:

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of War directed to furnish to the House a comparative view of the expenses of the army, proper for the years 1816—17—18—19—20—and the estimates of 1822, arranged under the various heads of expenditures, according to the present and former organization of the department of war.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The House resumed on Thursday the consideration of the bankrupt bill when Mr. Mallory delivered a speech of considerable length against it.—Yesterday Mr. Montgomery spoke at length in favor of the bill. Mr. Blair followed on the opposite side; when, on motion of Mr. Hemphill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned to Monday.

FEBRUARY 11.

Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Colden each delivered their sentiments at length this day in favor of the bankrupt bill. Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, is considered entitled to the floor tomorrow.

DIED, this morning, at his lodgings in this city, Mr. JOHN H. PIATT of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was here on business, and was ill about twelve days.

DARING ROBBERY.

On Saturday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a young man, between 17 and 18 years of age, was accosted by a negro man, between Fifth and Sixth streets, near the City Hall, and desired by the negro to inform him whether he did not perceive a light from a fire, pointing to the North West, as the negro said he thought he perceived it. He crossed Fifth street, and he would be able to see it, by going nearer to the offices, the person not suspecting other than he wanted to be assured of the real existence of a fire, ere he gave the alarm, went as he was desired, at the same time looking if he could perceive a light, when on the instant they reached the offices, the negro collared him and compressed his throat so tight, that he could not speak; when he made any effort to do so.

The villain instantly thrust his hand into his pocket, and filled it of its contents, amounting to a considerable sum of money. He had hold of the negro by the throat, but the negro, on perceiving it, drew his hold more strongly, and his hands fell to his side inactive—the negro fled—the person could not utter a word; and with difficulty reached home, which was not distant before he fell, and lay in that state near an hour, so that nothing was understood of the transaction other than that of the broken exclamations which he uttered, until he revived.

American Sentinel.

It has been our custom, when the Court of Common Pleas was about to sit in this town, to remind such of our subscribers as have not paid us for the WHIG, to bring with them, or forward to us by some of their neighbors, the amounts due us. It gives us pleasure to know that the greatest number of our subscribers have considered their own interest and ours from time to time, and complied with this duty. But there are yet a few who have neglected to pay us, most of whom have it often in their power to do so, if they would recollect it at the moment when an opportunity presents itself. To these people this notice will be welcome, as it will "stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance." We believe neither their means nor their inclinations are so bad as their memories, and to make the memory strong and perfect it is only necessary to REFLECT. If they, then, reflect that they owe us money—that we cannot carry on our business without it, and that they cannot receive the WHIG unless we are paid, we sincerely believe they will make our call on them for their part of the engagement unnecessary.

Those who have no opportunity to forward the balances due to us this week by some person coming up to Court, are requested to send it by letter through the post-office, or be prepared to pay when they are called on, which will be in the course of two or three weeks.

The short extracts of late foreign intelligence which we give our readers this week, are all we have noticed since our last of a very interesting nature. By the next arrivals very important news may be expected.

A variety of interesting selections and some editorial articles have been crowded out this week, but shall appear in our next.

We this day insert, for the information of our readers, a Bill transmitted to us by our correspondent AMICUS, which was before the Legislature of this state at the last sitting, entitled "An additional supplement to the act establishing a militia system," which has been *animadverted on, and strangely misrepresented.* Our correspondent, from his observations, no doubt contemplated our publishing the Bill, as it was altered and passed by the Assembly. But as we are in possession of the whole bill as it was reported by the military committee, we think it our duty to publish it as reported, thereby explaining more fully the views of the committee; and as we have marked the part stricken out by the house, by enclosing it in *parenthesis*, we shall at the same time do justice to our correspondent. The impression of the public has been that the only feature of the bill 'was to relieve the Friends from militia duty, without any other object. On the contrary we are pleased to find the chairman of the committee, a member from this county, exerting himself with his usual zeal, for the encouragement of volunteer corps throughout the state, by furnishing them with arms and equipments, in a manner, we will venture to say, consistent with the safety of the arms, and with the accommodation of those who were to have used them. The attempt to relieve the watermen, a very numerous & useful class of citizens in the county of Cumberland, we esteem as a meritorious act, and one that in a high degree deserves the public approbation. With respect to the Friends, if it is necessary that money should be extorted from them, and if, as our correspondent reports, the *finces* have been misapplied, surely no better plan can possibly be devised to remedy the evil than the one proposed by the bill, to collect by way of a tax.

For the Washington Whig.
Messrs. Clarke & Co.

Having heard some dissatisfaction expressed at a provision contained in a Bill which passed the House of Assembly, at the last sitting of the Legislature, and was lost in Council, which exempts the Friends from common militia duty,—and believing that this dissatisfaction has arisen from an imperfect understanding of the subject, I have sent a copy of the Bill, which I would thank you to publish in the Whig. The bill was not rejected in Council in consequence of its containing the above principles, but from an objection to the other parts of it.—The year before, Council passed a bill exempting the friends and minors, which was rejected by the Assembly. Any change that is likely to be effected

in the militia system, must be by a compromise of interest and opinions. It cannot be doubted by persons of observation, that our present law is extremely imperfect and oppressive. It subjects our citizens to very considerable service, without making them soldiers, and exacts from them fines, equal at least to the expenses of our civil government, annually, which is about thirty thousand dollars, without furnishing them with arms. Can it possibly be a matter of surprise or concern to any one, that attempts should be made to do away such an enormous imposition? Is it not rather a subject of astonishment that it has been submitted to so long? The useless service to which almost the whole of our male population is subjected three days in the year, to the injury of their morals, had it been properly applied, might have intersected our state with permanent roads, and if concentrated to one object, long since connected the waters of the Rariton with the Delaware.—If we expect to promote military knowledge, it must be by giving encouragement to those who possess a military spirit—it is in vain to expect valuable services from free men by coercion. The people, I think, are fully prepared to adopt such an expedient; the difficulty rests entirely with the Legislature. Many of the members possess a fondness for military titles, and a consequence from command, of which they are not willing to divest themselves, and the present distribution of the fines may have a considerable effect. I have no disposition to say that the bill under consideration is the most perfect the nature of the subject will admit. It would materially have weakened the influence of the old law, and would have insured the success of a better. Its advantages are considerably important and desirable. It would have furnished arms and equipments to the uniform companies, which, together with the short duration of their term of service, would have induced every individual who possessed a particle of military spirit, to join them. It would have relieved the watermen, who from the nature of their employment are subjected to great inconvenience and injury, and who, in strict justice, ought never to have been enrolled. As respects the Friends, it will at least become the advocates for fines and imprisonment, to shew in what way the public are benefited by continuing them. As the case stands at present, it appears to me no better than taking money out of one man's pocket to put it into another's. I believe I am perfectly correct in stating, that in the county of Cumberland, from the establishment of the government to the present day, only forty muskets, and those of an inferior quality, have ever been purchased with the surplus money. In attempting a subject of difficulty good men will judge with candor, not with severity. Nothing but the most imperious necessity and danger to our country, can ever justify infringement upon the religious principles of any class of our fellow citizens.—Without such necessity it is an act of oppression inconsistent with our free constitutions and the liberal spirit of the age.

AMICUS.

An additional supplement to the act entitled An act establishing a militia system.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the uniform troops and companies in any of the brigades within this state, may by an order of their respective brigade boards form themselves into independent battalions or regiments for the purpose of improvement in military discipline.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That whenever the number of persons required by the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall have organized and formed themselves into a company as therein directed, and have completely uniformed themselves, upon notice thereof given to the brigade inspector it shall be his duty on a day and at a place to be fixed on by him, of which the members of the company shall be notified, to proceed to inspect the said company, and if he finds the number of men required, who are properly officered and uniformed, he shall make a return to that effect, and shall transmit the same to the

Quarter Master General of this state, to be deposited in his office.

And be it enacted, That the Quarter Master General be and he is hereby authorized and directed to loan the arms and equipments belonging to this state, to such uniform companies as by the returns transmitted to him by the respective brigade inspectors shall be entitled to receive them, previously depositing the proper number required for each company in chests, constructed for that purpose.—He shall before delivery thereof demand from the captain or commanding officer, a bond, with sufficient security, to the full amount of said arms equipments and chests, covenanting to keep the same, at all times, while in his possession, in good and complete order for service; and the said captain or commanding officer shall further be obligated and restrained from loaning & distributing said arms, other than for the purpose of training, or actual service, and shall immediately thereafter cause said arms to be returned into the respective arm chests, or into some secure and convenient room, prepared for their reception, under the immediate inspection and charge of said captain or commanding officer, or some person appointed or approved by him, and upon the dissolution of the company, or when legally required, shall return said arms and equipments and chest to the arsenal, or deliver them into the possession of such person as may be duly authorized to receive them.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the following description of persons in addition to those enumerated in the first section of the act establishing a militia system, he and they are hereby exempted from common militia duty—those who to the knowledge of the captain or commanding officer may actually be employed as mariners on board of any vessel, under license of the United States, in the coasting trade—in case fines shall be imposed upon them, they shall be relieved therefrom by producing to the company or battalion court to whom the same may be returned, a receipt for the payment of hospital money during the time they may have been so fined. Those who may belong to any religious society conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, and shall produce a certificate to said captain or commanding officer, from the meeting to which they belong, of their membership—[which description of persons shall be considered as exempt, and shall furnish a copy thereof to the orderly sergeant of his company, likewise a copy of said exempt to the assessor of the township in which they reside.]

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the respective assessors to whom a list of exempt persons as above directed shall be transmitted to assess the sum of (two) dollars, upon every such persons so exempt, to be collected by the respective collectors at the same time, and in the same manner, as other taxes for the support of the government of this state are collected, and shall transmit the same specifying the amount to the collector of the county, to be by him paid over to the treasurer of this state, who shall make a statement of the amount thereof from such county in the annual settlement of his accounts, and the said assessors and collectors shall respectively be entitled to receive the sum of —cents for every name so above directed, that shall be assessed and collected by them.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That previous to the appointment of a general or regimental court martial by the officer on whom that duty shall devolve, by the 35th section of the act to which this is a supplement, or in case any commissioned officer, consider himself aggrieved by charges implicating his character, shall demand the same, it shall be the duty of said officer to institute a court of inquiry consisting of three commissioned officers of the rank of captain, whose duty it shall be liberally to inquire into all such charges as may be exhibited to them, and report the result to the commanding officer making such appointment.

Married.

On Monday, the 28th ult. by the Rev. John Davis, Capt. John Swinney, to Mrs. Ruth Miller, both of Cumberland county.

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED, at Dorchester, on Monday the 11th inst. of puerperal fever, Mrs. Rhoda Taylor, aged 29 years, wife of Maris Taylor, and daughter of John Elkinton, of Port Elizabeth. In the early death of Mrs. Taylor, society mourns the loss of one of its brightest ornaments. Possessing a disposition amiable and attracting, she seldom failed to secure the friendship of those who knew her. Her sickness was of short duration, and from its commencement raged with uncommon severity. When every hope of recovery had gone, she ap-

peared perfectly resigned to the will of heaven; and in the awful moment when death was extinguishing the glimmering spark of life, she gave assurances of her acceptance with God.

DIED, in Philadelphia, on the 10th instant, Dr. ISAAC CLEAVER, in the 37th year of his age.

Latest from Europe.

From London-Papers received at New York by the ship Robert Fulton, from Liverpool.

The London-Courier of the 2d of Jan. on the authority of a letter from Paris, states, that official intelligence of the passing of the Pruth, by the Russian Army, was every moment expected.

The London-Globe of the 4th ult. contains the following particulars of the negotiations of the Austrian and English Ambassadors (Count Lutzw and Lord Strangford) at Constantinople, under the head of Olessa, Dec. 5.

On the 22d Nov. M. de Lutzw had an interview with the new Reis Effendi, in the presence of the new Kiaja Bey, or Minister of the Interior. The Austrian Internuncio spoke strongly in favor of the Russian Ultimatum, and endeavored to induce the Porte to adopt pacific resolutions. The Reis Effendi replied that the Porte would not consent to the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, except on the following conditions:—

"The Courts of Austria, France and England shall guarantee, that, after the evacuation, those two principalities shall not be occupied either by Russians or Greek Hetarists. Those Greeks who have fled to Russia shall be punished in presence of Turkish Commissioners, unless Russia has delivered them up.—The restoration of the Christian Churches shall not take place until tranquillity shall have been re-established, and all the Greeks shall have laid down their arms."

When Count Lutzw expressed his astonishment at this change of language on the part of the Turkish minister, the Reis Effendi referred to the orders of the Sultan. The Count asked whether the Porte was determined on peace or war? The Reis Effendi excused himself from answering that question, as he was not invested with such powers; besides added he, the Sultan will do whatever he pleases—and ninety millions of Musselmens, with the sword in one hand and the Koran in the other, will know how to defend their rights against the Christians.

Count Lutzw returned home, and immediately dispatched an account of the interview to his court.

Lord Stragford had an interview with the Reis on the 23d, which was equally unsatisfactory. On his return to his residence, he was insulted by the populace.

The latest accounts say that Ireland is beginning to recover its tranquillity. Seven convicts had taken place, and as many transported. A few murders still take place, but they are diminishing. The leaders of the banditti have principally been taken.

A new Catholic bill is in progression, and is to be brought forward at the ensuing parliament, by Mr. Plumrett. It is supposed it will succeed, as most of the former opponents to the Catholics are changing their sentiments, and becoming friendly to such a measure.

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 Buckshutem, together with Farming Utensils, if required.

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

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

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

John Mathews.

Buckshutem, Feb. 11. 594

N. B.—If the property in Buckshutem 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.

ADJOURNMENT.

THE land of Jonathan Elmer, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 12th of March 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.

PLATED SADDLERY, Harness Furniture, &c.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public, that in addition to his usual stock he has just received from Philadelphia an elegant assortment of furniture, consisting of Coach and Gig Mounting, plated; also Brass and Japanned do. together with Bits, Stirrups, and Hardware of every description belonging to the Harness and Saddlery line.

Saddlers, Harness makers, & others are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with every article in their business, on as low terms as they can procure them in Philadelphia.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has made arrangements for a constant supply of those highly celebrated

Jersey Whip Stocks,

which he will receive in the Spring, and be able to dispose of at a more reduced price than they have heretofore been sold for.

M. HART.

Five Cents Cash per bushel will be given for good sound American Pip-pin APPLES, delivered at my Shop, opposite Gen. D. Elmer's.

Bridgeton, Feb. 18. 60

WILL BE SOLD

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Second-day the 4th of the Third-Month next (Monday, March 4th) at the Store-house of Wood & Bacon, in Greenwich:

A general Assortment of STORE GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Bombazetts, Flannels, Blankets, and other Woollens.—Velvets, Cords, Calicos; Cambric, Book and Domestic Muslins; Irish and other Linens.

Groceries, viz.—Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Alspice, Pepper, &c. Ironmongery, as Pots, Kettles, Fryng-Pans, &c.—Queenware, China and Earthenware.—Also, Books and Stationary, including a modern Encyclopedia, complete; with a variety of Drugs, Medicines & Paints.

At the same time will be sold,

A VARIETY OF

Household Furniture,

As desks, book-cases, clocks, chairs, bedding. Also, Farming Utensils, as ploughs, harrows, &c. light wagons—horses,—wheat and oats by the bushel, flax by the pound.

Sales to commence at ten o'clock, & continue from day to day.

GEORGE BACON,

DAVID C. WOOD,

RICHARD D. WOOD,

CHARLES S. WOOD,

Greenwich, 2d Mo. 16th Executors.

FOR SALE,

230 Acres of Woodland,

Within a mile of a landing on West Creek, and from two to three miles from Dorchester, or Leesburg, on Morris River. This tract is well timbered with oak and pine.—Also,

200 Acres of Woodland,

Lying from a mile and a half to two miles from Dorchester Landing on Morris River—very heavily timbered with oak and pine, with a considerable quantity of good Ship Timber on the same. The above is well worthy of attention. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For terms apply to JOHN CHANCE, near Leesburg.

60 131.

February 18.

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. 594

Take Notice,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cape May, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of New Jersey, and they have appointed Saturday the 6th of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in the Middle township, in the county aforesaid, to hear me and my creditors, what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

JOHN GOOBREY, 3d.

Cape May Jail, Feb. 7. 60

General Advertiser.

AUDITORS' SALE.

Abraham Sayre, vs. John S. Souldard, In Attachment.

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. Souldard, at the suit of the said Abraham Sayre.

Norton Harris, Peter Sleesman, Auditors. January 30.—58.

SHERIFFS' SALES.

Adjournment.

A tract of Cedar Swamp, situate on Mennanico, 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 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

SHERIFFS' 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 Enoch 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 Love 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 Downs, 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 Downs.

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 Beaverdamis, 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

SHERIFFS' 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, adjoining Elber 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 J. 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 manufacture 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 lie 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 Waggon-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 Subpoenas, Warrants, For Sale at this Office.

APPLES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few hundred bushels of Apples. Apply to Thos. Woodruff. Bridgeton, Feb. 1, 1822. 58tf.

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, Administrator. January 28. 57 4t. Admin'r.

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.

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 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 Eliza Seelye 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 Alpheas 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 following 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-partners, 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

HAT STORE.

Sign of the Golden Hat, No. 21 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

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.

BENNETT & WALTON,

No. 57, Market Street, Philad'a. PURPOS 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 remodel such articles as are erroneously or defectively stated, in the original work; and in fine, as far as practicable, to comprise all the places worthy of notice in the world.

So many changes have taken place in Europe in the course of the last 8 or 10 years, as to render necessary a careful digest of the present limits of most states in that quarter of the world. It must be obvious that in an age of active enterprise, discoveries, improvements and changes in objects of Geographical Science will be so rapid, and increasing in their operations, as in a few years, to render defective or obsolete any System of Geography, however perfect they may be at the time of publication. It must also be more than apparent that the correctness of these observations apply with particular force to America; in one section of which, a widely extended revolution is daily developing, as objects of Geographical and Historical record, names of places, very imperfectly or entirely unknown to science, previously 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.

SILAS W. SEXTON,

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

HAS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtoons, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloonis, 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 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—36t

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY, FOR THE YEAR 1821. ALSO, The Presbyterian Magazine, From No. 1 to No. 14.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Executions, Summons, Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds, Common & Judgment Bonds, Constables' Sales, Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. J. S. Branch Bank Notes, par. Banks in New Hampshire, 2 p. c. dis. Boston Banks, 1 do. Massachusetts Banks generally, 1/2 a 2 do. Rhode Island Banks, 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, 3 p. c. dis. Troy Banks, 3 do. Mohawk Bank in Shenecady, 3 do. Lansingburg Bank, 3 do. Newburg Bank, 1 1/2 do. Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do. Orange county Bank, 1 1/2 do. Catskill Bank, 1 1/2 do. Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 1/2 do. Auburn Bank, 1 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-Drunswick, par. All others, par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes, par. Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par. Lancaster Bank, 1 dis. Easton, par. Germantown, par. Norwampston, 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 1/2 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. 15 do. Lumbia Bank at Milton, no sale. Silver Lake, 10 do. Greensburg, 10 do. Bank of Pennsylvania Notes, no sale.

DELAWARE NOTES.

Bank of Del. at Wilmington, par. Wilmington and Brandywine, par. Commercial Bank of Delaware, 3 dis. Branch of do. at Millford, par. Farmers Bank of Delaware, par. Laurel Bank, no sales.

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore Banks, par. Baltimore City Bank, 1 dis. Havre de Grace, 1 do. Elkton, par. Annapolis, 1 do. Branches of do. 1 1/2 do. Hagerstown bank, 12 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.