

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

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## CONDITIONS.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

## Laws of the United States.

### PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT making partial appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to the objects hereby specified, to wit: for the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, one hundred thousand dollars; for provisions, twenty thousand dollars; for repairs, twenty thousand dollars; for contingent expenses, twenty thousand dollars.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations hereinbefore made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, Feb. 19, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT authorizing the transfer of certain certificates of the funded debt of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the certificates of the funded debt of the United States, which, upon the assumption of the debts of the several creditor states, were issued in their favor, respectively, be and hereby are made transferable according to the rules and forms instituted for the purpose of transfers of the public debt.

Washington, February 19, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

## POETRY.

From the New York American.

### STANZAS.

Written during sickness by the author of "Astoria."

I've ploughed in every wild extreme,  
That youth and youthful folly know;  
I've tasted deeply of the streams  
That round the shrine of pleasure flow;  
And like the bee, from flower to flower,  
Sipping each sweet, I've wander'd free;  
Yet never found I earthly power.

DOMESTIC LOVE, compared with THEE!

Sweeter than passion's fever'd sight,  
Dearer than pleasure's fairy dream:  
Before THEE all life's sorrows fly,  
Like mists before the morning beam!  
Thou only canst the roses fling  
That make life's rugged pathway blest;  
And scatter from thy downy wing  
That peace which heals the wounded  
breast.

It is not in the revel loud,  
At mirth or fashion's midnight shine,  
Where rival beauties thronging crowd,  
That love asserts its powers divine,  
'Tis when the tortured frame is torn  
By all the pangs disense can give,  
'Mid anguish, scarcely to be borne,  
Its smile can bid the sufferer live!

Domestic Love! thy hand can shed  
Soft opiates o'er the burning brow;  
And round the couch of sickness spread,  
Those soothing hopes that cheer me now  
Yes! let the libertine deride,  
As Priestcraft, wedlock's silken chain!  
Rut tell me, has he ever tried  
Its power, in sorrow, or in pain?

And Thou, who, in life's summer hour,  
Taught my young bosom to believe  
Marriage an arbitrary power,  
Invented only to deceive;

Who said'st, "at sight of human ties,  
Made for the base and slavish mind,  
The rosy god affrighted flies,  
Nor leaves one ray of bliss behind!"

Oh! didst thou know how false, how vain,  
This doctrine of thy heart will prove;  
Thou'dst own, that Hymen's fancied chain  
Is the true bondage wove by love!  
For where two youthful hearts unite,  
And own one faith, one fate, one name,  
Think not love's torch will burn less bright,  
Though reason sanctifies the flame!

### Advice to Married Ladies.

O fair married, dames, who so often de-  
plore,  
That a lover, once blest, is a lover no more,  
Attend to my counsel, nor blush to be  
taught,  
For prudence must cherish, what virtue has  
caught.

Behold the bloom of your cheek, or the glance of  
your eye,  
Your roses and lilies, may make the mean  
sigh;  
But roses and lilies, and sighs pass away  
And passion will die, as the beauties de-  
cay.

The sparrow, and linnet, will feed at your  
hand,  
Grow tame by your kindness and care at  
command,  
Exert with your husband the same happy  
still,  
For hearts, like your birds, may be tam'd to  
your will.

Be gay and good humor'd complying and  
kind,  
Turn the chief of your care from your face  
to your mind,

'Tis there, that a wife, may her conquest,  
improve,  
And Hymen shall rivet, the fetters of love.

### Miscellaneous Selections.

From the Long-Island Farmer.

#### SLANDER.

Slander is the bane of a village life. The country and the city are comparatively exempt from this abominable vice. Remote from the scrutinizing eye of malign calumny the honest farmer after spending the day in invigorating employment at eve rests from his labours, to enjoy peaceful and blessed tranquillity in the bosom of his family. With emotions of gratitude to the Divine husbandman, better felt than expressed, he enjoys his frugal & wholesome repast, unenvied and unnoticed. He entertains his wife and children with the occurrences of the day, and with the cheering prospects of a fruitful harvest, or listen with affectionate attention to the interesting incidents of domestic life. Having never learned the deceitful tricks and hollow compliments, of what is called the fashionable world, he finds no difficulty in distinguishing his friends from his enemies.—Protected by the shield of affection from the envenomed shafts of malice, he is rarely wounded, except when by palpable guilt he has made himself the just object of degradation and reproach. In the city too, in consequence of the variety of objects, the hurry and bustle of business, the time devoted to dress and amusements, &c. &c. the slanderers there have not ten leisure to make their stories sufficiently credible so that the least light of investigation exhibits the darkness of the design; and if we except the respective habitations, and the immediate atmosphere of some hopeless old maids, and disappointed bachelors, the city may vie with the country, for excellences in this way. Here a gentleman may pay more than three visits to a lady, whose manners and conversation he admired, without having it proclaimed on the house tops, that he was on the verge of matrimony; or he may omit to offer incense at the accustomed shrine, without the imputation of being rejected by the goddess, or of having left her to gain the good graces of a more lovely or substantial object.—Here a lady may converse with frankness and affability with a gentleman without being snarled at by his sisterhood, that she is endeavouring to make

a conquest. Here a man if it suits or benefits his constitution? may take a glass of wine after dinner, and no abstemious devotee will venture to say with heartfelt emotions of regret, I am afraid he is rather given to the bottle. Here, in a word, a man is not near so liable to have his motives misrepresented, and his character calumniated, as in the village, where the fiend detraction reigns triumphantly. Possessing the disadvantages of both city and country, with few of the advantages of either, it contains within itself a continual feast of this insatiable vulture; unless the inhabitants entertain feelings of benevolence towards each other. It has been said by a writer, who estimated human nature at a very low rate, that men felt secret gratifications at the misfortunes and annoyances, which afflicted others. Altho' it is not just to judge of human nature, in general, by the worst of the species, the remark however may be clearly proved, in many instances, to any one's satisfaction, who pays much attention to passing occurrences. The human mind being active and restless, must have some employment either good or bad, & as in villages, there is not sufficient excitement to rouse the attention of the evil disposed, they pounce upon any one, (the more innocent the better) who has accidentally or perhaps unintentionally incurred their displeasure. It unfortunately happens too, in villages, that men are induced to remove to the city, or to the country, according to their respective occupations, to ameliorate their circumstances; and by this means a surplus of the more talkative sex is left behind, who, not being so well informed as the cityadies and consequently not qualified to entertain each other by useful conversation, when they meet together, are reduced to the necessity, like shipwrecked mariners, of devouring some of their crew for want of provisions.—An amiable creature calls out to one of the company, in such an audible voice, that all may hear, without any great exertion of the particular faculties—have you heard the report about Miss —?—no—what is it? why I don't like to circulate false reports; but really this came so straight, that one cannot well disbelieve it. however, I would not for the world, that my name should be brought in question for I have the greatest regard for her. Here comes the story. Well says one I always expected it—don't you remember what Mr. — said a gear ago? no: well do you ask him. In this manner a report gets in agitation, which has no foundation but malice and jealousy, or a restless inclination for prating. Besides the immediate fabricators of slander, there are others equally culpable, namely, the retailers of it. It is in a great measure, owing to those persons who are frequently respectable, that it has any currency, for when they feel interested in the recital of stories of this kind, the original proprietors embellish & improve them for the amusement and gratification of their customers; thus the stocks rise, and scandal becomes a valuable article. Or this account it is the duty of the more respectable part of the community, to discountenance all unfounded calumnies, instead of listening to them with itching ear &—to suppress, instead of kindling the flame of discord, to promote love and harmony, instead of strife and animosity, and always to dispose people to err on the right side that is on the side of philanthropy and benevolence.

R. S. T.

News—origin of the word.—The four cardinal points of the compass, marked with the letters N. E. W. S. standing for north, east, west, and south, form the word news, which coming from all parts of the world, gave derivation to the word.

## IN CONGRESS.

FEBRUARY 16.

### The Navy.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, the committee of naval affairs have been instructed to enquire into the expediency of re-organizing the naval establishment of the United States.—Mr. Cocke preface his resolution by the following remarks:—"The resolution would point out the objects which he had in view; but he thought it important that the House should be advised of the reasons which induced him to offer the resolution for consideration. The act of Congress, Mr. C. said, directed that the officers of the Navy should receive but half their monthly pay, when not under orders for actual service. By a regulation of the Secretary of the Navy, each officer attached to the Naval Establishment receives (notwithstanding the law) full pay, except when on furlough. He made this statement from an inspection of the order itself. He viewed it as a departure from the law—an evasion of the law more reprehensible than a direct violation of it—an attempt to get round the law, such as should never receive his sanction whilst he held a seat on this floor.—There was another thing to which he was desirous specially to call the attention of the Committee on Naval Affairs, viz: the number of separate stations at which officers are placed, having the effect to increase their compensations, without any correspondent service being rendered. At Norfolk, for example, he understood there were two officers in independent commands, one at the Navy Yard, and one at the town. At Baltimore there was he understood, another commander; and from what information he had received, there was not a single armed vessel at that port—though there is a commander for the station, who receives three thousand dollars a year whilst living on his term, and not attending to any duty at all. He wished also some information respecting the vessels on the coast. He understood that most of them were sunk, and none of them fit for service; notwithstanding which a number of men were kept in employ to take care of these sunken vessels; and, there was no mistake, the superior officer at that station was dubbed Commodore, as if he were commanding a squadron of armed ships cruising against an enemy, and received pay accordingly. This, Mr. C. said, could not have been the intention of the law. He wished also an enquiry to be made with regard to re-organizing the Naval Establishment, so as not to have a Secretary of the Navy and Commissioners of the Navy too. His friend from Kentucky had told the House, the other day, that millions had been saved to the government by time Commissioners. Mr. Cocke said, he did not pretend to understand much about this subject; but he wished to explain what he knew. He knew that the annual expense of that Board of its Clerks &c. had been twenty odd thousand dollars per year, since its establishment.—If the Secretary of the Navy wanted Counsellors, Mr. C. said he thought they might be obtained at a less expense than this to the government, &c.

Mr. C. then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire and report, how many naval stations are occupied by the United States; the number and grade of the officers at each; what each officer has received as pay and subsistence, and what for emoluments or extra compensation he supposed services; how many have received their full monthly pay who were not in actual service at the time and by what authority they were so paid; and also that they enquire into the expediency of reorganizing the naval establishment of the United States.

Mr. McLane, (Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs,) said, he did not mean to make any objection to the scope of the present inquiry. But he said that the mode which the gentleman had adopted was not the proper mode of obtaining the information he in quest of. It did not fall within the sphere of the Committee on Naval Affairs to furnish details as the resolution asked for. He would also suggest to the gentleman from Tennessee, although he was sure the gentleman's motives were of the purest kind, as a general remark, that there appeared to be a rather unfair, if not ungenerous, proceeding creeping into the practice of this House; which is that, when gentlemen want information from any Department of the Government, they should preface it with an argument, calculated to effect, and even to criminate public officers, founded on an assumption of facts propose

to be inquired into, and followed by consequences almost as serious in the public mind, as if the facts assumed were known to be true—when, it very often happened, that the facts, being obtained from the proper authority, were not as had been supposed. He did not say that the facts were not, in this case, such as they had been represented to be. But there was one fact with which he was acquainted, and would state; that, from the commencement of the government, the construction of the law had been, that every officer of the Navy received pay until furloughed; because he is in actual service, liable every minute to be called to duty, until he is furloughed. This was the construction which the law had universally received, and he presumed it was the proper construction. On the other points, adverted to, he was not as fully informed, and had, in no view of the subject, any objection to the inquiry, but to the shape of it—because it devolved on the Committee on Naval Affairs a duty which did not belong to them, and because the resolution, in its present shape, evaded the rule of the House, which requires all calls for information to be one day for consideration. Mr. McLane, not intending to shrink from such part of the proposed inquiry as was within the proper duty of the Naval Committee, moved to amend the resolution, leaving part of it for a separate inquiry directed to the head of the Navy Department, so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of re-organizing the Naval Establishment of the United States.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Cocke, as proposing an unnecessary division of his motion into two distinct resolves, and supported by Mr. McLane in reply—and was agreed to by the house.

Thus modified, the resolution was adopted without opposition.



## AGRICULTURAL.

We have been informed that Mr. Strickland, the architect of the new Bank of the United States, who lately visited Europe, has brought with him a complete drawing of the new Patent Flax Machine, so strongly recommended by the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and which dresses flax without rotting, &c. by a speedy and simple operation, leaving the flax in a superior state to what it usually is by the former process. We are also informed that the one in possession of the Society is very incomplete. If so, we think it would be advancing the interests of the Agricultural community, if the legislatures of the different states would purchase a right to the machine, and place them generally in the hands of all who might wish to use them. Or if they would not, the Agricultural Societies of the flax-raising states should compensate Mr. Strickland for bringing into the country the drawing—take it into their possession, and supply the public with the machines at a moderate price. Ebs. Waig.

## PRESERVATION OF HAY.

In a former year, in which it rained violently during the hay-harvest and much hay was spoiled, a gentleman in a midland county preserved his whole stock, solely by persevering in keeping his hay constantly moved and turned as it lay upon the ground, during the continuance of the rain.

The result was that, while his neighbour's hay was valued only as spoiled hay, his crop was sound and good, retained its fragrance, and a high price of fine hay.

Butter.—The following is given as an improved method of preventing the bitter taste which butter has at this period of the year, from cattle feeding on turnips, cabbages, leaves of trees, &c. Boil two ounces of salt petre in a quart of water, and but two or more spoonful, according to the quantity of milk, into a pail, before milking; if this is done constantly, it will prevent the taste of turnips, but it will not be effected if even once neglected. This has been proved by twenty years' experience, and if it does not succeed, the farmers may rest assured that the fault arises from the neglect of the dairy maid. [May, 1821.]

Fruit Stains or Iron Moulds, may be removed from linen or cotton cloths by holding under them a burning brimstone match so that the fumes may reach the spots, if such spots are previously moistened with water.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence between a member of Congress from New Jersey, and a member of the Legislature of the same state, having been submitted to our perusal, we have requested a copy for publication, and have now the pleasure of laying it before our readers. The subject is one of very general importance, to which the public attention in this quarter has not as yet been directed, we having heretofore inadvertently omitted to publish the Report and Resolutions adopted by the Legislature.

In January, 1821, Mr. Maxcy, a member of the Senate of Maryland, made an elaborate and very able report to that body, on the subject of the appropriations of land made by Congress to the new States in the West, for the purposes of education. From this it appears, that in surveying and selling the public lands, one section of a mile square containing 640 acres, has been invariably reserved in each township, consisting of 36 sections, for the support of common schools in the said townships. And that in addition to this liberal reservation, 200,000 acres have been granted in Tennessee for colleges and academies, and large appropriations in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, and Michigan, for the same purpose, the amount not exactly ascertained, but estimated at one-fifth of the reservations for common schools. The report then goes on to advocate the claim of the other states to an equal participation in these privileges, and concludes with resolutions to that effect, which were agreed to by both houses of the Maryland Legislature, and transmitted to the other states for their concurrence. The principles of this report were adopted by New-Hampshire, and the resolutions from that state, together with the report and resolutions from Maryland, being laid by the Governor before the Council and Assembly of this State, Mr. Wilson from the committee made the report given below, which was unanimously agreed to by both houses.

It appears, however, that there is a difference of opinion on this subject. Most of the States interested in these lands have concurred in supporting the claim—all that have acted on it, if we recollect aright, except the powerful states of New-York and Massachusetts, the legislatures of which have passed resolutions denying the right. Our readers will be made acquainted with most of the arguments used on each side, by a perusal of the letters subjoined.

DEAR SIR,

If the proposition to appropriate a portion of the public lands to the purposes of education, among those states of the union which have not yet received any, be supported "by the most obvious policy, and the clearest principles of justice," I readily grant that the present state of the Treasury ought not to weigh heavily against it. Neither should the multiplied and very formidable difficulties which beset every plan yet suggested for carrying the measure into effect, discourage renewed efforts to obviate or lessen them. On the other hand, the important considerations which attach to the great purpose embraced by it, whatever views we may have entertained of sound or republican policy in favor of it, must all go for nothing, if it cannot be effected without inflicting a palpable act of injustice, in violation of a solemn compact with the new states. The end, however valuable in the abstract, must not be promoted by unjustifiable means. Thus far we agree. But what are the facts of the case?

Before I proceed further, however, I will premise, that the agitation of the subject, and setting up of a new principle at this late day, involving eight or ten Congresses, inferentially at least, in a charge of want of discernment, or want of fidelity to the interests and rights of the old states, ought to be received with considerable caution. The inventive genius of the American people is proverbial, and this trait is perhaps equally theirs in regard to political and legislative schemes, as to those of the mechanic arts.

A disposition to encourage emigration to the western country, was clearly evidenced by the terms of the ordinance for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio, passed in 1787. In 1802, the law (in the nature of a compact) was passed, providing for the admission of that part of said territory comprehended in the limits of the now state of Ohio into the union. In this act, Vol. 3, page 496 of the latest edition, three distinct propositions were submitted to the people of the contemplated state, for their free acceptance or rejection, of which the grant of one section in each township, for the ben-

efit of the inhabitants thereof, to be appropriated to the use of schools, was one, which, if accepted, was to be obligatory on the United States, provided, and on condition, that the convention of said state provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that each and every tract sold by Congress, after a given period then near at hand, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale. The precedent established in the case of Ohio, has been followed in the formation of all the new states since that period. Does not this have the appearance of a *quid pro quo* transaction? Is it not fair to infer that these several stipulations were made principally if not solely with a view of enlarging the demand, and increasing in the market the value of an article which the United States were anxious to sell? I can see no reason for believing that the Congress of 1802, composed almost exclusively of members from the old states, supposed that they were making a donation or gratuity. It was a proposition of their own, and it is more probable, I think, that they considered they were making a good bargain for the United States. The relinquished right of taxing lands for five years; is stated to be worth at least as much as all the advantages which have as yet been derived from their school lands; and be it remembered that this inhibition was not in the power of Congress, without granting an equivalent, inasmuch as an obligation existed to admit them on an equal footing with the original states.

The grants of school lands are not made to the states, but indefeasibly to the inhabitants of the townships, for a specified purpose. The exemption of taxation is also specially favorable to the purchasers; and these constitute rights which are as much vested, and equally sacred, as the fee of the land itself, being a part of the consideration for which they paid their money, and of which they cannot be divested by direct alienation, or what would effectually be the same, compelling them to contribute to a fund for the purpose of making similar grants to the other states without an equivalent.

The public lands belong to the United States in their co-partnership capacity, and must, like any other joint stock, be applied to the general purposes of the concern. Congress may in their judgment, as individuals often do, make a special disposition of a part, with the expectation of thereby enhancing the value of the remainder; but if they misjudge in the matter they cannot resume rights which by their own act, and at their own suggestion, have rightfully or legally passed into other hands. If this view of the subject be correct, it follows that the public lands cannot be appropriated to a purpose different from that to which the public money of the United States may be applied; and who ever dreamed of voting large sums of money from the treasury of the United States, to the particular states, for the purposes of education? money over which they could have no sort of control the moment after it was parted with.

The subject of education appears to have been confided to the guardianship of the states; the only power in relation to it delegated to the general government, is "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and inventions."

Although I am no alarmist in respect to encroachments of the general government on the reserved rights of the states, yet where the line of demarkation is clearly drawn, I wish to have it observed.

Of the correctness of the facts which I have adduced, I am quite sure; but if there is any fallacy in the inferences drawn from them, I shall be glad to discover it, as nothing but that kind of necessity which a sense of duty imposes, could induce me to vote in opposition to the unanimous recommendation of the Legislature of my native state.

Washington, January 28, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

When I expressed my opinion, that the proposition to appropriate a portion of the public lands, for the encouragement of education in the old states, is supported "by the most obvious policy and the clearest prin-

ciples of justice," I did not mean to be understood that the land itself should be specifically granted, nor that the precise quantity designated in the report to the Maryland senate must necessarily be adopted; but simply to state, that I think some equivalent ought to be paid out of the general funds of the union, to those states which have not received donations of land. In this opinion I do not stand alone; the legislatures of the several states who are interested in the claim having pretty generally come forward in its favor.

Even the land committee of the Senate of the United States (who do not appear to have felt disposed to yield unnecessarily) in their report of the 9th of February, 1821, admit, "that it is just and expedient to grant a per centum, to a reasonable extent, on the amount of sales of public lands, for the purpose of promoting education in such of the states as have not received the aid of the general government." The principle being once conceded, it rests with Congress to determine the manner in which it shall be applied; and they will doubtless pursue such a course as will operate with perfect equity upon the new as well as the old states. All that the land committee seem to require is that the land sold by the United States should be made subject to taxation, by the state within whose limits it is included, immediately after the sale. Should it be found upon investigation, that this course will be just, it is entirely within the power of Congress to pursue it; or, they may make a reasonable allowance or that account, and limit the appropriation in question accordingly; and this appears to me to be the utmost legitimate operation of the facts upon which you rely, for denying the right altogether.

The agitation of the subject at this time, involves preceding Congresses in no charge of want of discernment or fidelity to the rights and interests of the old states, nor is it the assertion of a new principle. So far from it, that I think the grants already made, to the new states, were dictated by the soundest policy and the most praiseworthy benevolence. Congress is not asked now to retrace their steps; but to go on, and finish the good work they have thus auspiciously begun. Nor is it unfair to presume, that such was their original intention. Right and justice ought to be presumed to have been always in their contemplation; and if the proper time be now arrived, I cannot persuade myself they will refuse the claim.

Your principal objection is founded upon the idea, that the grant of one-thirty-sixth of the public lands, made to Ohio and the other western states, is to be regarded rather as a sale for a valuable consideration, than as a donation. Should this construction be admitted as correct, still it does not affect the grant of two townships, or 46,080 acres, to each state, for colleges and academies, and the additional township of 23,040 acres to Louisiana, and 200,000 acres to Tennessee, for the same purpose.

But I apprehend the compact alluded to does not stand in the way. If, in point of fact, nothing was given by Ohio and the other states, by way of equivalent, the form of the transaction should not be made to work a manifest injustice. Substantial justice is alone to be regarded in legislation, where no positive engagement intervenes to prevent its operation.

The new states cannot properly be said to have given, by way of equivalent for the valuable grants made to them by Congress, what they never possessed. The lands in question having been acquired by the common sword and purse of the federal union, they became, of course, common property. The individual states, within whose limits they happen to be included, never possessed any power over them, either to tax them, regulate the disposition of them, or affect them in any shape. Congress holding this territory in absolute dominion before the creation of the new states, had a right to make and admit them, upon any reasonable conditions; and those conditions, when accepted, are the criterion of their rights. Never possessing any sovereignty over the public lands, they had therefore none to surrender. It will not be contended, I imagine, that they can tax these lands while they remain the property of the general government. If not, then no right of taxation can attach until surrendered by this supreme power; and consequently, none has been relinquished. That the inhibition of this assumed right of taxation was not in the power of Congress, is

a position I suspect you will not find it very easy to support. The propriety of doing so, without some equivalent, is another question: I confess I cannot perceive, how the obligation to admit these new, upon an equal footing with the old states, can aid you. None of the original states possess the power of taxing public land, there being none comprised within their limits. To say that they possess the general power of taxing their territory, is begging the question; for this land is not the territory of the state, but the territory of the United States. Congress, therefore, were at liberty to impose this relinquishment of taxation, as a condition of admission into the union; and it rested with the new state to accept or refuse the offer. This argument, I trust, need not be pursued farther; it is substantially the same as that relied on by many of the anti-restrictionists, upon the discussion of the Missouri bill, at the first session of the last Congress, and then deemed by you untenable.

As to the argument, that these grants of land for schools, in the west, were made with the view, and have had the effect, of increasing the value of the other land, and enlarging the demand for it, Mr. Maxcy has so ably answered it, in his report to the Senate of Maryland, that nothing need be added to his remarks, at least until they are shown to be erroneous. I have, as yet, seen no attempt even to parry their force, and they appear to me unanswerable. If there be any thing at all in the argument, surely it operates in direct opposition to the cause it is brought forward to support. Every inducement held out to settlers in the west, has but increased the drain of population and wealth from the east. The consequent loss of the old states, has been the exclusive gain of the new ones; whilst the corresponding advance in the value of the lands, has operated as well in favor of the latter as of the former.

Although the value of this right of taxation, for five years, may have been as yet equal to the advantage derived from the school lands, hereafter it must become greatly disproportionate. I should suppose, however, that the salt springs, the three per cent. on the sales of land, for roads, and other concessions, must be a full equivalent for this tax. If not, I should be no wise disposed to dispute the propriety of either subjecting the public land to taxation, in common with other land, immediately after the title of the U. States shall be divested; or of making a proper deduction from the total amount of the grants on that account. All that I contend for, is a right to buy land, (if this expression seem most proper to you) at the same price and for the same beneficial purposes as any other state.

That the grants have not heretofore been made to the states, in their corporate capacity, but indefeasibly to the inhabitants of the respective townships, does not appear to me important. In either case, the land has been abstracted from the general fund and applied to the use of a particular section. And it ought not to be expected that these highly favored sections will object to the extension of similar privileges, to districts having a common claim, hitherto unsatisfied.

Another objection remains to be noticed. This rests upon a denial of the constitutional power of Congress, to dispose of the public lands, in the manner proposed. It has no necessary connection with the view of the subject just taken; but depends upon considerations altogether distinct. The claim now made upon Congress, is one of right, not of grace. If they have no power to grant it, or if the right do not exist, it must fail. This objection, it will be remarked, involves the general government in the unpleasant dilemma of having heretofore made many important grants, in a manner altogether unauthorized. I allude, particularly, to the grants for colleges and academies, as well as to grants for other purposes. So lately as in 1819, a grant of a township, containing 23,040 acres, was made to the Connecticut Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. I take it for granted the power of Congress was then duly considered, and satisfactorily ascertained. The authority given by the constitution, to levy taxes, &c. for the general welfare, and to dispose of and regulate the territory and other property of the United States, would seem to be amply sufficient. A solemn decision has been made of the power to construct roads and canals; and this must stand upon similar ground, as well as many other familiar applications of the public trea-

sure. In truth, it appears to me altogether impossible for the general government to continue its operations upon the narrow principles now prevalent in some parts of the Union.— To use the language of the departed Dexter: "I have long inclined to the belief, that the centrifugal force was greater than the centripetal. The danger is not, that we shall fall into the sun, but that we may fly off into eccentric orbits and never return to our perihelion."

I much lament, that your sense of duty should impose upon you the necessity of voting against a measure I deem so important to our state, so consistent with a sound republican policy, and in itself so equitable and just. I utterly discard the notion, that the legislature, or any other set of men, has any right to instruct or control you. In compliance with your request, I have stated the arguments that convince my own mind, with the freedom due to friendship, and with the greatest respect for your more mature judgment and better information.

Bridgeton, February 2, 1822.

THE Committee to whom was referred a certain Report and Resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, and a certain other Report and Resolutions of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, recommending an equitable appropriation of a portion of the public lands of the United States to the purposes of education in those states which have yet received no such appropriation.

RESPECTFULLY REPORT.

That they have given to the documents referred to them such consideration as the importance of the subject demanded, and their time permitted; that the facts adduced, and the arguments advanced, in those documents, in favor of grants of land, for the purposes of education, to those states which have not received such grants, appear to your committee correct and conclusive; that without recapitulating those facts, or repeating those arguments, at length, your committee will briefly state, that the United States have acquired, by conquest, cession or purchase, an immense body of land, probably at this time more than four hundred millions of acres, which, as it was acquired by common valor, wisdom, and contribution, is consequently the common property of all the states—that this property is at the disposal of the general government, which has made large grants thereof, for the purposes of education, to several of the states, while others, and this state among the number, equally friendly to the diffusion of knowledge among all classes of their citizens, and equally entitled to, and in need of assistance in carrying their benevolent views into full effect, have received no part thereof—that according to calculations made in the report to the Maryland Legislature, which appear to be founded on the best data which could be obtained, the state of New-Jersey would be entitled, in a distribution to be made upon principles heretofore adopted, to 173,494 acres, which at the lowest price at which Congress has heretofore sold its lands at private sale, whole amount to \$46,988 dollars; that although it cannot be reasonably expected that all this land could be immediately sold so as to realize at once the whole sum at which it is here estimated, yet it is probable that such sales might be made from time to time, and such payments had thereon, as would furnish a permanent and productive resource in aid of the fund already constituted in this state for the establishment of free schools; that, under these impressions, the committee deem it their duty to recommend to this House a cordial co-operation with our sister states of Maryland and New-Hampshire in the object which their communications to this state have in view; & therefore respectfully submit to the House the following resolutions:—

Resolved, unanimously by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. "That each of the U. States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the Union.

"Resolved unanimously, That the states in whose favor Congress have not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favor of the other states.

"Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foreign Report and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request, that they will lay the same before their respective Houses, and use their endeavors to procure the passage of an act to carry into effect the just principles therein set forth.

"Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of this Report and Resolutions to the Governors of the several states, with a request that they will communi-

cate the same to the Legislatures thereof respectively, and solicit their cooperation."

## CONGRESSIONAL.

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

Washington, February 23, 1822.

### Military Academy.

On motion of Mr. Eastis the following resolution has been adopted, 58 to 44—

**Resolved,** That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the number and the compensation of the Corps of Cadets, and whether it is expedient to make any alteration in the laws and regulations for governing the Military Academy."

The House have also adopted a resolution moved by Mr. Woodcock, requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to furnish a variety of information therein specified, in relation to the number of Cadets educated at West Point; what proportion of them have remained in the service of the United States five years—how many, after receiving commissions, resigned or were discharged before that period—what number were the sons of officers and soldiers who had fallen in the defence of their country, or died in its service, &c. &c.

You will recollect, perhaps, that Mr. Cannon of Tennessee has been endeavoring, for two or three years, to break in upon this establishment, but hitherto without effect. The present proposition emanating from the chairman of the Military Committee, who is an experienced man, and was not long since at the head of the War Department, will be more likely to meet success. The present number of Cadets at the Academy is 250, being the limit authorized by law. Whilst the army, in its officers and rank and file, has been cut down, and not unlikely will undergo a still further reduction, the Corps of Cadets remains on the war footing. I was of the opinion last winter, when the subject was before Congress, and still think, that this corps ought to be reduced. It is certainly disproportionate to the army proper, as it exists at present, and I can perceive no good reason why it also should not be put on the peace establishment.

### Retrenchment.

On motion of Mr. Hardin, it has been

**Resolved,** That a committee of seven members be appointed, to enquire whether any part of the public expenditure can be retrenched without detriment to the public service, and whether there be any offices or appointments in the government of the United States which have become useless and unnecessary, and can be dispensed with, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or Messrs. Hardin, Whipple, Tracy, Holcombe, Ross, Williams of N. C. and W. Smith have been appointed the committee. The scope of this resolution is extensive, and it is hoped the committee will sedulously betake themselves to the duties which it imposes. It will be observed that several of its members are radicals, as that class of politicians in Congress who have appeared most earnest on the subject of reduction, retrenchment, &c. have been called.

### Apportionment bill.

The Senate have finally agreed to the ratio of 40,000, by a vote of 27 to 19, Messrs. Dickerson and Southard voting in the negative; so that the question may be considered as settled. The Senate adopted an amendment, consenting to count additional returns from some of the counties of Alabama, on account of the death of the marshal employed in taking the census. Those additional returns, it is expected, if received will entitle the state to an additional member. The Judiciary Committee of the House, to which the amendment was referred, have reported a disagreement thereto. How the thing will be settled I cannot say. There is one fact in relation to this subject in the Senate, which I cannot refrain from noticing, as a sample of a spirit which I have been astonished and sickened to observe prevailing in both Houses; it is this—Some weeks ago Mr. Barbour of Va. introduced a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to limit the number of representatives to 200—whilst the bill was under consideration, the same gentleman moved to fix the ratio at 38,500, which would have at once, in this early history of the government, increased the number to about 225.—There were many others in both houses who voted indiscriminately for a very high or very low number, according as their particular state was to be influenced by it—thus giving general principles to the winds. I only add that I cannot imitate them.

### Examination of Land Offices.

Three several reports have been made to the House by the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to calls made upon him at the instance of Mr. Cook, in relation to the Land Offices, the

manner, by whom, and the expense of the examination of said offices, particularly for the last year—the amount of the unavailable funds which have been received thereat—the contract by which it was stipulated to receive the paper, which soon depreciated, &c. By one of these reports it appears that Mr. Thomas, one of the Senators of Illinois, performed the examination service the last year, and that he received a compensation therefor of 1010 dollars. Mr. Cook has been particularly earnest and persevering in the prosecution of these inquiries, and has thus far triumphed over the impediments which it has been attempted to throw in his way, and has finally succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Cook, Russel, Colden, McLane, Trimble, Stevenson & Lowndes to investigate the subject. From the remarks which Mr. Cook has several times submitted in the House, it is evident that he does not consider the Secretary as having conducted wisely in the premises, and is moreover inclined to consider the appointment of Judge Thomas to the examination of the land offices, as incompatible with his scat as a Senator. Those who have opposed his views, or at least some of them, have distinctly intimated that he was influenced more, by personal considerations, than a regard to the public weal. This intimation he has uniformly repelled. It is well understood here that there is a want of cordiality between the Senators Thomas and Edwards, of Illinois, and that Mr. Cook is the son-in-law of the latter.

### Military Appropriations.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Smith from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the military service for the year 1822—on the day following it was brought into the House, printed, and on his motion (notwithstanding considerable opposition) taken up. Mr. Baldwin, on a motion for a committee to rise for the purpose of delaying for a time a decision on it, said that before he acted on a bill voting away such large sums of money, he wished to have a plain matter of fact statement of the condition of the finances,—he wished to be informed whether we had or were likely to have the money. Mr. Williams of N. C. expressed a sentiment of like character, and put the questions categorically to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, whether he expected to ask a loan for the current year, or to propose taxes. Mr. Smith stated in reply, that so long as the objects of appropriation were authorized by law, Congress were not at liberty to withhold the money, and that if hereafter any retrenchment of the authorized expenditure should be made it would not of course be used. That it was particularly desirable that the bill should pass speedily, as the War Department was without funds, and the Revolutionary Pensioners were suffering for the want of their stipends—many of them not having been paid in September last, and another semi-annual payment was nearly due. He could not vouch for the sentiments of the committee, but as an individual he was of the opinion that the revenue of the current year would be fully adequate to the expenses—and that neither a loan nor taxes would be called for, although he expected soon to introduce a revenue bill, (variation of the impost) which, however, would not be available this year. In the course of the debate which ensued, Mr. Cambreling said that he did not doubt but that the revenue of the year would be two millions more than the estimate at the Treasury Department. Mr. McDuffie fully believed that unless the objects of expenditure were increased, there would be left in the Treasury, at the end of the year 1822, upwards of two millions of dollars, &c.

Mr. Baldwin was glad to obtain these expressions—it was what he had been seeking for, although the chairman of the committee (Mr. Smyth) had been too wary to commit himself. He hoped that if hereafter a proposition should be made to modify the Tariff, in such a way as to diminish the receipt half a million from that source, those gentlemen would not change their note,—that what the finances were on the consideration of an appropriation bill, it would continue when a Tariff came to be considered, &c. The blanks in the bill were filled, and it reported to the House; but a further debate arising, the two following days were consumed without coming to any decision in the House. Thus it rests at present. Several members spoke on the subject, of whom Mr. Randolph was one of the most conspicuous.

### Affairs in Florida.

Two of the late Spanish officers ordered away by General Jackson, returned some time since to Pensacola, and were imprisoned by G. Walton, acting governor of the province. They petitioned Congress for relief; the petition was referred to the military committee; Dr. Eustis, from that committee, this morning asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and recommended that the Speaker be directed to enclose the same to the President of the U. States.

Upon this motion a wide and excursive debate ensued, which consumed the remainder of a long session) without being decided—in the course of which a high-seasoned altercation took place between Mr. Randolph and Mr. McDuffie, in which something was said about settling the account out of doors. So remains this subject.

### Revolutionary Pensioners.

The House have been a short time this week in committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of the indigent revolutionary pensioners whose names had been stricken from the roll. Before any indication of the temper of the House was given in regard to it, they rose and obtained leave to sit again. It has not since been called for.

### Bankrupt-Bill.

Since my last communication Messrs. Gorham, Wood, Fuller and Woodson, have severally delivered speeches in favor of a bankrupt bill—the latter gentleman intimating that he should insist upon certain amendments. Mr. Lowndes has also delivered part of a speech on the same subject. He goes clearly for the constitutionality of a bankrupt law, which discharges the obligation of contracts, but is inclined to doubt the expediency of the measure. In the midst of his speech he gave way, on account of ill health, to a motion for the committee to rise, reserving the remainder of his remarks for another occasion. The House has not since taken up the bill; and so remains the state of this measure.

## THE WHIG.

### BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, MARCH 4 1822.

Our readers are requested to give an attentive perusal to a CORRESPONDENCE published in the second page of this paper, on the subject of the resolutions passed by the Maryland Legislature, and concurred in by the Legislature of this State at its late sitting, on the appropriation of public lands for the purposes of Education. It would give us pleasure if all our fellow citizens would make themselves well informed on the subject. It is an interesting matter, and should receive all the attention which its great importance demands.

Almost innumerable have been the disasters that have occurred in different parts of the country from the late freshets. Every paper we receive contains more or less of them. The two bridges at Trenton, over the Assanpink, were carried away—one of Mr. Wells' carding and picking manufactories was thrown down. The bridges at Crosswicks and Bound Brook shared a similar fate. The Falls of Schuylkill Bridge was also destroyed. Much damage was done on the Brandywine. All the bridges lately erected throughout that district were carried away. All through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New-Jersey, the destruction has been general. It would far exceed the space we have to allot for the purpose, to record all the melancholy details which have come to hand. In addition to the other list of calamities, we regret to have to state that lives have been lost. At New-Brunswick, sloops have been driven into the meadows, and at Newark boats were employed to convey passengers from one part of the town to another. Suffice it to say, that for quickness, height, extent and destruction, this calamity has exceeded any which we believe is recorded in the annals of our country.

From the National Gazette of the 28th ult. we learn that the destruction on the Brandywine by the freshet was much greater than at first reported. The chain bridge over the Brandywine was carried away, and two persons on it at the time were drowned. The Messrs. Gilpins, paper manufacturer, have lost property estimated at 50,000 dollars. Dupont has also suffered. Mr. Young lost some houses, and had others injured, belonging to his establishment. The amount of damage done by the flood, on this Creek alone, is estimated at 100,000 dollars!

We understand that the great Dam on the Cohansej, belonging to the Messrs. Reeves', has not been injured by the flood as much as at first reported. It was only partially injured, and it is expected it will be again completely repaired in a few days.

In our paper of Feb. 18, we published a Bill, as it was reported by the military committee of the Legislature of this State, accompanied with a few remarks, in which we said that we should enclose that part stricken out by the committee previously to its passage, in parenthesis, to let the public see what were the real features of the Bill on its passing the lower house. By some mismanagement the parenthesis did not distinctly mark the excepted paragraph at its conclusion; in consequence of which some dissatisfaction has been expressed. That omission was not designed by us, and we now inform the public that the part intended to be enclosed should commence where marked, and end with the fourth paragraph.

Essay No. II, on the Theory and Practice of Agriculture,—and a few remarks in reply to the editor of the "Union," which were prepared for this paper, have been crowded out this week, but shall appear in our next.

DIED—At Washington City, on Monday night last, at 11 o'clock, WILLIAM PINCKNEY, Esq. Senator from Maryland. His sickness was occasioned by extraordinary exertions in arguing a case in the Supreme Court. By his death, the nation has lost an orator, a patriot, and a statesman, for in him were combined all the qualities of each in an eminent degree. The death of such a man may be considered a national calamity—and his loss is the more to be deplored, as we know not whether his place can be supplied by talents equally resplendent.

The Schuylkill Falls Bridge drifted down the Schuylkill into the Delaware and has been found twenty five miles below this city.—Philad. Gaz.

In an affray on Monday evening in Southwark, a Sailor was stabbed to death by some Spaniards, and another so much wounded as to render his life precarious.—Philad. Gaz.

[We understand that the man spoken of in the above paragraph as having died of his wounds, is still living.—Union.]

We understand that one of the hands belonging to a steam boat lying at Kensington, was shot on Friday night last, by the person employed to watch the boat. The deceased was hailed several times by the watchman, but continuing to approach without making any reply, the latter fired and lodged the contents of his pistol (duck shot) in the breast of the former. The deceased was conveyed to the cabin of the boat, where in a short time, he expired. It is said, that previous to his death, the deceased acknowledged that the watchman was not to blame. They were relatives.—Sentinel.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 4.

### Interesting from Mexico.

We have been favored, by a Member of Congress with the following copy of a letter from the Baron de Bastrop, residing at St. Antonio, to a gentleman residing at Natchitoches:

November 27, 1821.

"It is with much pleasure I received your much esteemed favor of the 15th ult. I thank you for the book of Constitutions you had the goodness to send me. I believe it will be very serviceable to those who may be appointed to form our constitution. I will present it to the Deputy elected for this province to the General Congress, the election for which I believe, will take place next month.

"Mexico and the whole kingdom (Vera Cruz excepted) have sworn to support our independence. This has been effected with the least imaginable confusion. Very little blood has been shed. I do not believe Vera Cruz will hold out long, in case it is assailed—not from incapacity to defend it; for the fort called St. John Uloa is almost impregnable—but the people so universally wish for independence, that it is believed they will rise and declare for it.

### Married.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, Mr. John Dannelsbeck, to Miss Bathsheba Clark, daughter of James Clark, Esq. all of this place.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Henry Smalley, Mr. William Duffee, merchant, to the amiable Miss Martha Wilson, both of Millville.

**A valuable receipt for preserving Arms from Rust.**—Take an ounce of camphor to a pound of hog's lard—dissolve them together, and take off the skum. Mix as much black lead as will bring them to an iron colour; rub your arms with this, and let it remain twenty-four hours; then rub them well with a linen cloth; and they will not rust for six months.

### Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The sale of the Lands of Benjamin Williams and Jonathan Sockwell, is adjourned until Wednesday the 20th day of March next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. February 23. 50

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having taken into copartnership Joseph Buck and Daniel Fithian, are now trading under the firm of

**Stratton, Buck & Company,**

At their old stand, opposite the Hotel in Bridgeton, where they offer

FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.**

Nathan L. Stratton,  
John Buck.

March 1, 1822.

## NOTICE.

The firm of Stratton & Buck is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are requested to make payment; and those having demands will present them for settlement.

Nathan L. Stratton,  
John Buck.

March 1, 1822. 62

### Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to

Public Sale,

At the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, on Tuesday the 30th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

### A FARM,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, county of Cumberland, containing 122 Acres of Land and Meadow—adjoining lands of John More, Henry Rocap, and others; late the real estate of Wells Thomas, deceased, and sold for the payment of his debts, by

ELLIS AYRES, Adminr.  
February 28. 62q

### Cumberland Orphans' Court,

February Term, 1822.

Elias P. Seeley, Esq. executor of Hannah Schenser, deceased—Philip and Charles B. Fithian, executors of Joel Fithian, Esq. deceased—James A. Whitecar, administrator of Nathaniel Gandy, deceased—William R. Fithian, Esq. administrator of William Canner, deceased,—having severally made application to this Court to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said Executors and Administrators—

It is ordered by the Court, that said Executors and Administrators give public notice to the creditors of said decedents, to bring in their claims on or before the twenty-fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county, two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this State the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against said Executors and Administrators.

By the Court,  
T. ELMER, Clerk.

March 4.—62 2mo.

### 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 GODFREY, 3d.  
Cape May Jail, Feb. 7. 60

### Creditors take Notice,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 3d day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-House in Bridgeton, as the time and place to hear what can be alleged for or against our liberation from confinement as Insolvent Debtors, pursuant to an act of the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, in such case made and provided.

JOSIAH HANKINS,  
his

JOHN JERELL,  
mark.

STEPHEN BAILEY,  
(Black Man.)

Cumberland Prison, Feb. 19.  
Feb. 25—4t.

Subpoenas, Warrants,  
And a variety of other blanks,  
for Sale at this Office.

General Advertiser.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, On Second-day the 4th of the Third Month next, (Monday, March 4th) at the Store-house of Food & Bacon in Greenwich.

STORE GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Bombazetts, Flannels, Blankets, and other Woollens, — Velvets, Cords, Calicos; Cambric, Book and Domestic Muslins; Trish and other Linens. Groceries, viz.—Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Alspice, Pepper, &c. Ironmongery, as Pots, Kettles, Fryng-Pans, &c. — Queensware, China and Earthenware, — Also, Books and Stationary, including a modern Encyclopedia, complete; with a variety of Drugs, Medicines & Pains.

At the same time will be sold, A VARIETY OF Household Furniture,

As desks, book-case, clocks, chairs, bedding, Also, Farming Utensils, as ploughs, harrows, &c. light waggon-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 S. WOOD, CHARLES S. WOOD, Executors.

AUDITORS' SALE.

Abraham Sayre, vs. John S. Souland } 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. Souland, at the suit of the said Abraham Sayre.

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

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, Straps, 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. Fifty Cents Cash per bushel will be given for good sound American Pippin APPLES, delivered at my Shop, opposite Gen. D. Elmer's, Bridgeton, Feb. 18. 60

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, Living 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 1st. February 18.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

PUBLIC SALE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Friday the fifth day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, on the premises,

A Lot of Land, Situate in the township of Hopewell, adjoining lands of Edward H. Mulford, and others, late the property of Rachel Clwell, deceased, or so much thereof as will satisfy the executor's demands against said estate. Conditions at sale. Charles Clark, exec'r. Feb. 25. 4r. q

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to Public Sale, On the premises on Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. all that certain

Tract of Land, Swamp and Marsh, In Newport neck, Downs Township, known by the name of the Shull property, joins Lands of Uriah Loper, jun. Charles F. Ladue, and others—and sold to defray the debts and expenses of one Jonathan Shull, a minor.

Conditions made known at Sale by DAVID SHULL, Guardian. February 12, 1822.

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 88. 57 6t.

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, it 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's branch, near Longcoming, containing 12½ acres.

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

To Subscribers.

Will be taken in payment for the Whig, at store prices, the following articles, viz: Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flour, &c.

Cape-May Orphans' Court,

Term of February, 1822. Present Shamgar Hewitt, Cresse Townsend, Jacob Foster & others, Esquires, Judges:

Ordered, on application of Jeremiah Leaming, administrator to the estate of James R. Leaming, dec'd—William L. Stiles, administrator to the estate of Elisha Godfrey, dec'd—Thomas Beesley, administrator to the estate of Joshua Garretson, deceased—Smith Vangilder, administrator to the estate of Ezekiel Vangilder, dec'd—that all creditors of the estates of the said decedents bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1823, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators. The said administrators giving notice of this order, by setting up copies thereof in five of the most public places in the County of Cape-May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space in the newspaper printed in Bridgeton. By the Court, Jehu Townsend, Clerk. Feb. 14, 1822. 61 2mo.

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

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 Rowen, in Bridgeton.—to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Feb. 12

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

THE AMERICAN FARMERS' MAGAZINE.

Extracts from the Prospectus. The contemplated publication will treat its subjects as science, illustrated by facts which occur, and experiments which are daily made; and shall be adopted to practical purposes, rather than to theoretic discussion.—The knowledge of soils, the choice of seeds, and the new species of plants which may be introduced into our Agricultural system, the implements of husbandry, with their various improvements, the best breeds of stock, the management of orchards and fruits; the too much neglected operations of the garden, in short every rural topic interesting to a farmer shall find a place. Agriculture is naturally connected with internal improvement in every branch; the publication will therefore, consider the latter as within its province, while it will most scrupulously avoid the contention of politics or the shock of party spirit. The work will contain a monthly Price Current of the articles most interesting to Farmers, at New York, Philadelphia, Brunswick, Trenton, Easton, and Morris Town. Advertisements on subjects connected with agriculture (and none other) will be received.

Terms of Subscription. 1. One number, containing sixty-four large and full Octavo pages, neatly printed, on good paper, stitched in covers, will be delivered every month, and an index added at the end of the year. 2. Price, 37 1-2 cents each, payable one half per, or 2,25 cents in advance, on delivery of the first Semi-annual Number. 3. No Subscriber will be received for a term less than a year; and all subscriptions will be considered to subsist until notice is given to the contrary.

BENNETT & WALTON,

No. 37, Market Street, Philad'a. PROPOSE TO PUBLISH, BY SUBSCRIPTION,— BROOKES'S

General Gazetteer Improved,

Or, a new and compendious Geographical Dictionary;

Containing a description of the Empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the KNOWN WORLD: With the government, customs, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures and curiosities of the cities and towns; their longitude, latitude, bearings and distances, in English miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished.

INCLUDING The Constitution of the United States, the ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutions of the respective States;

Together with a succinct account of at least fifteen hundred cities, towns and villages in America, more than have appeared in any foreign edition of the same work; in which the numerous mistakes & deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this country, are corrected and supplied. Illustrated by a neat colored Map of the United States.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN By R. Brookes, M. D.

The fourth American, from the London edition of 1819, with additions and improvements

BY WILLIAM DARBY, Member of the New-York Historical Society, Author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana; Emigrant's Guide; and a Tour from New-Pock to Detroit.

IN order to render this edition in a peculiar manner valuable to an American reader, the publishers have employed William Darby of this city as editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places on this continent, adjacent islands and elsewhere, as have not hitherto found a place in any gazetteer extant; to remedy such articles as are erroneously or defectively stated, in the original work; and in fine, as far as practicable, to comprise all the places worthy of notice in the world.

So many changes have taken place in Europe in the course of the last 80 or 100 years, as to render necessary a careful digest of the present limits of most states in that quarter of the world. It must be obvious that in an age of active enterprise, discoveries, improvements and changes in objects of Geographical Science will be so rapid, and unceasing in their operations, as in a few years, to render defective or obsolete any System of Geography, however perfect they may be at the time of publication. It must also be more than apparent that the correctness of these observations apply with particular force to America; in one section of which, a widely extended revolution is daily developing, as objects of Geographical and Historical record, names of places, very imperfectly or entirely unknown to science, previous to the occurrence of the events which have given them a title to literary attention; and in another quarter, the energies of a free and enterprising people are effecting revolutions on the face of nature, with a celerity and an extent which has no parallel in the progress of human affairs.

The publication of the work has hitherto been delayed in order to procure the census of 1820, which has not yet been completed. The publishers however confidently hope to receive the necessary document, and present the work to their patrons, in the course of the ensuing season, in a form worthy of their acceptance: but the Gazetteer will not be put to press before the returns of the census are obtained, collated, and the various articles digested according to its results. The Post Office list will be carefully arranged up to the present time, and the map P. O. placed before the description of all places containing a Post Office. No comment can be necessary to elucidate the advantages which must be comprised in a portable volume, in which will be concatenated 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. 53 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 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, Sur-touts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c. and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloth, Cassimeres and Vests, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and give this 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. 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—36q

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. U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par. Banks in New Hampshire, 2 p. c. dis. Boston Banks, 1 do. Massachusetts Banks generally, 1 3/4 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 p. c. dis. Troy Banks, 1 do. Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, 3 do. Lansingburg Bank, 1 do. Newburg Bank, 1 1/2 do. Newburg branch, at Ithica 2 do. Orange county Bank, 1 1/2 do. Catskill Bank, 1 1/2 do. Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 1/2 do. Auburn Bank, 1 1/2 do. Columbia receivables, 1 do. Utica Bank, 2 do. Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 1/2 do. Plattsburg Bank, 3 do.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes, par. Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par. Lancaster Bank, 1 dis. Easton, par. Germantown, par. Nothampton, par. Montgomery County, par. Harrisburg county at Chester, par. Chester county at West Chester, par. Newhope Bridge Company, par. Farmers Bank of Reading, 1 1/2 dis. Susquehanna Bridge do. 1 1/2 do. Farmers Bank of Bucks county, York Bank, 2 do. Chambersburg, 2 do. Gettysburg, 1 1/2 do. Carlisle Bank, do. Swatara at Harrisburg, do. Nittsburg, 15 do. Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton, no sale. Silver Like, 10 do. Greensburg, 10 do. Brownsville, 10 do. Other Pennsylvania Notes no sale.

DELAWARE NOTES.

Bank of Del. at Wilmington, par. Wilmington and Brandywine, 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 dis. Havre de Grace, 1 do. Elkton, par. Annapolis, 1 do. Branches of do. 1 1/2 do. Hagerstown bank, do. Bank of Caroline, 1 1/2 do.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Richmond and Branches, 1 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 do. South Carolina, 1 do. Georgia, generally, 2 do. Bank of Kentucky and branches, no sale. OHIO—Chillicothe, 5 dis. Most others no sale.