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JOHN CLARKE,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE
UNITED STATES.
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, under the mediation of the Emperor of all the Russias, on the twelfth day of July last, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the three powers: And whereas the said Convention has been by them duly ratified, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the tenth day of the present month, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State of the United States, the Right Honorable STRATFORD CANNING, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, and Mr. GEORGE ELLISEN, Charge d'Affairs of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their several Governments: which Convention is in the words following, to wit:

In the name of the most holy and invisible Trinity:

The President of the United States of America; and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having agreed in pursuance of the fifth article of the Convention concluded at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, to refer the differences which had arisen between the two governments, upon the true construction and meaning of the first article of the Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, to the friendly arbitration of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, mutually engaging to consider his decision as final and conclusive. And His said Imperial Majesty having, after due consideration, giving decision upon these differences in the following terms, to wit:

"That the United States of America are entitled to claim from Great Britain a just indemnification for all private property, which the British forces may have carried away; and as the question relates to slaves more especially, for all the slaves that the British forces may have carried away from places and Territories of which the Treaty stipulates the restitution, in quitting these same places and territories."

"That the United States are entitled to consider as having been so carried away, all such slaves as may have been transferred from the above mentioned territories to British vessels within the waters of the said territories, and who for this reason may not have been restored."

"But that if their should be any American slaves who were carried away from territories of which the first article of the Treaty of Ghent has not stipulated the restitution to the United States, the United States are not entitled to claim an indemnification for the said slaves."

Now for the purpose of carrying in to erect this award of His Imperial Majesty, as arbitrator, his good offices have been further invoked to assist in framing such Convention or Articles of Agreement between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, as shall provide the mode of ascertaining and determining the value of slaves and of other private property, which may have been carried away in contravention of the Treaty of Ghent, and for which indemnification is to be made to the citizens of the United States, in virtue of His Imperial Majesty's said award, and shall secure compensation to the sufferers for their losses, so ascertained and determined. And His Imperial Majesty has consented to lend his mediation for the above purpose, and has constituted and appointed CHARLES ROBERT COUNT NESSELRODE, His Imperial Majesty's Privy Counsellor, Member of the Council of State, Secretary of State directing the Imperial Department of Foreign Affairs, Chamberlain, Knight of the order of Saint Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross of the order of Saint Vladimir of the first class, Knight of that of the White Eagle of Poland, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, of the Black and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Legion of Honor of France, of Charles III. of Spain, of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples, of the Annunciation of Sardinia, of the Polar Star of Sweden, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Golden Eagle of Wirtemberg, of Fidelity of Baden, of

St. Constantine of Parma, and of Guelph of Hanover; and JOHN COUNT CAPODISTRIAS, His Imperial Majesty's Privy Counsellor, and Secretary of State, Knight of the order of St. Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross of the order of St. Vladimir of the first class, Knight of that of the White Eagle of Poland, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, of the Black and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Legion of Honour of France, of Charles III. of Spain, of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples, of St. Maurice and of St. Lazarus of Sardinia, of the Elephant of Denmark, of Fidelity and of the Lion of Zähringen of Baden, Burgher of the Canton of Vaud, and also of the Canton and of the Republic of Geneva, as his Plenipotentiaries to treat, adjust, and conclude such Articles of Agreement as might tend to the attainment of the above mentioned end, with the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty; that is to say: on the part of the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, HENRY MIDDLETON, a citizen of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and on the part of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; the Right Honorable SIR CHARLEY BAGOT, one of His Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable order of the Bath, and His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. And the said Plenipotentiaries, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

For the purpose of ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the United States under the decision of His Imperial Majesty, two Commissioners and two Arbitrators shall be appointed in the manner following: That is to say, one commissioner and one arbitrator shall be nominated and appointed by the President of the United States of America, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and one commissioner and one arbitrator shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty. And the two commissioners and the two arbitrators, thus appointed, shall meet and hold their sittings as a Board in the city of Washington. They shall have power to appoint a Secretary, and before proceeding to the other business of the commission, they shall, respectively, take the following oath (or affirmation) in the presence of each other. Which oath or affirmation, being so taken, and duly attested, shall be entered on the record of their proceedings; that is to say: "I, A B, one of the commissioners (or arbitrators, as the case may be,) appointed in pursuance of the convention concluded at St. Petersburg on the 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the U. States of America, and His Britannic Majesty, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and, to the best of my judgment, according to justice and equity, decide all matters submitted to me as commissioner (or arbitrator, as the case may be,) under the said convention."

All vacancies occurring by death or otherwise shall be filled up in the manner of the original appointment, and the new commissioners or arbitrators shall take the same oath or affirmation, and perform the same duties.

ARTICLE II.

If, at the first meeting of this board, the governments of the United States and of Great Britain shall not have agreed upon an average value, to be allowed as compensation for each slave for whom indemnification may be due; then, and in that case, the commissioners and arbitrators shall conjointly proceed to examine the testimony which shall be produced under the authority of the President of the United States, together with such other competent testimony as they may see cause to require or allow, going to prove the true value of slaves at the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Ghent; and upon the evidence so obtained, they shall agree upon and fix the average value. But in case that a majority of the board of commissioners and arbitrators should not be able to agree respecting such average value, then and in that case, recourse shall be had to the arbitration of the minister

or other agent of the mediating power, accredited to the government of the United States. A statement of the evidence produced, and of the proceedings of the board thereupon, shall be communicated to the said minister or agent, and his decision, founded upon such evidence and proceedings, shall be final and conclusive. And the said average value, when fixed and determined by either of the three before mentioned methods, shall in all cases serve as a rule for the compensation to be awarded for each and every slave, for whom it may afterwards be found that indemnification is due.

ARTICLE III.

When the average value of slaves shall have been ascertained and fixed, the two commissioners shall constitute a board for the examination of the claims which are to be submitted to them, and they shall notify to the Secretary of State of the United States, that they are ready to receive a definitive list of the slaves and other private property, for which the citizens of the United States claim indemnification; it being understood and hereby agreed that the commission shall not take cognizance of, nor receive, and that his Britannic Majesty shall not be required to make compensation for any claims for private property under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, not contained in the said list. And His Britannic Majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before the commission, as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidence of which his Majesty's government may be in possession, by returns from his Majesty's officers or otherwise, of the number of slaves carried away. But the evidence so produced, or its defectiveness, shall not go in bar of any claim or claims which shall be otherwise satisfactorily authenticated.

ARTICLE IV.

The two Commissioners are hereby empowered and required to go into an examination of all the claims submitted, through the above mentioned list, by the owners of slaves or other property, or by their lawful attorneys, or representatives, and to determine the same, respectively, according to the merits of the several cases, under the rule of the Imperial decision herein above recited, and having reference, if need there be, to the explanatory documents hereunto annexed, marked A and B. And in considering such claims, the Commissioners are empowered, and required, to examine on oath, or affirmation, all such persons as shall come before them, touching the real number of the slaves, or value of other property, for which indemnification is claimed: and, also, to receive in evidence, according as they may think consistent with equity and justice, written depositions or papers, such depositions or papers being duly authenticated, either according to existing legal forms, or in such other manner as the said Commissioners shall see cause to require or allow.

ARTICLE V.

In the event of the two commissioners not agreeing in any particular case under examination, or of their disagreement upon any question which may result from the stipulations of this convention, then and in that case they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two arbitrators, who, after having given due consideration to the matter contested, shall consult with the commissioners, and a final decision shall be given, conformably to the opinion of the majority of the two commissioners, and of the arbitrator so drawn by lot. And the arbitrator, when so acting with the two commissioners, shall be bound in all respects by the rules of proceeding enjoined by the fourth article of this convention upon the commissioners, and shall be vested with the same powers, and be deemed, for that case, a commissioner.

ARTICLE VI.

The decision of the two commissioners, or of the majority of the board, as constituted by the preceding article, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, whether as to number, the value, or the ownership of the slaves, or other property, for which indemnification is to be made. And his Britannic Majesty engages to cause the sum awarded to each and every owner in lieu of his slave or slaves, or other property, to be paid in specie, without deduction, at such time or times, and at such place or places, as shall be awarded by the said commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given, as they shall direct: provide that no such payments shall be fixed to take place, sooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications to this convention.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed, that the com

missioners and arbitrators shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be settled between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention. And all other expenses attending the execution of the commission, shall be defrayed jointly by the United States and His Britannic Majesty, the same being previously ascertained and allowed by the majority of the board.

ARTICLE VIII.

A certified copy of this convention, when duly ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, shall be delivered by each of the contracting parties, respectively, to the minister or other agent of the mediating power, accredited to the government of the United States, as soon as may be after the ratifications shall have been exchanged, which list shall be effected at Washington, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention, drawn up in two languages, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate, at St. Petersburg, this 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.
(L. S.) NESSELRODE,
(L. S.) CAPODISTRIAS,
(L. S.) HENRY MIDDLETON,
(L. S.) CHARLES BAGOT.

Laws of the United States.

PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Navy & the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for defraying the expenses of the Navy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and three dollars and twelve cents, including the sum of twenty six thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars for six months pay for the petty officers, able seamen and boys, required for a frigate of forty-four guns.

For provisions, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and all expenses or account of the sick, twenty thousand dollars.

For the repairs of vessels, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of navy yards, docks, and wharves, eighty-two thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including small arms, manufacture of powder, &c. twenty thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, storekeepers, inspectors of timber, clerks of the yards, and artificers, forty-four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, including the sum of four thousand one hundred dollars, to cover a deficiency in the appropriation of the year eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

For laborers and teams employed in loading and unloading vessels, piling, docking, and removing timbers, stores, &c. and fuel for the engine, thirty thousand dollars, including the sum of ten thousand dollars to cover a deficiency in the appropriation of the year eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

For contingent expenses, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For erecting and completing houses over ships in ordinary, for their preservation from the weather, eighty thousand dollars.

For construction of a dock and wharves, in connection with the inclined plane erected at the Navy Yard in Washington, fifty thousand dollars.

For the pay and subsistence of the marine corps, one hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For clothing for the same, twenty nine thousand dollars.

For fuel for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, six thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eight cents.

For contingent expenses for the same that is to say, fuel for the commissio

officers, bed sacks, repairing barracks, transportation, and travelling expenses to officers, postage of letters, armorers, and armorer's tools, and stationery, with extra rations to officers, fourteen thousand dollars.

To enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act, entitled "An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade," fifty thousand dollars.

For shot, shells, and military stores, being the amount of the unexpected (unexpended) balance of appropriations for previous years, four thousand and thirty-five dollars and ninety-five cents.

For military stores of the marine corps, being the amount of the unexpected balance of appropriations for previous years, ten thousand five hundred dollars. And herein further enacted,

That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, however, That no money appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person, for his compensation, who is in arrears, to the United States, until such person shall have acquiesced in the discharge of the same.

Provided, further, That nothing in this section contained, shall extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes, received by such person to be expended in the public service; but in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report forthwith to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due: and it shall be the duty of the said Agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

Washington, March 3, 1832.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.

DEFERED SUMMARY.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Feb. 26.

"We have nothing of interest here, unless the fact that gen. Jackson will decline the mission to Mexico be thought so. It is not likely that another person will be nominated before the adjournment of Congress. Since a recruit was from the government to the official note."

A looking-glass curtain has been exhibited in the Park Theatre New York, which reflects one "lucid sea of glass." This is a splendid improvement.

It is said that a dog, and a constable, are the only two animals that stick by a man in adversity.

Stephen Girard, has loaned 230,856 dollars to the Schuylkill navigation company on interest with good security, to enable them to complete the improvements on that river, 1000 hands will soon be employed on it.

A wild animal of the cat kind was lately killed in New Hampshire, one of whose claws was as large as a man's hand, the hone of its leg larger than that of a sheep, and its body six feet long.

The wife of Solomon Rabenhold cut off the head of her infant child only 17 days old. Her husband had been absent only a few minutes, and on returning was informed of the circumstance by a little child standing by. The wife in answer to inquirers why she did it, said "She had to do so" and this was all could be drawn from her at the coroner's inquest. She has been committed for trial.

Henry Merwin, of Brighton (N. Y.) cut and corded a short time since, for a wager, one cord of four feet wood in 55 minutes!! The trees were standing in the wood.

An eminent grocer company in Dublin, announces in the newspapers of that city, that they have whiskey for sale, which was drank by his Majesty while in Ireland.

The steam boat Maid of Orleans burst her boiler on her passage in Savannah River. Two of her hands are said to have been scalded to death.

Quick Work.—Moore's new Poem, entitled "the Loves of the Angels," which comprises 156 pages was received in New York on Sunday by the James Cropper—forwarded, on Tuesday, and put up neatly in Boards—sent back to New York on Wednesday, and advertised for sale in the book stores on Thursday morning.

120 persons died of the small pox last year in Baltimore. Vaccination says Dr. Smith, has completely removed it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor of the Washington Whig, dated,

WASHINGTON, March 3d.

"An immense deal of business was done by Congress the last week—I have decidedly been the most laborious period of service that I ever witnessed. The Session of Saturday continued until after 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.

About 11 or 12 o'clock it became necessary in order to preserve a quorum to send to the lodgings of the members, several of whom were brought from their beds.

The Senate consented to the passage of the Revolutionary pension bill some days ago on condition that the amount of the pensions under the act of 1818 should be reduced 20 per cent—of this perhaps 1 before informed you. The object was to prevent by taking out of those already on the list, as much as those who would get restored would probably require, and thus save the Treasury from additional burthen.—When this amendment was presented for a vote in the House, many of the friends of the bill hesitated—by agreeing to it, something would of course be secured to those who had been stricken off, and were really poor. If they rejected the amendment the whole bill would be jeopardized. It however decided against the Senate's amendment, and finally the Senate receded—so that the bill is passed into a law nearly in the shape in which it passed the House. Those who performed the requisite service in the Rev. War and who are really poor, and who have fraudulently dispossessed themselves of property for the purpose of bringing themselves within the provisions of the law, have now an opportunity of getting restored to the roll.

\$500,000 have been appropriated for fortifications of which \$58,000 is to be expended for the completion of Fort Delaware. In another bill \$1,000,000 been granted for erecting a lantern at this fort, and upwards of \$5,000 in addition to the appropriation of last winter for erecting a light house on Cape May. \$20,000 has likewise been voted to defray the expense of stationing two light vessels in the Delaware Bay. These several appropriations must be considered as making a very liberal provision for that quarter.

Another Post road bill has passed, thereby multiplying considerably the expenses of the Post Office Establishment, without adding whatever to its revenues. There is every reason to believe that this department will be unable much longer to bear its own weight, unless the practice of authorizing with so little ceremony, the annual multiplication of Post Roads be discontinued. Till lately it was the practice to pass bills of this sort every other year only.

March 8.

The second Committee of investigation in regard to the oppressed document, seem to have not gained much by their labors. They leave the matter about as they found it. This committee like the former express! acquit Mr. Crawford of any blame, they say

an importance has been given to this transaction, which it is by no means entitled to.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned at about 2 o'clock P. M. in the utmost harmony.—Previously thereto on motion of Mr. Hill, the House unanimously voted, thanks to the Speaker for his impartial and correct administration of the duties of the chair—subsequently he returned thanks for the honor con-

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.

NEW YORK, March 8.

The packet ship ROBERT FULTON Capt. Holdrege, arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, whence he sailed on the morning of the 13th of January. Capt. H. has furnished us with Liverpool dates of the 24th, & London papers to the evening of the 22d of that month.

It was the general opinion, at the

last dates, that WAR would immediately take place between France and Spain. The following extracts from the papers, seem to prove that such an event was inevitable.

It is acknowledged in the London Courier, that England is pledged to support Portugal in cases of attack. Portugal was about to form an alliance offensive and defensive with Spain; and it was of course inferred that England would make common cause with the whole Peninsula.

Treaties between England and Spain. The Spanish Cortes have acceded to the demands of the British Cabinet, relative to the restoration of vessels and property improperly captured in the West Indies. One clause of a decree, which also goes to permit an extended commerce with the Trans-Atlantic provinces, says: "The Nation from thenceforth recognizes the sun, greater or less, of forty millions of reals for the indemnities which may result from the before mentioned adjustment; giving thereby a proof of the sincerity and justice of its principles which always incline to the preservation of the relations of friendship with Great Britain, and to the reparation of any injury which may be done to the subjects of that country."

PARIS, Jan. 19.

Our minister at Madrid, the Count Lagarde, is recalled. The courier with this order set off on Saturday night.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

British Ministry.—Mr. Vansittart retires from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and is succeeded by the Right Hon. F. Robinson. Mr. Vansittart is to be appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, and is to be raised to the peerage.

THE HOLY ALLIES AND SPAIN.

We copy from the Liverpool Mercury, of January 24th, the following important summary.

Since our last publication, which contained the circular from the Allied Sovereigns to the Cabinet of Madrid, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have severally addressed notes to their respective Charges d'Affaires at Madrid, to be communicated to the Spanish Government. "They are more detailed," says the London Courier, "than M. de Villele's note, and are drawn up with great force." They are from the same manufactory as the former, declarations, are clouded with the same ambiguity, and appear only to differ inasmuch as they vituperate more impudently on the institutions of Spain, and breathe a rather more open spirit of resolved oppression. That of Russia is signed the Count de Nesselrode, and dated 14th Nov. It states with deplorable object of the Verona assembly, to be that of conciliating more and more the peace of Europe, and to prevent whatever might tend to unsettle it. They therefore looked to the internal commotions of Spain with apprehension. It ascribes the Spanish revolution to the acts of "perjured soldiers," who in 1820, turned their arms against their sovereign and their country; and states, that the establishment of new institutions by such means consecrated military revolt. It asserts that laws were imposed upon Spain which were stamped with the highest disapprobation by the public and enlightened reason of Europe! ("What regret," it then asks, must every good Spaniard feel, at the assendency of those who brought about such a revolution?" "Then we told, that, before their deplorable success, all Europe had offered Ferdinand an amicable intervention, to restore to his firm authority the S. American provinces." But, alas! encouraged in the revolution of Spain, these provinces found an opportunity of disobedience, and separated from the mothercountry! Then came anarchy and disorder "religion was despoiled for her patrimony;" "the royal dignity was outraged;" that in Ferdinand was reminded of his duty, to abide by the constitution to which he had sworn, and from which he showed frequent inclination to swerve.—The lapse of time, in place of allaying these calamities, we are told, has only brought increased violence. A charge is then brought against Spain, of having been the cause of the revolutions of Naples and Piedmont; and that, "in the neighboring country, the Spaniards strove to encourage tumults and rebellion." From these and other unfounded aspersions, the Autocrat goes on to deplore the Spanish revolution, and urges the glory and patriotism which would attach to those who would restore the old order of things, and place the king in his old powers. He fears that, unless this be done, "the dangers which menace the royal family of Spain," and the "just complaints of France will terminate in creating between him and Spain the most grave embarrassments." After a deal of similar Bombast, in which it is difficult to say whether insolence, falsehood, or nonsense, most predominates, the magnanimous Alexander says, that "the reply of Spain to this document must decide questions of the utmost importance; that is, a refusal to do that which is impossible (restores an ancient

and abhorred regime for the constitutional system) will be the signal for Alexander to join the pack of hell hounds who meditate the destruction of the infant liberties of Spain!

MADRID, Jan. 10.

Yesterday the Cortes held an extraordinary sitting. The galleries were thronged with spectators.

M. de San Miguel, minister of Foreign Affairs, read three notes of Prussia, Russia and Austria, and said:

"The government of his majesty has considered that it is neither becoming nor just to reply to these notes, because they are full of invectives, calumnies, and suppositions, directed, not precisely against the nation, but against those who govern, and against the individuals who have co-operated to our regeneration.

"I have now the honor to read to the assembly the note which will serve as an answer to the different cabinets."

Circular to the Spanish ambassadors. It would be unworthy the Spanish government to answer the notes of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, because they are only a tissue of lies and calumnies; it confines itself to making known to you its intentions.

1. The Spanish nation is governed by a constitution which was solemnly recognised by the emperor of Russia, in 1812.

2. The Spaniards, friends to their country, proclaimed, at the beginning of the year 1812, this constitution, which was abolished, solely by violence in 1814.

3. The constitutional king of Spain freely exercises the power vested in him by the fundamental code.

4. The Spanish nation does not in any way interfere with the institutions and internal regime of other nations.

5. The remedy for all the evils which may afflict the Spanish nation only concerns herself.

6. The evils which she experiences are not the effect of the constitution, but of the efforts of the enemies who endeavor to destroy her.

7. The Spanish nation will never admit the right of any power to interfere in her affairs.

The government will never deviate from the line traced out to it by its duties, the national honor, and by its unalterable attachment to the constitution sworn to in 1812.

I authorize you to communicate verbally this paper to the minister of foreign affairs of the power to which you are accredited, and to deliver him a copy, if he requires it.

His majesty hopes that the prudence, the zeal, and the patriotism, which distinguish you, will suggest a firm conduct, such as is worthy the Spanish name under present circumstances.—This is what I have the honor to communicate to your excellency, by order of his majesty.

EVARISTO ST. MIGUEL.

Madrid, Jan. 9.

M. the President—The Cortes have heard the report that the government has just made to it. Faithful to their oaths, and worthy of the people whom they represent, they will never permit a change or modification to be made in the constitution by which they exist.—The Cortes will give to the government of his majesty every power to repel aggressions on the part of the powers who shall dare to attack the liberty, the independence, and the glory of the heroic nation of Spain, and dignity and honor of the constitutional Throne of his majesty. [loud applause from the Assembly and galleries.]

PORTUGAL.

LISBON Jan. 3.—In the sitting of the Cortes on the 31st of Dec. the minister of foreign affairs presented a memoir upon the political relations of Portugal with other powers Europe. The minister then gave the following exposition of the Cortes.

"His most faithful majesty having required from the friendship of Great Britain a frank declaration, he doubts not, that with this guarantee, Portugal may dispense with contracting new alliances," &c.

"To this confidential, sincere and amicable communication of his majesty, the British minister made the following reply:—"The English government having solemnly declared in the face of the world, that it does not assume the existence of a right of intervention in the internal concerns of other states, England feels herself obliged to lend to this kingdom all the succour of which it may stand in need, as often as its independence may be menaced by any other power, in any manner whatever.

"Such gentlemen is the ultimatum of Great Britain. All Europe will see what we have to expect from that power, in the great struggle, in which we may be engaged."

LONDON, Jan. 23.

A government messenger has arrived with advices from Madrid to the 13th. The Russian, Austrian and Prussian ambassadors had received their passports, and were on the point of leaving Madrid. The Paris papers say they left it the next day.

It is hinted that a minister in England, lately deceased, was guilty of

embezzlement of the public money to such an extent, that it will be impossible to conceal the affair much longer.

In all the dock yards the greatest exertions are making to get the men of war ready for sea.

The wrath of the allied sovereigns against Spain, has been much aggravated by caricatures of the most outrageous description, which have been publicly exhibited in all the shops of Madrid.

The Russian army in Poland is one hundred thousand strong.

Still Later from Europe.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser March 11.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—WAR IN EUROPE.

The Packet ship New York, captain Maxwell, arrived last evening, in 37 days from Liverpool, bringing the editors of the Commercial Advertiser to the evening of the 30th January, and Liverpool to the 1st of February—both inclusive.

The anxiety of the public at Paris about the opening of the chambers, was so great, that 500 francs was offered for a single admission.

A letter from Puycard says, the news of war between the sovereigns of Europe and the Cortes, was received by the royalist troops shut up in the forts of Urgel, with the most lively enthusiasm. Acclamations and discharges of artillery rent the air on the occasion; the bells were rung at Castle Cintat, a village situated between the citadel and the forts, composed of about forty houses, and conveniently situated for making common cause with the besieged.

It was reported at Paris on the 28th that the three Courts of Russia, Austria and Prussia, have addressed a joint note to the British Government, soliciting her to make a declaration of the principles and policy she intends to adopt in the war between France and Spain.

The neutrality of England is still affirmed.—The Courier says, "some of our contemporaries have of late inserted statements of increased exertions in the Naval Arsenal, which have a tendency to excite apprehensions of hostilities being expected by his Majesty's Government; we are authorised distinctly to state, that there has been no such increase of exertion, and that there has not been the smallest tendency to warlike preparations at any of the dock yards."

Prince Metterich has lately visited Munich, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of alliance between the Austrian and Bavarian governments, in which it is said he has succeeded.

On the 13th and 14th of January, a great number of addresses were presented from different public bodies, corporations, the national militia, and various military corps, in approbation of the answers of the government to the notes of the foreign powers, and the votes of the Cortes on those answers.

An Augsburg article, Jan. 21, says—the last letters received from the frontiers of Russia, continue of a warlike character, inasmuch as the general persuasion is, that the Britannic Ambassador, Lord Stratford, will fall in the mission which he has gone to fulfil at Constantinople.

Extract of the speech of the King of France delivered at the opening of the session of the two Chambers.

PARIS, Jan. 28.

"France owed to Europe the example of a prosperity which a nation cannot obtain but by the return of religion to legitimacy—to order—to true liberty. That salutary example she now gives.

"I have done every thing to insure the security of my subjects, and to preserve Spain from the extreme of misfortune; the infatuation with which the propositions, sent to Madrid, have been rejected, leaves little hopes of peace.

"I have ordered the recall of my Minister, and one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a Prince of my Family, whom it delights my heart to call my son, are about to march and invoke the God of St. Louis to preserve the throne of Spain to 2 grandson of Henry IV. to preserve that fine kingdom from ruin, and to reconcile her to Europe.

"Our stations will be promptly reinforced wherever maritime commerce requires protection. Cruisers will be sent out on all parts of the coast which may be menaced.

"If war is inevitable, I will make every effort to confine its circle and limit its duration. It will only be undertaken to conquer a peace, the attainment of which the present state of Spain renders impossible. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give his subjects institutions which they can only hold from him, and which, by insuring their repose, dispel the just inquietude of France, and hostilities will from that moment cease. I here, Gentlemen, before you, make this solemn engage-

ment. It was incumbent upon me to submit to you the state of our exterior relations—it was for me to deliberate, I have done so maturely. I have consulted the dignity of my Crown and the security of France; we are Frenchmen, and we shall be always united in defence of such interests."

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1823.

Several Communications intended for this number, are unavoidably omitted;—but they shall find a place in our next.

A duel was fought near Camden on the morning of the 5th inst. between Lieutenant Beaufort of the navy yard, and a son of Dr. Munges of Philadelphia. They exchanged one shot, and the man of war came out second best, having received the ball of his antagonist on the hip bone—it passed round his abdomen, without entering the viscera, and lodged on the opposite side to that which it struck. It was easily extracted, and is not considered mortal. The alarm was given on the shots being fired—Mr. M. and his party escaped, but the lieutenant, his second and surgeon were secured; the two former were admitted to bail, to stand their trial at the next Gloucester court, and the latter on his own recognizance, to appear as a witness. The dispute was occasioned by an accident! push, given by Mr. Munges in the theatre to the other, for which, on account of its being accidental, he refused to ask pardon, and was challenged by the man of war.

An attempt was made on the 9th inst. by the prisoners in Walnut street, Philadelphia, to break prison and escape. Their plan was laid some time previous. On the clergyman's going in to deliver his Sabbath day lecture, the keeper accompanied him, having the p a t keys in his hand. As soon as they presented themselves and the preacher had taken his stand, one of the prisoners stepped up to the keeper, drew a knife, and demanded the keys or he would instantly cut his throat. The keys were delivered, and at the same instant, another in like manner with a large knife enjoined silence on the clergyman. This done, the negroes commenced singing hymns as loud as they could, while the rest went to work with battering engines at the outer wall, adjoining to which is their chappel. A boy outside was passing, and hearing the noise, called to a man to hear. The man on listening, suspected all was not right, ran to the keepers in front—one of which immediately entered and demanded the keys from the ruffian who held them. They were peremptorily refused. Then said the keeper if you do not I will shoot you down, at the same moment raising his gun. This had the desired effect. The keys were given up, and the prisoners were ordered to their cells, to which they went one by one, after having made a passage almost through the wall with engines so ingeniously contrived, that it is said they would have done honor to Vespasian himself. Thus ended this second attempt to escape, all within 2 week or two. 'Tis said they are resolved to break out if one of the keepers is not removed. This keeper is retained by certain partizans, contrary to the interests of the institution, and at the risk of the public safety.

COMMUNICATED.

Loss of the schooner O. H. Perry, from Barnstable, capt. Benj. Hamlin.

The sch. O. H. Perry sailed from Jamaica Feb. 3d. On Monday morning the 10th, at 3 o'clock, was ran into by a vessel about 100 miles from Cape May, carried away the bowsprit, and rendered the sch. quite unmanageable, so much so that the capt. could not lay her to, it blowing a gale, at the time. She came on shore at Cold Bar, and struck in about one fathom of water, about 200 yard from land, on Tuesday morning about three o'clock. When she struck she thumped her keel off, the second thump she bilged, the sea then making a fair breach over her. The capt. and crew then clung to the rigging to save themselves. Whilst here

JOSIAH FITHIAN,
Cabinet and Chair-maker;
BRIDGETON, NEW-JERSEY,
Has on hand, and intends keeping
ALL KINDS OF CABINET-WARE;
such as
Sideboards, Secretaries, Book-cases
Desks, Bureaus, Ladies work-
tables and Toilets, Dining,
Breakfast, and Card-
tables, Bedsteads,
high and low posts, of
Curled and Plain Maple, or Cherry.
Having been for upwards of twenty years
engaged in the business, he flatters himself,
that satisfaction will be given to all who may
call on him, or favor him with their custom.
Walnut, Poplar and Gum boards, and
Poplar, Buttonwood, Maypole and Beach
scantling will be received in payment, or
country produce received at the market price
of this place.
N. B. He has now on hand, Bureaus, Din-
ing and Breakfast Tables, Bedsteads and
Secretary-bureaus, which will be sold low
for cash.
Jan. 25. 109 2mo

A Farm for Sale :-
Situate in the township of Hnpewell
in the county of Cumberland—New
Jersey—six miles from Bridgeton the
County town,—containing 140 acres.
The buildings consist of a large two-
story, frame dwelling House and kitch-
en—spring house—two barns—crib,
and other convenient out buildings—
the Orchard contains about 200 trees,
one half of them young, grafted fruit—
There is 18 acres of woodland—10 of
meadow, the residue tillable land.
If not sold, for rent—it is now ten-
anted by Joseph Claypole. For terms
apply to me at Bridgeton.
DANIEL ELMER.
Jan. 4.—106.

**VALUABLE MILL
FOR SALE.**
Will be sold at private, sale, a very
valuable
Mill for Grinding Grain.

It is situated on the head waters of
Cedar Creek, in the town of Cedar-
ville; it is in complete repair, with two
pair of stones and in the midst of a
grain country where there is no situa-
tion for a rival establishment, the de-
mand for work is always as much as
can be met; and from the increase of
agricultural industry and improve-
ment, there must be an increased de-
mand upon the establishment which
will warrant any enlargement. At-
tached to the establishment, is a house
one and a half stories high with a lot
of ground, blacksmiths' shops, and a
lot of meadow adjoining, which will
be disposed of with the above. Many
other advantages might be enumerated,
which may be known by those wishing
to purchase: for further particulars:
enquire of the subscribers,
JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury.
JOEL FITHIAN, Salem.
CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton.
ALSO
On the same stream of water, a very
**VALUABLE
SAW MILL,**
Where lumber is plenty and near—
The Mill is newly built from the founda-
tion, and in complete repair. At-
tached to the above, is a good
Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.
With twelve acres of land, and a fine
young orchard, bearing.
For particulars, enquire of
JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury,
CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton,
RICHARD BENNETT,
Cedarville,
Or the subscriber,
JOEL FITHIAN, in Salem,
Nov. 23. 100 am

ALSO,
In the Town of Cedarville,
A two Story House and
Kitchen.
With an acre Lot. The house
is completely finished, with a Smoke-
house, Stables, Garden, Orchard, &c.
Enquire of the above persons for fur-
ther information.
Joseph Fithian.
106.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE
A REPORT
Of a Cause tried in the District Court of
Philadelphia, April 24, 1813,
John Keen vs. Philip Rice,
Involving the right of NEW JERSEY to the
OYSTER BEDS
IN MAURICE RIVER COVE.
Price 12 1/2 Cents.
August 26.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:
Executions, Summons,
Mortgage & Warrantee, Deeds
Common & Judgment Bonds,
Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

REMOVAL
P. C. WILLMARTH,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT STORE,
from No. 2 1/2 to No. 131 north 3d
Street, above Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AT THE
Sign of the Golden Hat,
Where he offers an excellent assortment of
LOW-PRICED HATS,
ALSO,
WATER-PROOF
Imitation Beaver Hats
Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness
and durability.
Mens HATS finished in the first style
at \$2 50.
A handsome deduction made at Wholesale
P. C. W. having received the
most encouraging patronage from a
candid and discerning Public, with the
utmost confidence in the merits of his
Manufacture, anticipates a continued
and increasing custom.
February 11. 59tf

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, Surtouts, Frocks, New Marke
and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloones, Vests
Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs
Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirt
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 siiper 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
their 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.

PROPOSALS
For publishing the 2nd Volume of
THE WESLEYAN REPOSITORY AND
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.
To publish a periodical work which shall
merit general acceptance, is allowed by all
persons to be a task of great difficulty
though the benefit resulting from Religious
papers of this family, when judiciously con-
ducted, are universally acknowledged. Of
the articles presented to the public in the
first volume of the Repository, whether the
style, nature, variety, or ultimate tendency,
be considered, we have the satisfaction to
know that they have been acceptable to en-
quiring and intelligent readers.
From the pages of the first volume, the
nature of those resources which are open to
us, may be inferred and in some measure
appreciated; and we are happy to state, that
our means of commanding such a variety of
will enable us to present our readers with
original and selected matter of a respectable
character, are daily increasing. Under these
encouraging circumstances, it is not prob-
able that we should be accused of either vani-
ty or presumption, when our pretensions are as-
sured, that from the known abilities of our
Correspondents, the articles which we shall
introduce into our second volume, will no
decline in value as they increase in number
and variety.
Certain difficulties which have attended
the semi-monthly publication of the first vol-
ume, have suggested to the publisher the
propriety of new arrangements. It is desira-
ble, for the purpose of presenting a greater
variety at one view, to increase the number
of pages to forty; we also design to obviate
the necessity of publishing articles by con-
tinuing them from one Number to its suc-
cessor; we also design to enlarge the depart-
ment devoted to Religious Intelligence—
Therefore, each number of the second vol-
ume of the Repository will appear on the
first Monday of each month.
The price will be reduced to Two Dol-
lars per Annum, exclusive of postage. One
Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing,
and One Dollar on the publication of the sixth
Number. With these arrangements, we flatter
ourselves, the patrons of the Repository
will be fully satisfied.
It is intended that the first Number of
the second volume shall appear on good medium paper
in April next.
Those persons who obtain eight sub-
scribers, and become responsible for the pay-
ment, shall receive one copy for their trouble.
W. S. STOCKTON.
Subscriptions for the above work will
be received at the office of the Washington
Whig. Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—Jan. 11, 1827.

CIRCUSSIAN PLAIDS.
POTTERS & WOODRUFF
Have lately received a handsome
Assortment of Tartan Plaid
SUITABLE FOR CLOAKS :
ALSO
CLOAKS
READY MADE,
Which they will sell at Philadelphia
prices.
Nov. 19.

**NEW
BRICK STORE,
NEAR THE HOTEL
IN BRIDGETON.**
Potters & Woodruff,
Have lately received, and are now
opening a large and general assort-
ment of
GOODS,
Well suited to the present arid and ap-
proaching season: among which are
the following, viz.
Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths.
and mixed } do.
2d Quality black, blue, brown } do.
drab and mixed } do.
Superfine fancy col'd midling } do.
and low priced pelisse } do.
Double & single milled } do.
black, blue, brown } Cassimeres.
and mixed } do.
Fine drab, and other quality } Coatings.
Plain and colored Velvets. } do.
Different colors pelisse co } do.
Swansdown, valencia, mer- } Vestings
elles and brobar } do.
Fine and middling white } Flannels.
red and yellow } do.
Ked and green bocking Baize. } do.
Figured pelisse Flannels. } do.
do. Rattinets. } do.
Pine, middling, low priced, } Bombazette
figured and plain } do.
Figured, bordered, plain, fine, } do.
middling and low priced } Shawls.
Waterloo } do.
Canton Crape and Silk } do.
Bordered and plain Cashmere } do.
Worsted Bombazeens. } do.
Black and colored Canton Crapes. } do.
Senshaw, Lutestring, Mantua } Silks.
and other } do.
Black, blue and white Sattins. } do.
Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs. } do.
Madras, Malabar and other Cotton do. } do.
Women's black, white, } Gloves.
and other Silk } do.
Women's Beaver, Kid } do.
and York-tan } do.
Men's Buckskin, Dog- } do.
skin and other quali- } do.
ty } do.
Figured Swiss, Jackonet, } Muslins.
Book and Leno } do.
Plain Mull, Book, Leno } do.
and Jackonet } do.
Linen Cambricks. } do.
7-4 Linen Table Diaper. } do.
Fine, middling and low priced Irish Linens } do.
do. Long Lawns } do.
Cotton Counterpanes. } do.
Men's Worsted, Woollen and } Hose.
Cotton } do.
Women's Wrosted and Cotton } do.
Plaid, plain, mantua and sattin Hibbons. } do.
Cotton Cord, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c. } do.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
Bleached and brown Sheetings.
do. Shirts.
Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays.
Tickings and Checks.
4-4 and 6-4 Diaper.
Coverlet and other Cotton Twist,
Cotton filling—different no's.
Striped and plain Linsey.
Cassimets and Sattinets
Burd, Raw Cotton, and
cotton Candle Wick.
Liquors & Groceries.
Fourth proof French Brandy.
Middling and low priced do.
Jamaica Spirits and common Rum.
Holland and Country Gin.
Madeira, Lisbon, Port, } Wines.
Samos and Malaga } do.
First and second quality Molasses. } do.
Gun Powder, Young Hyson, } Teas.
Hyson Skin and Uoeha } do.
Loaf, lump, white Havanna, } Sugars.
Canton and brown } do.
Winter strained and other Oil. } do.
Mould and dipt Candles. } do.
Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, } do.
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Salt petre, } do.
White and brown Soap. } do.
Rhode-Island Cheese, Coarse and fine Salt } do.
Mackerel, } do.
Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour; } do.
Together, with a general assortment of } do.

Hard-ware, Hollow-ware.
Cutlery, China, Glass and
QUEENS-WARE,
Looking Glasses, Bread and
Snuffer Trays, &c. &c.
All which they will sell at a small advance
for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Feb. 22. 113tf

Commissioners Sale.
Pursuant to an order by James
Clark, Ebenezer Elmer and John Sib-
ley, Judges of the inferior court of com-
mon pleas, in the county of Cumber-
land and state of New Jersey, will be
sold at
PUBLIC VENDUE,
On third day the 25th & the third
month next,
At the house of John Kimsey, Inn
keeper in Port Elizabeth, between the
hours of twelve and five o'clock, P. M.
All that property situate in the town-
ship of Maurice River, in the county of
Cumberland aforesaid, commonly called
Hoffman's saw-mill, mill seat, mill
tract, mill pond, buildings, fence
timber, mater, water courses and ever-
thing belonging or in anywise apper-
taining thereto. The conditions will
be cash.
Isaac Townsend.
Hosea Rankins.
Samuel Townsend.
Commissioners
1st mo. 10. 108 tm 25

Philadelphia prices Current.
Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Fitch, per lb	\$0 9 to 10
Beans, bushel	1 25 scarce
Beef, mess barrel	10 12
Buck, run of Kilm, M.	6 50
Bristles, American lb.	scarce
Butter, lump,	14 18
Do. salt, insp.	10
Candles, tallow dipt	11
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.	26 27
Do. 2d quality	25 25
Do. Java	26 27
Do. mixed qual.	22 23
Cheese,	8 9
Cider, best barrel	1 50
Feathers, American lb.	32 35
Flax, clean	11 12
Firewood, hickory cord	6 7
Do. oak	4 76 5 25
Do. pine	3 50 4 00
Do. gum logs	5 5
Flour, wheat, barrel	7 25
Do. rye	4 25
Gills, oatmeal	3 50
8 by 10, 100 feet,	6 7
10 by 12 "	7 75
Grain, wheat bushel	1 35 1 40
do. rye	75 80
do. corn	65 70
do. bran double "	38 40
do. bran "	30
Hams, lb.	10 12
Irish linens, tan	95 100
do. hoop, large "	165 170
do. do small "	128 130
do. rod "	140
do. hollow ware "	125 130
do. lb.	80 90
Lard "	0 9 0 10
Lumber 1000 feet	
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	14 00
do. do heart, 1 inch	25 30
do. white pine, panel	25 30
do. do common	17 50 22 50
Scantling, pine 1000	15 20
do. heart do "	25 30
do. sap do "	14 scarce
Lath, oak "	8
Or, rafters "	20 25
Timber, pine "	25
do. inchspruce "	12 20
do. oak "	22 25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft "	17 21
do. cypr. 22 inch "	3 30 4
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200	70
do. hnd. do "	38
do. do redoak "	25
do. barrel, w. oak "	24
Heading, oak "	38 60
Hoops, shav "	26
do. rough barrel "	3 50 5 5
Mackarel,	
Molasses, sug. house gall.	0 48 0 53
do. West India "	24 3
Nails, cut, all sizes lb.	7 1
Oil, sperm. gall.	75
Peas, bushel	75
Pork, Jersey barrel	14 50 15 0
Rice, new crop cwt.	3 3 5
Shad, southern barrel	6 5
Salt, fine bushel	5
do. ground "	7 00
Seed, clover, "	
do. herd grass "	
do. timothy "	3 50 4 0
Segars, Spanish, 1000	6 15
do. American "	1 75
Shot, all sizes cwt.	9 50
Spirits, viz.	
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	75 8
do. Penn'lst pf. "	65 7
Gin, Philad. dist. do "	41 4
Rum, New England "	38 4
Whiskey, rye "	27 2
do. apple "	27 3
Starch lb.	6
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	12 50 13 0
do. loaf lb	16 17
do. lump "	13 14
Tallow, country "	9
Tobacco, Virg. manu. "	7 10
do. do caven. "	37 32
do. do sunfine "	25 30
do. do large "	15
Wax, bees, yellow "	33 35
do. white "	50 54

By Shungar Hewitt, Stephen Young
and John L. Smith, esquires, judges
of the inferior court of common pleas
of the county of Cape May.
Notice is hereby given, that on ap-
plication to us by Thomas Beesley,
who claims an undivided two-sixteenth
parts of all that tract of land, saw-mill
and mill-seat, situate in the Upper
township, in the county of Cape May,
containing three hundred and fifty ac-
res, commonly called and known by
the name of the Spicer mill—tract ad-
joining lands of Jacob Leaming, Philip
Rice, Joshua Brick and others. We
have nominated Nicholas Willets, Da-
vid Townsend and Isaac Townsend,
commissioners to divide the said tract
of land into sixteen equal shares or
parts, and unless proper objections are
stated to us, at the house now occupied
by Joseph Cooper, (Inkeeper,) in the
Upper township, in the county of Cape
May, on the thirty-first day of March
next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of
said day, the said Nicholas Willets,
David Townsend and Isaac Townsend,
will then be appointed commissioners
to make partition of the said land, pur-
suant to an act entitled, "An act for
the more easy partition of lands held
by coparceners, joint-tenants, and ten-
ants in common," passed the eleventh
day of November, 1789.
Given under our hands, the fourth
day of February, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-three.
Shungar Wewett.
Stephen Young.
John L. Smith.
Feb. 15. 112 6t

Constables' Sales,
Warrants, Subpoenas,
And a variety of other blanks,
For Sale at this Office.

Bank Note Exchange.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par.	
Banks in New Hampshire, 2	
Boston Banks, 1 do.	
Massachusetts Banks generally, 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, 1 do.	
Lansburg Bank, 1 do.	
Newburg Bank, 1 1/2 do.	
Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do.	
Orange county Bank, 1 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, 10 do.	
NEW JERSEY NOTES.	
New Brunswick Bank, 3/4 p. c. dis.	
State Bank at Trenton, 1 1/2 do.	
All others, par.	
PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.	
Philadelphia Notes, par.	
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par.	
Lancaster Bank, par.	
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, 30	
Farmers Bank of Reading, par.	
Susquehanna Bridge do, 1 1/2 dis.	
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 do.	
York Bank, 2 1/2 do.	
Chambersburg, 2 1/2 do.	
Gettysburg, 2 1/2 do.	
Carlisle Bank, do.	
Swatara at Harrisburg, do.	
Pittsburg, do.	
Northumberland, Union, and Co- lumbia Bank at Milton, 15 do.	
Silver Lake, no sale.	
Greensburg, 5 do.	
Brownsville, 5 do.	
Other Pennsylvania Notes, no sale	
DELAWARE NOTES.	
Bank of Del. at Wilmington, 1/2 d.	
Wilmington and Brandywine, 1/2	
Commercial Bank of Delaware, 1/2	
Branch of do. at Milford, 3 dis.	
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.	
Laurel Bank, 25	
MARYLAND NOTES.	
Baltimore Banks, 1/2 d.	
Baltimore City Bank, 1 dis.	
Havre de Grace, 1 do.	
Elkton, par.	
Annapolis, 1 do.	
Branches of do., 1 1/2	
Hagerstown bank, do.	
Bank of Caroline, 12 1/2 do.	
VIRGINIA NOTES.	
Richmond and Branches, 1 1/2 do.	
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do.	
All others, 2 1/2 do.	
Columbia District Banks, generally, 1	
Franklin bank of Alexandria, no sale	
North Carolina, 10 dis.	
South Carolina, 5 do.	
Georgia, generally, 10 do.	
Bank of Kentucky and branches, 70	
OHIO—Chillicothe, 2 dis.	
Most others, no sale	

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.
WHISTLER & SEELEY,
No. 210, Market Street, Corner of
Decature Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Respectfully inform their friends &
the public that they continue to do
Tailoring work in a fashionable and
complete style, equal to any in the
city. They keep constantly on hand,
Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Drillings,
Seersuckers,
And a variety of new & fashionable
Summer and Winter Clothing,
Which will be furnished on the short-
est notice, and most reasonable terms.
They warrant all work done by them
to be executed in the best manner, or
not taken.
Gentlemen residing in the country,
by leaving their orders, will have their
work forwarded with promptness and
despatch, agreeably to directions; the
box enclosing them being furnished at
a very moderate price.
75 6mo. June 3, 1822.

A FEW
GERMAN FLUTES,
With Preceptors.
For Sale at this Office.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.
THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published
every Saturday evening, at Two Dollars a
year, one half payable in advance.—An ad-
ditional charge will be demanded, if not paid
The Whig will be forwarded by Stage or
Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they pay-
ing the expense of carriage.
No Subscriber taken for a shorter period
than six months, and a failure to notify a
discontinuance at the expiration of the time
will be considered as a new engagement,
the paper forwarded accordingly.
Advertisements inserted three weeks for
one dollar when not exceeding one square,
and continued weekly for twenty-five cents.
Larger advertisement at the same rate.