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CONDITIONS.

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

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



[BY AUTHORITY]

Laws of the United States.

PUBLIC ACTS.

RESOLUTION providing for the distribution of the Secret Journal and Foreign Correspondence of the old Congress, and of the Journal of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be furnished to each Member of the present Congress, and the Delegates from Territories, who may not be entitled to the same under the resolution of Congress of the twenty-seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; the President and Vice President of the United States, the Executive of each State and Territory, the Attorney General, and Judges of the Courts of the United States, and the Colleges & Universities in the United States, each one copy; for the use of each of the Departments, viz: State, Treasury, War, and Navy, two copies each; for the use of the Senate, five copies; for the use of the House of Representatives, ten copies, and for the library of Congress, ten copies, of the Secret Journals, and of the Foreign Correspondence, ordered to be printed by the several resolutions of Congress, passed on the twenty-seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty: Also, to each Member of the present Congress, who has not received the same, one copy of the Journal of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. And that the remaining copies be preserved in the Library, subject to the future disposition of Congress.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1822.

Approved: **JAMES MONROE.**

RESOLUTION providing for the distribution of the Marshals returns of the Fourth Census.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of State be instructed to furnish to each member of the present Congress, and the delegates from territories, the President & Vice President of the United States, the Executive of each State and Territory, the Attorney General, and Judges of the Courts of the United States, and the Colleges and Universities in the United States, each, one copy; for the use of the Departments, viz: State, Treasury, War and Navy, five copies each; for the use of the Senate, five copies; and for the use of the House of Representatives, ten copies, of the marshals' returns of the fourth Census; and that the residue of the copies of the said returns be deposited in the library of Congress.

Washington, February 4, 1822.

Approved: **JAMES MONROE.**

AN ACT for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to employ so much of the land and naval forces of the United States

as may be necessary effectually to prevent the felling, cutting down, or other destruction of, the timber of the United States in Florida; and, also, to prevent the transportation or carrying away any such timber as may be already felled or cut down; and to take such other and further measures as may be deemed advisable for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida.

Washington, February 23, 1822.

Approved: **JAMES MONROE.**

POETRY.

. From the New Monthly Magazine.

ROME.

Two or three pictures neglected and faded,
By two or three thousand of rubbish o'er-shaded.

Two or three ruins majestic, sublime,
Amidst heaps of old walls that consume all your time.

Two or three marbles above all your praises,
Two or three thousand of old noseless faces

New furbish'd, new christen'd, and placed
Upon shelves,
Like nothing on earth, that I know, but
themselves.

A host of inscriptions which no one can
read,
With the host of unfruitful disputes which
they breed.

Two or three prosing and dull Ciceronies,
Two or three cousins and brothers of Bony's—
Some hundreds of churches, with many a
shrine,
Smoke, marble, and gilding, damp, dirty,
and fine.

Some thousands of monks, of all orders and
rules,
A jumble of hypocrites, idlers, and fools:
And as many more priests, with an air quite
at home,

Fat, rosy, and round, the true Sovereigns of
Rome.

Some forty old Cardinals prank'd out in
scarlet,
With the Pope at their head—that symbolical
harlot.

A score of lay princes quiet unknown to
fame,
With naught princely about them, or great,
but their name.

Some nondescript prelates yeilded Monsig-
nor,
Pert, flippant, and vain, with their dulness
who bore ye;

With lots of fine ladies, who, as P'ma sinner,
Would much rather give you a bed than a
dinner.

And two or three houses that, open'd at
nights,
Without carpets, refreshments, or fires,
or lights,

Group two or three dames, with their caval-
ier cronies,

And compose their delectable conversations.
With two or three hundred of tradesmen to
cheat you,

And two or three thousand of beggars to
eat you.

Some scores of apartments, dull, dirty, and
dear;

That pay in a month, all they cost in the
year.

Restaurateurs skilful in nothing but carving,
Who give you your choice between poison
and starving.

Two or three pleurisies easy to purchase
In damp vaults, damp houses, damp linen-
damp churches;

And two or three agues you'll catch in the
spring.

Which two or three doctors and grave dig-
gers bring.

Would drive one to madness beyond all re-
sources,

If it were not for two or three pair of post-
horses.

Miscellaneous Selections.

A SERMON,

That will suit any preacher, and adapted to any audience, at any time, and in any place.

Man is born to trouble us the sparks fly upward. JOB.

BRETHREN, I shall divide my

biscourse into, and consider it under, the three following heads.

1st. Man's ingress into the world.

2d. His progress through the world.

And, thirdly and lastly, his egress out of the world.

1st. Man's ingress into the world is naked and bare.

2d. His progress through the world is trouble and care.

And, thirdly and lastly, his egress out of the world is—nobody knows where.

To conclude—If we do well here, we shall do well there.

I can tell you no more, if I preach a whole year:

Luther's Description of a Christian.

A Christian is a child of God, a brother of Christ, a temple of the Holy Ghost, an heir of the kingdom, a companion of angels, a lord of the world, and a partaker of the Divine Nature. The Christian's glory is Christ in heaven, and Christ's glory is the Christian on earth. He is a worthy child of God endued with Christ's righteousness, walking in holy fear and cheerful obedience before his father, shining as a light in the world, a rose among thorns. He is a wonderfully beautiful creature of the grace of God, over which the holy angels rejoice, and attended and ministered unto by them wherever he goes. He is a wonder to the world, a terror to the devil, an ornament to the church, a delight of heaven. His heart is full of pain, his eyes full of tears for a perishing world, his mouth full of sighs, and his hands full of good works.

A woman among savages, is a beast of burden—in the East a piece of furniture—in Europe, a spoiled child—in America, the lovely and beloved companion of man.

The legislature of Kentucky have appropriated one half of the net profits of the commonwealth's Bank for the support of Free Schools—one half of the profits of the bank, accruing in Fayette county, to pay the debts of the Transylvania University—one third of those accruing for two years in Mercer county to the Centre College at Danville—and one third of those accruing for two years in Warren, to the Southern College at Bowling Green. The first appropriation is considered equal to \$60,000, the second to \$20,000, the third to \$3000 and the fourth to \$2000, per annum.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

There has recently been discovered, on Memphremagog Lake, near the northern boundary of Vermont, an inexhaustible quarry of the real Oil Stone, of an excellent quality; and a company is formed, and have erected machinery for manufacturing them.—They have been introduced into Philadelphia and Boston, and are said, by good judges, to be equal, if not superior, to the best Turkish oil stones. We understand that specimens may be seen at the office of O. Bray, Esq. and at the store of Attwood and Quincy, in this town. *Portland Gaz.*

ELECTIONEERING ANECDOTE.

The following may be considered a fair specimen of most of the stories out in circulation on the eve of a contested election. It is from the Baltimore Patriot of Thursday:

"How to tell a Story.—A little incident that happened a few evenings ago, may serve to instruct some in the noble art of slandering their neighbors. A person was declaring against Shepard C. Leakin, who is a candidate for the office of sheriff, swearing most lustily, (hat when he (the declaimer,) was in the service of the United States in the late war, Leakin, then 6 captain, had lashed him so severely with a cow-skin, that he was laid up for six months, and that the gashes remained on his back until this day.—It was, that a late captain in the same regiment was present, who asked the fellow where the affair took place? 'At Craney Island,' said he. 'You rascal,' returned the captain, 'you never was at Craney Island' in the 38th regiment. I was there the whole time & knew every man in the battalion stationed there.—Leakin belonged to the other battalion, and never was himself upon, or ever saw Craney Island!' 'Well,' said the fellow, 'if what I have said about the flogging is not true, I know of something else that is!'

'I pledge you my word, Mr. Editor, that the preceding is a fair representation of a case that really happened.'

Gaming unites all the vices of avarice, besides loss of time—loss of reputation—loss of health—loss of fortune—loss of friends—loss of temper—ruin of family—and often, loss of life itself. *Franklin.*

On Thursday night last a most daring robbery was committed on two gentlemen in Great York street, Baltimore, by a foot pad who cocked his thumb at them! They mistook the thumb for a pistol, and while one of them was delivering up his pocket book, the other attempted to escape, but the robber threatening to blow his brains out, if he stirred or made the least noise, he collected courage enough to stand still and be very quietly robbed in his turn. As a last favor he knocked one of the party down, but a hue and cry being raised, the fellow who had thus had the audacity to put two gentlemen in bodily fear by cocking his thumb at them, was finally caught in Hartford Run, where he endeavored to secret himself. Neither of the pocket books were recovered, but his thumb was found in good order, and will, no doubt, be produced as evidence against him at the next court. *Philad. Union.*

The following Recipe is given in the papers for curing a cough:—1 oz. Alecampane Root, 1 do. Wild Cherry Tree Bark, 1 do. Comfrey Root, 1 do. (Hoarhound herb) boiled well in 2 quarts of water—strain it, and add 1 lb. best Brown Sugar and 1 point of best Spirits. A wine glass full to be taken three times a day.

Wick-ed Wit.—Why is a fallow-chandler the most unfortunate of all men? Because all his deeds are wick-ed, and all his wick-ed deeds are brought to light.



AGRICULTURAL.

Extract from a Communication made to the Curators on the use of Salt in Composts.

Last summer a person who has the management of a small farm in the neighbourhood of this city, hauled out 50 one-horse cart loads of stable manure, which he made into a heap; over each load as he put it on the heap he strewed half a peck of Salt. In the Twelfth-month the heap was spread on half of a lot containing 5 acres; on the other half of the lot he hauled out from another heap which was not salted, 50 loads and spread it over it about the same time. When the grass was cut and sufficiently dry to haul in, he measured 4 square perches in each part and weighed the produce.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.
The salt part yielded	1.	1.	12.
That not salted	1.	0.	14.

making a difference at the rate of 1040 lb. in favor of the salted per acre. The quality of the soil is apparently the same; the grass a mixture of white clover and green grass, but in the salted part there was evidently a greater proportion of white clover, than there was in the other part. The lot had not been ploughed for three or four years. In the Fourth-month last, after raking off the strawy matter which remained on the surface, it was harrowed with a light harrow length way and then across. *Philadelphia, 7th mo. 2d. 1821.*

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

The custom of laying straw under Strawberry plants, when the fruit begins to swell, is probably very old in this country; the name of the fruit bears testimony in favour of this conjecture, for the plant has no relation to straw in any other way, and no other European language applies the idea of straw in any shape to the name of berry, or to the plant that bears it.

Its use in preserving a crop is very extensive: it shades the roots from the sun; prevents the waste of moisture by evaporation, and consequently in dry times, when watering is necessary, makes a less quantity of water suffice than would be used if the sun could act immediately on the surface of the mould; besides it keeps the leaping fruit from resting on the earth, and gives the whole an air of neatness as well as an effect of real cleanliness, which should never be wanting in any garden.

Even in wet years the straw does considerable service, heavy rains never fail to dash up abundance of mould, and fix it upon the berries, this is entirely prevented, as well as

the dirtiness of those berries that lean down upon the earth, so that the whole crop is kept pure and clean; no earthy taste will be observed, in eating the fruit that has been strawed; and the cream which is sometimes soiled when mixed with Strawberries, by the dirt that adheres to them, especially in the early part of the season, will retain to the last drop that unsullied red and white which gives almost as much satisfaction to the eye while we are eating it, as the taste of that most excellent mixture does to the palate.

[Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London.]

Having experienced the advantages of straw as above stated, I have no hesitation in recommending it.

I. C. JONES.

A Machine for cleaning Clover Seed.—We have been called upon to view a machine or mill for hulling and cleaning Clover seed, invented by Mr. John Bolton of Warren, in Herkimer county; and for which he has obtained a patent. It is of simple and cheap construction, and in operation will require a water power equal to that which is required for a run of stone. It may be erected by itself, or applied to the spindle of another mill, in which case it will not cost more than 30 or 40 dollars. With an application of the power above mentioned, it will clean one bushel of seed in an hour. This machine has been tried, during the last year, and found to answer the purpose contemplated by the inventor, whose ingenuity and enterprise deserve the patronage of the Agricultural interest. *Albany Register.*

CHILI WHEAT.

Commodore Porter of the United States navy brought with him from Chili in the Pacific ocean, a small quantity of wheat; from which he raised, during the last year, several bushels. This wheat with his characteristic liberality, he offered in the public papers, to present in small quantities to such farmers as would take the trouble of sending or calling for it, in order that it might be tried, and if found superior in point of quality or productiveness to the common wheat of the country, be recommended to the general attention of our agricultural citizens.

One of the members of our State Senate (Mr. Raguet) who visited Washington during the late Christmas holidays, procured from Commodore Porter, a small quantity of this seed, being all that he had to spare, and distributed, amongst his colleagues, in 51 parcels of half an ounce each according to the number of counties by them respectively represented. It is understood, that one of these parcels of wheat will be planted in each of the fifty one counties of the State, next fall (as it is a fall grain) in order to give it the chance of a variety of soil and climate, and that the result of the experiment with the date and mode of the planting will be communicated after the harvest of 1823, by letters addressed to the President of the agricultural society of Philadelphia, (to be by him communicated to Commodore Porter) by the gentlemen of the Senate to whom the several parcels have been delivered. *Intelligencer.*

Receipt for the Asthma.—Take of milk, or gum armoniac, six ounces—syrup of squills, four ounces: mix them together; a spoonful to be taken 4 or 5 times a day, particularly in the morning.—*Foreign paper.*

Receipt to cleanse the Teeth and improve the Breath.—To four ounces of fresh prepared lime water, add one drachm Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with the water in the morning before breakfast, and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the teeth, and remove the offensive smell arising from those decayed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

"On account of the death of the Honorable William Pinkney, a member of the Senate from the state of Maryland, which took place at eleven o'clock last night, both Houses of Congress adjourned at an early hour to-day until Thursday. Funeral tomorrow at 11 o'clock. Mr. P. was ill not more than nine or ten days."

FEBRUARY 28.

Mint of the United States.

By a report of the Director of the Mint, to the President of the United States, dated in December last, it is stated that the average results of the five last annual assays of foreign coins, the value of which has been fixed by acts of Congress, is as follows:

British and Portuguese gold coins, at 88.89 cents per dwt.
 French do. at 87.29 do.
 Spanish do. at 84.09 do.
 Silver French Crowns, at 117.73 cents per ounce.

Silver five franc pieces, at 116.36 do.
 Spanish Dollars, at 116.23 do.
 The gold coins of the United States are of the same quality as those of Great Britain and Portugal. The silver coins of do. are worth 115.5-13 cents per oz.

By another report of the Directors it appears that there was coined at the mint in 1821 the following pieces, viz.

Gold.	
Half Eagles,	34,641
Quarter Eagles,	6,448
Silver.	
Half Dollars,	1,305,797
Quarter Dollars,	216,851
Dimes,	1,186,512
Copper.	
Cents,	589,000

Tonnage of the United States.

By the annual statement of the Register, communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the district tonnage of the United States was on the 31st of December, 1820, as follows, viz.

Tons.	95ths.
Registered tonnage,	619,047 53
Enrolled and licensed do.	588,025 04
Fishing vessels,	75,093 62
Amounting to 1,280,165 19	

Within that year, being one of great depression of the foreign trade of the United States, the registered tonnage underwent a reduction of 14,464 and 23-95 tons, whilst the enrolled tonnage experienced an increase of 17,677 and 55-95 tons—making an increase of the aggregate tonnage of 3,213 and 32-95, even in that unfavorable year. These facts indicate that a diminution of the foreign, may be indemnified by an increase of the coasting trade, and the latter, I presume, will generally be a consequence resulting from the former. The tonnage is abstracted by sales to foreigners, losses at sea, captures, and being condemned as unseaworthy. It is increased by building new vessels. During the year 1820, it appears from the statement under examination, that there were sold to foreigners, 2 ships, 6 brigs, 49 schooners, and 7 sloops—there were lost at sea, 22 ships, 49 brigs, 80 schooners, and 36 sloops—captured, 1 brig, 8 schooners, and 3 sloops; and condemned as unseaworthy 24 ships, 20 brigs, 25 schooners, and 28 sloops.

There were built in that year 21 ships, 60 brigs, 501 schooners, and 152 sloops.

The ten districts having the greatest tonnage rank as follows:

	Tons.
New York	251,215
Boston	126,323
Philadelphia	83,225
Baltimore	68,674
New-Orleans	38,815
Portland	33,619
Salem	33,046
New-Bedford	32,244
Providence	28,512
Charleston	28,403

The five districts of which New Jersey is composed, rate thus:

Bridgetown	15,431 tons.
Perth Amboy	9,277
Great Egg Harbor	5,411
Little Egg Harbor	2,599
Burlington	1,814

Fractional parts of tons are rejected in the above statement.

Vaccination.

The committee of the House to whom the resolution in relation to vaccination had been referred, have made a report, in which they vindicate the efficiency of the genuine cow pock, as a preventive of small pox, decline suggesting any alteration in the law & the encouragement of vaccination, and ask leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject—granted.

As this report relates to a subject universally interesting, I think it would be well if the editors of newspapers would give currency to it, by giving it an insertion in their respective journals.

Florida Affairs.

In pursuance of the resolution offered some time ago by Mr. Whitman, and adopted by the House, the President communicated an immense mass of documents, comprising the correspondence between the government and General Jackson, Judge Fromentin, & the Spanish authorities—the correspondence between Jackson and Fromentin, &c. &c. These documents having been printed, Mr. Whitman this morning moved the disposition of those documents as follows:

Resolved, That such parts of the documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States of the 28th January last, as comprise the correspondence between Andrew Jackson, late Governor of the Floridas, his deputies and substitutes, and the officers of His Catholic Majesty there resident, and the issuing by the said Jackson of his proclamation of the 29th September, 1821, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Resolved, That such parts of the documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States, of the 23d of January last, as relate to the exercise of judicial functions on the part of Andrew Jackson, late Governor of the Floridas, and the controversy relative thereto, between him & Eligius Fromentin, Judge of the Court therein, be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Resolved, That such parts of the documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States of the 28th January last, as relate to the employment of the military force of the United States, in the execution of the order and decree of Andrew Jackson, late Governor of the Floridas, while claiming to act in a judicial capacity there, and to enforce his proclamation of the 29th September, 1821, be referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Whitman was pretty severe in his remarks, particularly in regard to General Jackson, and a long and rather ill-tempered debate ensued, which consumed the whole of a long session—in the course of which several gentlemen were called to order by the Speaker and private members,—one or two decisions of the Speaker were appealed from, and taken altogether it was a stormy and unpleasant debate, as is generally the case on subjects involving in any manner a consideration of the conduct of General Jackson. The result was the resolves were laid on the table by a very considerable majority. In regard to the correspondence above noticed, I think it proper to say that on the part of Governor Jackson and Judge Fromentin, when addressing each other, or the government in regard to each other's conduct, have indulged in intemperate language, reprehensible altogether and unbecoming their high station. It is much to be regretted that it has been made public.

Mr. Pinckney's funeral.

The funeral of Mr. Pinckney was very numerous and respectfully attended yesterday. In addition to the members of both Houses of Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, a large corps of gentlemen of the bar—the Heads of Departments and foreign ministers joined in the procession, which was more extended than any I ever saw here before save one, (commodore Decatur's.)

I observe a notification in one of the Baltimore papers, that Mr. Wirt, at present Attorney General of the United States, is about to fix his future residence at that city, with a view to the practice of law. If this should be a fact, the Attorney-Generalship will no doubt become vacant.

Revolutionary Pensioners.

By a report made to the Senate by the Secretary at War, pursuant to a call thereof, the following facts are stated. There were placed on the Pension Roll under the act of March 1818, 17,730—of which number 11,592 have been continued under the act of May 1820, and 2,369 dropt from it under said act. The number of original claims which have been admitted since the act of the 1st May 1820, amounts to 6790.

MARCH 4.

The naval committee of the House have recommended fitting out four or five additional smaller vessels of the navy, to cruise for the protection of our commerce from piracy. On motion of Mr. Tracy, that committee has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of applying a part of the standing appropriation for the increase of the navy to the building of small vessels of war.

The military appropriation bill has passed the House by a vote of 133 to 23—it contains a grant of \$75,000 for the purchase of woollens for the service of 1823—this item was introduced at the suggestion of Dr. Eustis, and is intended to enable the Secretary at War to contract with manufacturers of small capital for the supply of woollens for the use of the army, which by having a longer time to fulfil, they may venture to undertake. On the third reading of the bill to day, Mr.

Randolph made a strenuous effort to have it re-committed for the purpose of expunging this item; but he was over-ruled by a large majority. Dr. Eustis, from the military committee, has reported a bill respecting the Military Academy. It requires each Cadet, upon admission, to obligate himself to remain in the service of the United States five years, unless sooner discharged, and proposes to reduce the number and pay of the cadets.

The Senate have passed their joint resolution for an adjournment of Congress on the first Monday of April—(first day.)

It is expected the discussion on the Bankrupt bill, will be resumed tomorrow.

From the Salem Messenger.

A Candidate for Constable.

Believing that the public are well satisfied with my good conduct heretofore, I think it superfluous to say any thing on this matter; but simply to address myself in a few words to those good people who will favor me with a vote at the ensuing Election.—Should there be a writ of fieri facias or execution issued against you, I will levy on your goods and chattels, expose them to sale, and strike them off to the highest bidder. For the want of goods sufficient whereon to levy, I will take the body and confine it in the common jail of the county, there to get a discharge—when you can. The best board on the floor shall be allowed you, for bed and bolster, rum and tobacco excepted. Should you take from your neighbor without leave or any intention of returning it, and by so doing should merit a patronage with the signpost or buttonwood, in the town of Salem, I will then exhibit you on the tree; in presence of a numerous assembly, with your hands projecting toward the top, and your feet at the bottom, by the convenience of a rope, and will there treat you, and bleach you as the law directs. So under these highly interesting and magnificent generousities, I hope to gain your votes at the ensuing Election, I am your humble and most obedient servant.

A. M. FARMAN.

Salem County, March 1, 1822.

New Jersey Treasury.—We understand that at the meeting of the Committee of the Legislature, last week, to whom was confided the trust of settling the accounts of the late Treasurer of this State, a compromise look place between the committee and the Sureties by which they agreed to pay the State ten thousand dollars, on being exonerated from all further demands. The pretence which has been so indiscreetly given to the public of a different result in the accounts from that reported by the committee of settlement last fall, appears to have been entirely given up.

Trenton Federalist.

New-Jersey Pork.

Upper Freehold Hog.—The great hog raised by George Yutes of Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, was lately killed and weighed the clay after at the store of Ira Allen in that township, nine hundred pounds as certified by several respectable persons. The hog was short of one year and ten months old.

On the 22d ult. was slaughtered in Newtown township, Gloucester county, a hog which weighed alive 999 pounds and after killed 850; he was fed and killed by Wm. Batt at Mount Ephraim. Also slaughtered at Columbia Garden, Camden, 2 hogs raised by Wm. Dubbins of Monmouth county—the 1st weighed alive 733 lbs. dressed 718; the 2d 699 alive, dressed 632.

Notice to Pensioners.—It is proper to state, for the information of persons who receive military pensions from the United States, that no act has yet passed Congress, appropriating funds for the payment of those pensions. No funds, of course, have been transmitted to the agents, to enable them to meet the semi-annual payments due on the fourth of the present month.—It is, therefore, advisable, that those concerned should delay their applications, until notice shall be given of the appropriation having been made, which shall be done as soon as the fact is ascertained. A bill for the purpose is now on its passage in the House of Representatives, and many days cannot be expected to elapse before it is passed.

[National Intelligencer.]

A letter from Rome, says, "The Count St. Lo (Louie Bonaparte) and Jerome Bonaparte, are expected here. The son of Lucien Bonaparte is to espouse the daughter of Joseph Boudot, with a fortune of 30,000 scudi." Another article says—The son of Lucien Bonaparte will marry the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, with a portion of 300,000 scudi.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1822.

The editors of the "Union" have in their paper of the 27th ultimo, made an attempt to answer our enquiries respecting the manner in which Jackson has been efficient in resigning faction from the cabinet," as stated by them in their article on the "birth-day of Washington." We shall now, in the same respectful manner in which they have noticed those queries, offer a few observations by way of reply—and our knowledge of those gentlemen establishes a belief in our minds, that they, like ourselves, would prefer being corrected when in error to that of holding an obstinate altercation, like too many of the would-be politicians of the present day, for the mere sake of gaining a triumph.

It is unfortunate for the public when the Journalists of the day see nothing but perfection in those whom they admire, and corruption in those whom they condemn. For public writers to deify or damn those whom they like or dislike, is the way to make virtuous men corrupt and keep them so. This want of discriminating between virtue and vice, this censuring or praising by wholesale, and without qualifying our assertions, is the most pernicious course, in a political point of view, that can possibly be pursued towards the servants of the sovereign people, as all men in authority are. When immoderately practised, it is like a rapid tide, and bears all who float in it to absolute despotism. The adulation which is paid to some of our public characters is nothing less than a qualified apothesis. It is of little consequence how morally virtuous are the objects of it, when it arises from men who are supposed to possess good understandings it acts like subtle poison, diffuses itself through the system, soon discovers a vulnerable part, and makes a breach through which every enemy to virtue may pass in to take possession. When our praises of public characters are excessive, they defeat their end.—When Herod made an oration the people pronounced him a god, and he thought himself one! In the enthusiasm of our public acknowledgements for the meritorious services of our fellow-citizens, we are apt to praise unsparingly; and our biased feelings, our pride of discernment; and our mistaken views of consistency will not let us revoke our sentiments when they should be changed, until our understandings are made a partial sacrifice of to public ridicule, and we find our pretensions no longer tenable. On the other hand, the natural partiality which every one has for himself generally keeps him blind to his own faults. Should the undue praises of an admiring public make a distinguished character presume, and take liberties which the people should think inadmissible, it would be painful to reflect on the fact that those who accuse him of malversations may have been the very people who led him into the practices for which he is censured. It is, then, exceedingly unwise, in our opinions, to lavish an excess of praise on any man, whose only merit may have consisted in his having judiciously managed a diplomatic agency, and in having gallantly led the armies of his country in a few fortunate battles.

But to come nearer to the subject, we are sorry for the honor of the hero whom they reverse, (i. e. Jackson) that the editors of the Union have not defended him so as not to have made us, and we fear all who have read their remarks also, still more inclined to favor the opinion on which we founded our queries respecting him. We lately perused an anecdote of a London duellist who, in deciding an affair of honor, made a random shot and killed the second instead of the adversary. We think the editors of the Union have been equally as wide of their mark.—That Jackson has not "yielded to faction," we are freely admit, as that he was a "little intemperate" in a late affair. His firmness need not be a subject of boast for his remaining unshaken by Judge Fromentin's empty threats of moving all hell if he could not influence the gods against him, as his motto imported. Jackson's conduct in the Florida transaction, with the exception of his ungentlemanly "intemperance," we have been and are disposed to approve. But if we cannot praise him for this, or for his achievements at New-Orleans, we can see nothing which would place him in our estimation above the common rank of our fellow citizens for which to honor him. We will not incur the opprobrium of having offered a venal or a fulsome adulation on his private character—this would be going farther than we believe the editors of the Union would themselves consider justifiable. We do not believe any man in the United States, from an actual acquaintance, would publicly attempt to support it, and therefore we can see no wisdom in being the encomiasts of those virtues which half the nation pronounce meretricious.

There are some men whose characters are so brittle that if you do not handle them gently they will break in pieces. As soon

as you touch them an uproar is made. They conceive an irreconcilable antipathy against those who oppose their views and sentiments. Conscious that they have served the public, they become inflated with pride through the exuberance of public praises. In consequence of this they assume an unnatural mein—they put on airs of supercilious authority, and become intemperate and abusive against those who withhold what they are taught to believe the tribute of merit, or those who cease to offer it as gratuitously as on former occasions. Such men fear nothing so much as to have their merits investigated. They raise a terrible outcry against those who attempt it, or who would offer the slightest insinuation tending to impugn their motives or their conduct. They allow no medium between praise and censure.—The smallest intendo arouses their suspicions. Their friends are compelled to follow the same course, and pour forth their obsequy and abuse on all who dare to question their infallibility. Whatever may be their actions or their motives, they would compel every person to take it for granted that the one was good and the other pure. Whether Jackson is a man of this stamp, or whether his friends are of this class, we shall not say; but we confidently assert that his greatest admirers cannot furnish us with a solitary instance in which he has set an example to the politicians of the present day, whether "degenerate" or otherwise, which it would be safe to follow, except on the field of battle, or in the late transactions in Pensacola.

But admitting other examples could be found, of what would they avail. His acknowledged turbulence of disposition and asperity of manners would be more than an offset against them. It is these that justly render him unfit for any office out of the army, or for any it except in time of war.—It is his own turbulence that raised the "organized" faction against him, if such exist, and will preserve it warm so long as he is violent. The slightest observer of human nature must be aware that those who fly into extremes on every trivial occasion will find opposers; that those who cannot confine themselves to a happy medium are not good precedents for republican institutions to govern themselves by, and that if such men are imitated, liberty is in danger! To compare Washington to Jackson is, we think, an unhappy thought, because it derogates from the former, inasmuch as his virtues only live in remembrance; whereas the latter is now living—and it would be a mockery of human reason to suppose that we could summon to our aid a catalogue of ideal virtues to dissipate his existing vices.

We are aware that it is impossible for some of Jackson's warmest friends to be in an error as respects many of that gentleman's motives. General Jackson, we know, is of a resolute, independent, inflexible disposition. His temper is irascible in a high degree. The general disposition of such men is to oppose. If their opponent, as in Fromentin's case, happens on the wrong side, so much the better for them. They thrive best in the midst of storms and tempests, and are never so happy as when they are involved with some one whom they may have an opportunity to trample on. Every thing Jackson has done, we affirm, could have been accomplished with that mildness and urbanity of disposition which characterizes the man of breeding; and we think the excellent and faithful manner in which he executed his commission will not be a sufficient apology for his conduct to the outraged feelings of a government and a nation that call themselves civilized. Jackson's disposition should not, then, be mistaken. We do not say he would err wilfully, but we believe he would oppose on the side of error rather than have nothing to oppose. It is doubtful with us whether he could engage in any public employment without stirring up faction—it follows his footsteps like his shadow, and will continue to do so, without any organization of it against him by any description of partizans, as long as he shall continue to treat his inferiors with brutality, and his equals with insolence.

We know the editors of the "Union" better than to allude to them when we say that Jackson's friends must support him by intemperance of language, if his reputation will long be sustained as it now is. We are something acquainted with his private history, and much with his disposition; and what we know will not warrant us in revering him. Jackson will bless or curse a nation, according to the manner in which he is employed. He possesses sense enough to discharge his duty, and wants principle enough to take advantage of every slip which the people may make to invest him with power. Men of this kind in certain situations are eminently useful, but like an uncontrollable element they serve better than they command. Before we conclude we would again ask, in what instance has Jackson been employed by our government in which he has not involved them in scrapes and given them unnecessary trouble? And this is the man whom some of the phrenetic scribblers of our country would recommend for the next President! Oh! miseras hominum mentes, oh! pectora caeca! But however eagerly the

editors of the "Union" may plead the cause of Jackson, we have confidence to believe that this is a folly of which they will never be guilty.

Our readers, when we recur to the circumstance, will no doubt recollect, that in our papers of the 29th October, and 5th November last, short statements were given to the public of the burning of the Methodist Meeting-house at Newport, or as it is often called *Antwaxet*, in this county. By that disastrous occurrence the public at large lost the only House of Public Worship in that town, or within 6 or 7 miles of the place. We say the public at large, while we are at the same time aware that the house exclusively belonged to the Methodist Society—but we are authorized in making the assertion, as we have been informed that no *gospel minister* of any denomination, who solicited their pulpit, has been refused; such is the truly praiseworthy spirit of liberality by which they have been governed. The Baptist Society had a meeting house in that town, but they lost theirs in the previous summer by a similar accident, of which our readers have already been informed.

The destruction of those houses of worship places the inhabitants of that town in peculiar circumstances. They have long been accustomed on the Sabbath day to meet together for religious exercises. Of that opportunity they are now deprived, as they have no place in which to meet. The reflecting mind will at once perceive the evil effects that must ensue such a privation, where the youth is exposed to follies and vices, into the practice of which there is much to allure, and from which there is nothing to guard them. It is a maxim in morals, that those who are not improving in *virtue* must be retrograding in *vice*; and nothing is more certain than that our natural inclinations will lead us into error, if our judgments are not frequently impressed with the necessity of our duty, or our feelings alarmed at the consequences that must result from a dereliction of it. To obviate the evils that must arise from such a state of society,—where the youth, deprived of the word of God, are permitted to supply the vacancy left in their minds with follies and vices against which the aged may not have it in their power to guard them, and acquire habits which may lay a fearful tax on their morals, may form a drawback to their own future happiness, and by the increase of immorality place society in a very unenviable situation,—the members of the Methodist Church at that place are making exertions to repair their loss by raising money to erect another Meeting house on the site where their former one stood. The reformation of morals and manners is the distinguishing characteristic of that Church.—Their zeal to effect that object has always been indefatigable, and their practical success in accomplishing it is now generally acknowledged by every person of liberality and intelligence. The benevolent advocates of Sunday Schools and Bible Societies through this part of the country have here an object which comes at once to their feelings, and says *this is no speculative demand on your charitable contributions!* They cannot say, *we will distribute our good where it is most likely to produce a beneficial effect*, and disregard the calls of the inhabitants of a whole section of country who are deprived of religious instruction for the want of a place to convene in for that purpose. We are assured that if the appropriate means could be collected among themselves to erect another House of Worship, they would not call on the public for aid. But the members not generally possessing affluence, their means were exhausted to procure funds for repairing the House which was consumed, the expenses of which, five weeks before its destruction, amounted to upwards of 1000 dollars. *Subscription papers*, soliciting the benevolent assistance of their fellow citizens, are now in circulation; and we trust their success will enable them to cause another House, like the Phoenix, to rise

more beautiful than the last, out of its ashes.

The Editor is authorized to receive contributions for the above object, and forward them to the treasurer of the Society at Newport.

There have been no arrivals from Europe for several weeks past.—From the recent change of weather, however, we may expect arrivals, bringing important news, before the end of this week.

ESSAYS

OR THE

Theory and practice of Agriculture.—No. II.

Agriculture is the art of cultivating the earth in order to render it fertile, and make it produce plants, trees, fruits, grain, &c.

The principal operations performed in this science to facilitate the above objects, and bring them to perfection are, manuring, ploughing, fallowing, sowing, planting, harrowing, weeding, reaping, &c.

Besides the tilling of land, this science embraces an extensive variety of pursuits which are necessarily related to it, such as the management of cattle, sheep, &c. the planting of fruit and other trees of the useful and ornamental kinds,—grafting, inoculating and pruning; the raising of hops, hemp, flax, &c. the culture of the vine; the construction of fences, and farming utensils—Horticulture, or gardening, together with a variety of other things which we shall notice in the course of our essays.

The science of agriculture, though as various in its nature as any other, is nevertheless simple and easy in the extreme. To learn it, however, requires application. To attempt what we have not learned will expose us to frequent mistakes; it will therefore be readily presumed, that before we become accomplished farmers, we will meet with some disappointments and discouragements; we will also occasionally discover the imperfection of our judgments, which will urge us to seek the necessary aid from learning, and when learning fails us, to apply to *experiments* for rules to direct our practical operations.

It may be necessary, before we enter into the subject in which we are about to engage, to make a few preliminary observations, in order to explain our views, and lead our readers into an acquaintance with our *plan*. In our remarks we shall, as far as practicable, study brevity, knowing that what is said in few words is best remembered; and what is not remembered is of little value.

We will, then, premise, that no directions that have been or may be given, should be implicitly followed in all cases. The mind of man cannot, when it descends to particulars, embrace all soils, climates, situations, and circumstances. To fix a standard by which all should be governed, to assign to each system its proper limits, and to point out the visible as well as invisible agents that operate in nature over which human reason has no control, is not in the power of any man, no matter how extensive is his learning or how comprehensive his intellectual faculties. It would be as difficult to describe the wind, as chymic nature in the formation of plants, and therefore *theory* in agriculture depends as much upon *experience*, as the latter shews the science in all its imperfections without the former.

From this it appears that much is left by the most accomplished theorist to the judgment of the practitioner. The good sense of the farmer, then, when directions are given, will supply every deficiency. If he fails in his experiments, his failure should, in place of discouraging, stimulate him to greater perseverance, & urge him to examine more closely on what the cause of his disappointment depended.

In every business of life much of the success which attends it depends on a well organized plan. Without this, our schemes will be often frustrated, and we will meet with continual difficulties where such were not expected. A judicious farmer will, therefore, endeavor in the first instance to procure good land on which to bestow his labors; but if he has not himself the power, to select, as is often the case, he should make the best of what has fallen to his lot. This is where wisdom displays itself. Were we all content to work in the same manner as our ancestors, *genius* would fake its departure from among

us, and we would no longer be an inventive, but an imitative people.—Where land is poor, art should be employed to supply the defects of nature, and where *art can improve*, even *dullness* should not make an apology for our indolence in not applying to it for instruction to aid us in our pursuits.

That land will diminish in fertility in proportion as it is used without renovation, is an *agricultural postulate*. The farmer's first consideration, therefore, should be to invent or find out the best systems and plans of supporting what is good, and of improving what is bad. As every differing soil must be treated by a distinct process when attempted to be improved, so it is necessary to understand the *nature & the soil*, lest, by pursuing the experience of those who live on other lands, and in other climates, we injure instead of reclaim, and destroy when we would only remove the disorder. By *experimenting*, much may be ascertained, but a mere experimentalist, from the number of his mistakes, will seldom know when he errs, and he must often purchase his wisdom at too high a price.

A desire to ascertain the nature and qualities of soils prevailed among the ancients. From Virgil, Geor. B. ii. v. 324, we would suppose them well acquainted with the manner of analysing earths, so as to discover their constituent parts, and fertilizing properties. But nothing appears more neglected in our day than this. A farmer contents himself with a superficial glance of the land he purchases, and seems to make the *quantity* a greater concern to him, than the *quality*. This is contrary to universal practice in other cases, for it is the quality which is esteemed the true test. A baker can tell in a few moments the quality of his *flour*, and fixes his price accordingly. If it is *sour* he knows that by mixing it up with antacids, such as the carbonate of Ammonia or of Magnesia, when preparing it for bread, he will remove the unpleasant taste, and restore it to its color and quality. But the farmer too seldom follows this example. He feels no necessity, and therefore resorts to no expedients. When his land is bad, he abandons it and seeks better, and that often when that which he fixes upon deludes him by a false appearance and proves to be constitutionally worse. This is the effect of the want of *theory*, which would enable him to fix a true value on every soil, and apply correctives where

such are needed.

The study of Natural Philosophy will often be of great utility to an agriculturalist. But if any of the demonstrative sciences are indispensable, it is agricultural chemistry. A knowledge of this is of great importance, and will amply repay all the trouble that is taken and time spent with it. None can appreciate its usefulness who are unacquainted with it, and it is despised by none who are intimate with the science. We shall introduce it as often as we think it may be necessary to illustrate our subject, when it will admit of practical application.

Lest our readers should imagine that it is our design to continue our reflections in this manner throughout the course of our essays, we would inform that it is necessary to collect the materials before we build, and that the observations which we now make, if well impressed on their minds, will be of advantage to them in the progress of our future remarks. It is a great mistake to suppose that a subject which admits of variety can be well explained by commencing at once with particulars. A painting, an elegant edifice, or a beautiful landscape, to be admired must all be seen at once;—to be well described we must see the proportions of the whole before we enter into the details. To follow *nature*, we must commence by *synthesis* and conclude by *analysis*.

More of the U. S. brig *Enterprize*, and the gallant Capt. Kearney.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board of the U. S. brig *Enterprize*, to his friend in this town, dated

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 13.

"We arrived here the day before yesterday from Cape Antonio, where we took another piratical schooner laden with coffee, almonds, and Spanish segars. We kept her about three weeks cruising off the cape, then discharged her cargo, and set her on fire. She was a handsome vessel of about 40 tons burthen. We found on board of her several trunks of clothes and papers belonging to different persons, a master mason's cer-

ificate, dated at Concord, (N. H.) and a number of papers, accounts, &c."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board of the U. S. brig *Enterprize*, to his friend in Charleston, (S. C.) dated

PORT ROYAL, January 16, 1822.

"On the 20th December we observed three suspicious vessels near Cape Antonio, and our boats were named and launched to overhaul them. Two of them escaped from us, but the other was run ashore, and crew mustered on the beach to the number of about thirty. As we approached them we gave them three cheers, and they answered by firing at us two or three times and then camped away for the woods. We then went up Mangrove Bay to one of the store houses of the pirates, where we found fifty odd boxes of sugar, some rigging, clothing, &c. &c. which we put on board the prize, and burned the hut; we also found the lead body of a man, that appeared from his countenance to be an Englishman or American. We found here the wrecks of two or three vessels—one appears to have been the *Marcia* of Providence, as one of the boats taken from the Pirates had these words upon the stern. The papers of the brig *Alexander*, from Virginia, laden with tobacco, also fell into our hands."

The Congress of the Republic of Colombia, have instituted the *word of honor* for the oath, in the verification of returns at the Custom House.

The bite of Spiders, sting of Bees, wasps &c. are more dangerous than is generally believed. It is said that the common Plantain pounded and applied to the wound, will intirely remove the venomous poison, and give almost instant relief.

Bots in Horses.—A table spoonful of unslacked lime, given to horses regularly with their water or food, for 3 or 4 days, and nights and mornings, it is asserted by a writer, will completely expel the bots.

Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President of the United States has made assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors.—It is supposed that both the State of New York and the United States will lose considerable sums by this bankruptcy.

MARRID,

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Ethan O. Burn, of Fairfield, Ar. Johnson Reeves, to Miss Elizabeth Riley, both of this place.



Port of Bridgeton.

Cleared—Sloop Constitution, capt. Waithman, for St. Georges, Bermuda;—occa market—live stock, corn, apples, &c.

Sale & Real Estate.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Joel Fithian, dec'd, will be sold at Roadstown, on Tuesday the 2d day of April, between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock,

Two Lots of Land,

In the township of Stoe creek, near Roadstown. said to contain 13 acres.

Three Lots of Land, in the township of Hopewell, near Roadstown, said to contain 8 acres.

A Lot of Land in tile town: ship of Hopewell, on the road leading from Roadstown to Greenwich, containing 42 acres, about 5 of which is Woodland.

A Lot of Wood and Bushlands, on the road leading from Greenwich to Bridgeton, near John Sheppard's mill, containing 15 acres.

A Lot of Meadow, in the Holmes bank, containing 6½ acres.

ALSO,

On Wednesday the third day of April, On the premises, between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock, P. M. in lots to suit purchasers,

37½ acres of Woodland, in Salem county, near John Wood's mill.

Persons wishing to view the premises previous to the day of sale, may call on either of the subscribers.

Conditions at sale,

Charles B. Fithian, Philip Fithian, Executors.

Feb. 28.—63 4t.

Cumberland Orphans Court.

February Term, 1822.

Daniel Parvin, Esq. and George C. Schirely, executors of Fithian Stratton, dec'd, having exhibited to this Court an account duly attested, by which it appears that the personal Estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedent died seized of real Estate, in the County of Cumberland, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is, therefore, ordered, that all persons interested in the lands tenements and real estate of said decedent, do appear before the Judges of the Orphan's Court, at Bridgeton, on the third day of June next, and shew cause, if any they have, why said real Estate should not be sold for the payment of said debts and expenses.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clerk.

March 11. 63

Cumberland Orphans Court,

February Term, 1822.

Elias P. Sealey, 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 Conner, 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, never 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.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Adjournment.

The sale of the Lands of Benjamin William 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 3 o'clock, P. M.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. February 23. 62

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY the 16th day of APRIL 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,

All those two full moieties or half part of two lots of land, situate in the township of Morris River—the first a House and Lot in Port Elizabeth, also a Lot of Meadow land, contains new four acres, more or less, and the same two lots of land which Marmaduke Wood and Nathan Cooper purchased of Gideon Bates.

Seized as the property of Marmaduke Wood, John Rambo and others, defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Cook, Esq. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Feb. 13.—March 11.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, out of the Court of Common Pleas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th day of April 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 Deerfield, 1st. A House and Lot in Bridgeton, joins: lands of Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Abel Corson, and others, contains two acres, more or less.—2d. A Tract of Woodland, joins Lebanon Swamp, lands of Menon Perce, and others, contains seventy-one acres, more or less.—3d. A Tract of Woodland, joins M. J. Sealey & Merselles and others, contains 30 acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Stilling, and taken in execution at the suit of Ebenezer Elmer, Esq. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Feb. 13.—March 11.

To Subscribers.

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

THE PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE,

For Sale at this Office,

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 Sleeman, Auditors. January 30.—58

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.

Fifty Cents Cash per bushel will be given for good sound American Pipe 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,

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 1st, February 18.

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, sd. 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, JOHN JERELL, STEPHEN BAILEY, (Black man) Cumberland Prison, Feb. 19. Feb. 25—4t.

Subpoenas, Warrants, For Sale at this Office.

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

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, joining lands of Edward H. Mulford, and others, late the property of Rachel Elwell, deceased, or so much thereof as will satisfy the executor's demands against said estate. Conditions at sale.

Charles Clark, exec'r.

Feb. 25. 4t. 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 28. 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 Bucksbutem, together with Farming Utensils, if required.

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

In Bucksbutem.

3d. A good dwelling-house,

In the Village of Millville.

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

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

N. B.—If the property in Bucksbutem 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.

Cape-May Orphans' Court,

Term of February, 1822.

Present Shungur 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. Stites, 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.

Theo. 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 Bowen, in Bridgeton.—to be sold by Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Feb. 12.

HAT STORE.

Sign of the Golden Hat,

No. 2, 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 a science, illustrated by facts which occur, and experiments which are daily made; and shall be adapted 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 year, 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, ports, 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 distinguishing events by which they have been

INCLUDING

The Constitution of the United States,

the ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutions of the respective States;

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

Illustrated by a neat colored Map of the United States.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN

By R. Brookes, M. D.

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

BY WILLIAM DARBY,

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

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

So many changes have taken place in Europe in the course of the last 8 or 10 years, as to render necessary a careful digest of the present limits of most states in that quarter of the world.

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

The publication of the work has hitherto been delayed in order to procure the census of 1820, which has not yet been completed. The publishers however confidently hope to receive the necessary document, and present the work to their patrons, in the course of the ensuing season, in a form worthy of their acceptance: but, the Gazetteer will not be put to press before the returns of the census are obtained, collated, and the various articles digested according to its results.

The Post Office list will be carefully arranged up to the present time, and the mark P. O. placed before the description of all places containing a Post Office.

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

TERMS.

The work 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 :

AS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, 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 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—36tq

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 1/2 a 2 do.
Rhode Island Banks do. 2 do.
Connecticut Banks do 1 1/2 do.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

All the city Bank Notes, par.
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale.
Albany Banks, 1/2 p. c. dis.
Troy Banks, 1/2 do.
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, 1/2 do.
Lansingburg Bank, 1/2 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, 1 1/2 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

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

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

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

DELAWARE NOTES.

Bank of Del. at Wilmington, par.
Wilmington and Brandywine, par.
Commercial Bank of Delaware, par.
Branch of do. at Milford, 5 dis.
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.
Laurel Bank, no sales

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore Banks, par.
Baltimore City Bank, 1/2 dis.
Elkton de Grace, 1 do.
Havre de Grace, 1 do.
Annapolis, par.
Branches of do. 1 do.
Hagerstown bank, 1 1/2 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 dis.
South Carolina, 1 do.
Georgia, generally, 2 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches, no sale
OHIO—Chillicothe 5 dis.
Most others no sale