

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. III.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1823.

No. 117.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JOHN CLARKE,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE
UNITED STATES.
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

Laws of the United States.
PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT making further appropriations for the Military service of 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 the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated for the Military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, to wit:

For the pay of the army, and subsistence of the officers nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and seventy-five cents:

For subsistence, two hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred dollars:

For forage for officers, thirty-five thousand five hundred and twenty dollars:

For the medical and hospital department, fifteen thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars:

For the purchasing department, one hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars:

For the Quartermaster-General's department, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars:

For the contingencies of the army, ten thousand dollars:

For Quartermaster's supplies, transportation, mathematical instruments, books, and stationery, for the Military Academy, twelve thousand dollars:

For the pensions to the invalids, to the commutation pensioners, and to the widows and orphans, three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars:

For pensions to the Revolutionary pensioners of the United States, one million five hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars:

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars:

For the current expenses of the Ordnance, forty-eight thousand dollars:

For arsenals, thirty-three thousand four hundred dollars:

For arrearages in the War Department, prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, thirty-five thousand dollars:

For the payment of the balance of the expenses of the militia court martial in the State of New York, of which Brigadier-General Gerrard Steadford was president, including the sum of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars eighty-nine cents, to make up the deficiency in the sum appropriated last year for the payment of the Brigadier-General Beckman, M. Van Buren, a member of said court, one thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-nine cents:

For the annuity to the Creek Indians, under the treaty of the eighth of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, with that tribe, five thousand dollars:

For the employment of teams, and for extra pay and rations to soldiers to be employed for the completion of the military road from Plattsburgh to Sackett's Harbor, three thousand five hundred dollars:

For compensation to Captain Terry Rannels, due him for the transportation of baggage in the late Seminole war, forty-eight dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it 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 accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: *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

hereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

Washington, March 3, 1823.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making further appropriations for the Military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit:

For pay allowed by law to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars:

For pay allowed by law to Sub-Agents, eleven thousand dollars:

For presents to Indians, as authorized by the law of one thousand eight hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars:

For contingent expenses of the Indian Department, ninety thousand dollars:

To enable the President of the United States to take such measures as may be necessary to purchase the right title, and interest which certain Indians have in three several tracts of land of four hundred acres each, lying in the county of Tuscarawas, in the State of Ohio, which were granted by Congress, in seventeen hundred and ninety-six, to the Society of United Brethren, on trust, for the sole benefit of said Indians, the purchase to be made with the consent of said Society, one thousand dollars:

To purchase certain tracts of land, in the State of Georgia, reserved to the Indians, in fee, by the treaties with the Creek Indians, of the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one; and by the treaties, with the Cherokee Indians, of the eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and of the twenty seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it 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 who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: *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 such person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officers, 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.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the appropriation of sixty-five thousand dollars, made by the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, for carrying into effect the Treaty of the eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, with the Choctaw [Choctow] Indians, as remains unexpended, may, under the direction of the President of the United States, be employed in obtaining such a modification of said treaty, as to be established as the Eastern boundary of the cession made by that treaty to the Choctaws, and, as the Western boundary of the territory of Arkansas, a line due south from the southwest corner of the State of Missouri to Red river; and for running the line thus modified, and removing all obstructions to a due execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty.

Washington, March 3, 1823.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to alter the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the next term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, the said Court shall hold its terms on

the second Monday in April and October in each year.

Washington, March 1st, 1823.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims for lands within the Eastern District of the State of Louisiana, described by the Register of the Land Office of the said District, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date the sixth of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed against any claim on the part of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the claims for lands within the District north of Red river, in the State of Louisiana, described by the Register of the Land Office of the said District, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and included in the first, second, and third classes of claims, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed against any claim on the part of the United States, with the exception of the claims numbered forty and fifty-one in the first class, and of the claims numbered forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight, in the said first class, (which are included in the claim of Baron Bastrop.)

Washington Feb, 23th 1823.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for laying out and making a road, from the Lower Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, to the Western Boundary of the Western Reserve, in the State of Ohio, agreeable to the provisions of the Treaty of Brownstown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of Ohio is hereby authorized to lay out, open, and construct a road, from the Lower Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, in the Western Reserve, in such a manner as the Legislature of said state may by law provide, with the approbation of the President of the United States; which road, when constructed, shall forever remain a public highway.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to enable the State of Ohio to open and construct said road, a tract of land, one hundred and twenty feet wide, whereon to locate the same, together with a quantity of land equal to one mile on each side thereof, and adjoining thereto, to be bounded by sectional lines as run by the United States, to defray the expenses of making said road, is hereby granted to said State, to commence at the Miami Rapids, and terminate at the Western Boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve, with full power and authority to sell and convey the same, and apply the proceeds to the making of said road: and in case the said tract of land shall sell for a greater sum than shall be sufficient to complete such road, then the residue thereof shall remain with the state of Ohio, as a fund for the purpose of keeping said road in repair: *Provided*, That the said road shall be made within the term of four years from the passage of this act: *And provided*, none of the land hereby appropriated for making said road, shall be sold for a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any of the lands, through which it may be thought expedient to open said road, may have been, previously sold by the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay such officer as the State of Ohio may appoint for that purpose, the net proceeds of the sales of the quantity thus sold at a minimum price.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever the Governor of the state of Ohio, shall have laid before the President of the United States a survey of the location of said road, accompanied by an act of said State, accepting said trust, and providing for making said road within the time above limited: and the President shall have approved the same, then the right of the state to said tract of land shall be considered as complete for the purpose aforesaid: and the President shall direct, that, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, none of the public lands shall be sold, within three miles on each side of a line, to be drawn direct from the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, to the Lower Rapids of Sandusky, thence to the western boundary of

the Connecticut Western Reserve: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained, shall ever hereafter be construed to imply any obligation upon the U. States to grant additional lands, or further aids of any sort, towards the opening, making, or keeping in repair, of the road aforesaid.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1823.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

POETRY.

For the Whig.

EDITOR.
Please insert the following lines on Mr. Harris' GREAT HOG, and oblige your friend,
SPECTATUS.

On the fourth day of March eighteen hundred twenty-three,
A Hog was killed in Bridgeton, which thousands came to see:

And such a matchless wonder—no man could e'er behold.

A Swine of equal weight—not twenty-one months old.

In pounds, eight hundred sixty-six, he weigh'd when dress'd and clean.

The pork as fair and handsome as eyes have ever seen;—

It fanners try one hundred years this effort to amend,

They cannot match this monster—they will not gain their end.

Now let the rival sister states contend the point no more;—

It north and south—let east and west, their boasting now give o'er!

In Jersey caps we'll climax!—In beef and pork we stand,

Bying competition in this or any land!

Let citizens with art and skill their plodding path pursue,

And boast of great productions, in things both rare and new,

Let this must still confound them—(deny it as they will

Whenever the thought arises) the HOG of Laurel-Hill!

THE PRESS.

How shall I speak thee, or thy power address,

Thou god of our idolatry—the PRESS?

By thee, religion, liberty and laws, Exert their influence and advance their cause;

By thee, worse plagues than pharaoh's land befel,

Diffus'd, make earth the vestibule of hell:

Thou fountain, at which drink the good and wise;

Thou ever bubbling spring of endless lies:

Like Eden's dread, probationary tree,
Knowledge of Good and Evil is from thee.

Miscellaneous Articles.

The "Political Examiner," of Fredericktown, Maryland, says:—"We perceive that some of Mr. Crawford's friends, in their great anxiety to prove that he will be the next president, give to him the whole eleven votes of this state. We do not pretend to judge of his prospects elsewhere, but we are confident, that in Maryland his chance of support is but indifferent. Here the contest, we think will be between Messrs Clay and Adams."

Remarkable Instance of Fidelity in a Servant.

In the winter of the year 1776, the Count and Countess of Podotsky being on their way from Vienna to Cracow, the wolves, which are very numerous in the Carpathian mountains, and when the cold is very severe, are more bold and savage than usual, came down in hordes, and pursued the carriage between the towns of Osweik and Zator, the latter of which is only a few leagues from Cracow. Of two servants, one was sent before, to bespeak post horses; the other, whom the Count particularly esteemed for his fidelity, seeing the wolves came nearer and nearer, begged his master to permit him to leave them his horse by which their rage would in some measure be satisfied, and they should gain time to reach Zator. The Count consented; the servant mounted behind the carriage, and let the horse go, which was seized by the wolves, and torn in a thousand pieces. Meantime the travellers proceeded with all the speed they could in hopes to reach the town, from which they were not very distant. But the horses were tired, and the wolves becoming more savage now that they had tasted blood, had almost overtaken the carriage. In this extreme necessity, the servant cried out, "there is only one means of deliverance; I

will go and meet the wolves, if you will swear to provide as a father for my wife and children. I must perish; but while they fall upon me, you will escape." Podotsky hesitated to comply; but as there was no prospect of escape, he consented, and solemnly vowed, that if he would sacrifice himself for their safety, he would constantly provide for his family. The servant immediately got down, went to meet the wolves, and was devoured! The Count reached the gates of Zator, and was saved. The servant was a Protestant his master a Catholic, and conscientiously kept his word!

Receipt to make a Tuttle.—Take of the vine called Runabout, and the root of Nimble Tongue, of each six handfuls, fifteen ounces of Ambition, the same quantity of Nonsense, bruise them together in the mortar of Misapprehension, then boil them over the fire of wild Surmises till you see the scum of Falshood rising on the top—strain through the cloth of Misconstruction, put it in the bottle of Malignity, and stop it with the cork of Envy. Suck a glass through the quill of Malevolence, and you will be prepared to speak all manner of evil, without respect to persons, or characters.

The behaviour of many religious sects among Christians is precisely that of Myops. Instead of forming their principles, like candid and sincere inquirers after truth, from a careful examination of the general current of scripture, they first form their creed, and then search the sacred pages for passages to support the several articles which compose it. If they find some few texts, which either by too literal or too forced a construction, or by giving it a mystical interpretation, appear to favor their doctrines, they overlook thousands that oppose them. It is in the mere eddy of scripture that they trust for direction. The clergy-men of these sects will preach their favourite principles from any text that falls in their way.

UTILITY OF SPARROWS.

Mr. Bradley, in his general treatise on Husbandry and Gardening, shows that a pair of sparrows, during the time they have their young to feed, destroy on an average, every week, 3360 caterpillars. This calculation he founds upon actual observation. He discovered that the two parents carried to the nest forty caterpillars in an hour.—He supposed the sparrows to enter the nest only during twelve hours each day, which would cause a consumption of 480 caterpillars. This sum gives 3360 caterpillars extirpated weekly from a garden. But the utility of these birds is not limited to this circumstance alone, for they likewise feed their young with butterflies and other winged insects, each of which, if not destroyed in this manner, would be the parent of hundreds of caterpillars.

A certain noble lord lately high in office, objected to a tradesman's bill for some alterations in his house, on the score of its being exorbitant. "At first sight it might appear so my lord," replied the latter, "but when it is recollected you were then in office, your lordship will find it upon the whole pretty fair." "Oh! then, you levy a per centage upon office?"—"Most certainly, my lord—a general rule."

A man by the name of David Grey, has lately applied to the legislature of Massachusetts, to compensate him for extra services performed during the revolutionary war. He is said to have been employed, and to have passed through as many adventures as Harvey Barch, in the late celebrated novel "the Spy." That well drawn character is supposed to have been taken from Grey's history.

The following account of a very scandalous suit at law, is copied from the London Morning Chronicle. What a mean pettifogging lawyer the attorney must have been!

To the editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir—I avail myself of your valuable paper to publish below a copy of a letter from an attorney. I am Yours, &c.
A constant reader.

"To postage of a letter sent per Berwick post, 1d.

"Sir,—I am directed to issue an action against your goods to-morrow morning, unless the above sum of one penny, together with 5s. 6d. the expense of this application, be paid to me before 10 o'clock to-morrow."

A Mrs. Roubush of Washington township, Columbia county, Ohio, was a short time since, delivered of four children, two boys and two girls. A fruitful country indeed—who would not be there?

DOMESTIC GOODS.

357 Packages DOMESTIC GOODS, received on consignment, and for sale by

Walt & Leaming,

No. 154 Market street.

CONSISTING OF

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, Lancaster and Waltham do. Humphreysville Cottons, Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Superior Plaids and Fancy Stripes, Common do. do. Twilled Stripes, American Printed & Wilmington Stripes, 3-4 and 5-4 Denims, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks, Fine and Common Chambrays, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Bed Sicking, 4-4 line do. Plain and Striped Drillings, Brown and Bleached Twilled Sheetings, Cotton Diapers and Shawls, Negro Shirtings, Moss Cotton.

ALSO,

Superior Imported

Woolen Healed Yarn.

6,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,

from No. 5 to 10.

7,000 lbs. Cotton YARN,

from New England, No. 11 to 20.

8 bales CANDLE WICK.

ALSO

11,000 Chip Straw Hats from New England.

March 1. 114 6t

FOR SALE.

The following tracts of land:—1st.

A tract containing, after exceptions,

8355 ACRES,

Known by the name of the *General Pike Tract*, situate in the township of Hamilton, county of Gloucester, and state of New Jersey, near Campbell's late Veal's Tavern, on the Tuckahoe Road. 2d. A tract of land, containing

850 ACRES,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, and county of Cumberland, in the neighbourhood of Port Elizabeth.

3d. A tract of land containing 755 acres, situate in Hamilton township, Gloucester county.

4th. A tract of land containing 671 acres, situate as No. 3.

5th. A tract of land containing 60 acres and 16 perches, situate as No. 3 and No. 4.

For terms and price, apply to

P. Busti and

J. J. Vander Kemp,

No. 77 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

B. B. Cooper,

Near Haddenfield.

Isaac Townsend,

Port Elizabeth.

March 8. 115 6t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday the eighth 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 lands, the first, a farm, joins the road from Cedarville to Jones' Island, joins land of Esther Burch and others, contains 54 acres and 88 perches. 2d. A landing lot, joins on Cedar Creek, contains one acre. 3d. A lot of salt marsh, on the west side of Eagle Island, joins Daniel & Charles Elmer and others, contains nine and a half acres. 4th. A lot of cedar swamp, joins the Foster swamp, Daniel Elmer and others, contains two and one-fourth acres.

The lands will be sold, more or less as to quantity, together, with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Robert Alderman, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Cook, Wm. Stillings, Josiah Harrison and others, and to be sold by

Wm. R. Fitcher late Sheriff.

Dan. SIMKINS, former Sheriff.

Feb. 6.—March 8. 115

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Saturday the 22nd day of March next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton:

Three several lots of land, situate in the township of Hopewell, adjoining lands of the heirs of Job Ayres and others, containing twenty-two acres and seven square perches of upland, also a lot of Meadow, same township, containing seventy-five square perches, together, with all the lands of the defendant.

A further description will be given on the day of sale.

Seized as the property of Ephraim Cory, taken in execution at the suit of William Bevan, jun. and to be sold by

JOHN LARINO, jun. Sheriff.

Jan. 21.—Feb. 22. 113

20,000 three feet

CEDAR SHINGLES,

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & Charles Sheppard,

Greenwich, 3d mo. 1. 114 6t

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. CLARKE,

Please to insert the following in the *Whig*, and oblige every lover of female virtue.

Female piety and benevolence exemplified with a fine literary taste; extracted from the first annual report of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis and its vicinity.

"If the bibles which have already been distributed, and those which remain on hand, should be found sufficient to supply the demand in our own neighbourhood for some time to come, yet even in this case we have accomplished a very inconsiderable part of our object. As an auxiliary to the 'American Bible Society,' that great and wonderful institution, which may well be termed the glory of our country, we have engaged to use our exertions to provide for those who are destitute of the bible in (very part of the world) and who can calculate the number of human beings who have never seen the word of God, and who without the aid of bible societies, have no means of procuring it? Millions of bibles have already been circulated by these excellent institutions, but many millions more are yet required to supply the wants of those who have never tasted 'the bread of life.' How greatly then does this view of the subject enlarge the sphere of our society's influence! It extends it even to the 'utmost parts of the earth.' And shall we for a moment think of relaxing our exertions, when so many millions of our fellow creatures are still walking in the 'valley of the shadow of death,' and when so many benighted regions of the earth still remain to be enlightened by the rays of the gospel? No, Christian friends! we feel assured this will not be the case—we will not basely desert the cause we have undertaken—the cause of our God and Saviour.

At a period like the present, when bible societies abound in almost every part of the world, when their reports furnish the most interesting information respecting the anxiety which is every where manifested among the destitute, to obtain a copy of the scriptures, when this information is almost daily circulating amongst us, few can remain uninformed upon this point. It is therefore deemed unnecessary to enter into any minute details of this kind. But let each individual who wishes to feel the force of such representations as these, make an appeal to her own heart. Let her who has been accustomed to the daily perusal of her bible, who has found it to be a solace to her sorrows, comfort and support under her afflictions, the delight of her heart, and the rule of her life, who, with feelings of pious gratitude has read and meditated upon the wondrous redemption wrought out for her by her Saviour, let such an one conceive herself transported to some dark corner of the earth, where the light of revelation has never dawned, and there deprived of her bible, and surrounded by those who never heard of it, let her fancy with what feelings of joy, love and gratitude she would hail the pious missionary, who should once more bring to her 'the word of life.' With feelings such as these then, may we believe that the gift of a bible is often received by the poor benighted Heathen. And who would forego the pleasure of imparting such joy and gladness to a fellow creature? Who would not wish to have her share in doing such great and extensive good? Although, in the circulation of the bible, we are not called upon to leave our homes, and traverse continents & seas, yet the aid which we can impart, will be no less beneficial? no less effectual. In casting our mite into the treasury of God, we send it abroad with his blessing; and we know not, and until that day when all our good and evil deeds shall be disclosed, we never shall know how extensive and beneficial may be the fruits of it.

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.

[In Continuation from our last.]

By the latest news from Madrid, (Jan. 17) it would appear, that the Army of the Faith is not so nearly annihilated as it had been represented to be. We there read that Catalonia and Aragon were never more full of Royalist guerillas than now. Miralles has made a terrible example at Tarragona, by cutting to pieces a constitutional battalion which refused to lay down its arms on the first summons. The accounts, however, upon both sides, are to be received with great caution.

A letter from Madrid says—All the constitutional orators and writers had told us, that the instant the French should pass the Pyrenees, the 'factious' would make a common cause with the 'friends of the system.' An intercepted letter of the famous Merino, suddenly extinguishes this hope.—He therein orders his lieutenant, Mendoza, to receive the French as 'liberators, faithful subjects of the Bourbons, good Catholics, in a word, as friends.' General Mina, it is said, has given

the deadly advice to divide the whole of the forces under his command into bands of one hundred men each, for the purpose of harassing the French by a guerilla warfare on a grand scale.

A French ministerial paper states, that France has refused the mediation of England, twice proposed; first by the Duke of Wellington, and secondly, by Sir W. A. Court. The Ambassadors of Russia, Austria and Prussia, as soon as they arrive in Paris, are to be accredited to 'the Regency of Spain.'

As far as we can learn, the greatest union still prevailed in the Cortes among all parties, to resist, in case of war, the efforts of foreigners. In the sitting of the 16th, a Deputy made a motion to grant a general amnesty for political offences, including even the accused of the affair of July 7.

Marquis de Londonderry has been recalled from his embassy at Vienna.—Sir Henry Wellesley is appointed to succeed him.

OFFICIAL NOTES.

Note addressed by the Prussian Minister at the Court of Madrid to Senor San Miguel.

The observations which the undersigned Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Prussia had the honor to submit on the 6th current, to His Excellency Senor Col. San Miguel, Secretary of State, to His Most Catholic Majesty, having been replied to in a manner far from conformable to the wishes of his Court, finds himself under the necessity of executing a very peremptory order of the King, his master, by declaring to the Spanish Minister that His Prussian Majesty can no longer maintain with Spain relations which, in the present circumstances, would be as little conformable to their object, as to the sentiments of friendship and interest which the King has invariably manifested towards his Catholic Majesty.

In obeying this order, the undersigned has also to make his assurances, that the King, his august Sovereign, will never cease to put up the most sincere prayers for the happiness of a nation which His Majesty, with the deepest sorrow, perceives to be in the road to ruin, and plunged into all the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

I have the honor to request that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit me the passports necessary for my leaving Spain; and I renew the assurances of my high considerations.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me under date of the 10th, and contenting myself with stating in reply, that the wishes of the government to His Most Catholic Majesty, for the happiness of the Prussian states, are yet less ardent than those manifested by His Majesty the King of Prussia towards Spain. I transmit to your Excellency, by royal order, the passports for which your have applied.

(Dated the Palace, January 11, 1823, and signed with the usual formalities.)

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has seen with real pain that the answer of His Excellency Senor San Miguel, a copy of the despatch which I presented to him.

The facts therein recorded are of general notoriety. No reasoning can change them, and consequently the undersigned can have no motive for altering his first communication.

That communication is about to be published to Europe, and Europe will judge between the powers who are animated by the noble desire of doing good, and a government which appears to be resolved to fill up the cup of the misfortunes of Spain.

With respect to the determination announced in the note of his Excellency Senor San Miguel, all the responsibility will fall on the heads of those persons who are to be considered as its sole authors; and while the same persons deprive their legitimate Sovereign of his liberty—while they deliver up Spain to all the evils of a sanguinary anarchy, and by means of keeping up a culpable understanding, endeavor to extend to other States the calamities in which they have involved their own Country, Russia can maintain no relation with authorities which tolerate and even excite such disorders.

The undersigned has therefore the honor to request that his Excellency Senor San Miguel will send to him his passports, adding to them passports for the persons who compose the Imperial Legation at the Court of his Most Catholic Majesty.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency Senor San Miguel, the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) The COUNT DE BULGARY.

Madrid, Dec. 28, (Jan. 9.)

ANSWER.

I have received the very insolent note which your excellency transmitted to me yesterday, the 10th inst. and, limiting myself for my sole reply, to stating that you have shamefully abus-

ed (perhaps through ignorance) the eyes of the Spanish government, I transmit, by order of His Majesty, the passports you desire, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to leave this capital with as little delay as possible. I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

January 11.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The Allied Sovereigns, assembled at Verona, have been of opinion that they could no longer remain silent on the misfortunes and disorders which desolate Spain. Their duty and their conscience oblige them to speak, and the undersigned Charge d'Affaires for Austria has had the honor of making known to Colonel San Miguel, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his Most Catholic Majesty, the sentiments and wishes of the Emperor.

The reply which his Excellency gave to this verbal communication, proves that the intentions of his Majesty have been misinterpreted, and his offers undervalued. The undersigned will not descend to the point of refuting the calumnious insinuations by which it has been endeavored to distort his real meaning. Very soon Spain and all Europe will be enabled to judge of this. But the Court of Austria is of opinion that its disapproval of the causes of the evils which oppress a noble and generous nation, for which it professes so much esteem, and for which it feels so much interest, would not be sufficiently declared if it continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the Spanish Government. In execution of his orders, the undersigned, therefore, informs the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that his mission is terminated, and requests that his excellency will have the goodness to forward to him his passports.

On this occasion the undersigned has the honor to offer to his Excellency the homage of his high consideration.

Madrid, Jan. 10.

(Signed) Count BRUNETTI.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your Excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now only to say that the Government of his Catholic Majesty is in different whether it maintains relations or not with the Court of Vienna, I send you by Royal order, the passports which you have required. I am, &c.

Madrid, Jan. 11.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

Copy of the letter addressed by the Count de Bulgary, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, to M. San Miguel, dated Madrid, Jan. 13.

SIR—I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me, dated the day before yesterday. The respect which I owe to the forms and principles admitted and consecrated by all civilized nations, prevents me not only from replying to that note, but even from making its contents known to my government. I hasten therefore, to send it back to your Excellency, for the eyes of the Emperor, my master, must not be disgusted by the perusal of a production which I abstain from characterising, and in which his Imperial Majesty and Europe would look in vain for the slightest evidence of a government which knows how to respect itself.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1823.

We have in this and our last number, endeavored to give our readers a summary of the most important late foreign intelligence. Many articles which it is not in our power to insert, contain particulars of no small interest, which we shall endeavor to furnish some remarks on in our next. We are anxious that our readers should have as full a history of European politics and proceedings as possible. The next arrival may be of still greater importance, and it is daily expected. That war is inevitable we can hardly any longer doubt—it has been our uniform opinion that it would take place, and our views have as yet been realized, although we pretend to no more foresight or spirit of vaticination than our neighbours.

Several columns of our paper, for a few weeks to come, will be occupied by the laws of the United States. We shall endeavor to furnish, during that time, as much other information, both foreign and domestic, as will interest, instruct and amuse our readers. If our usual variety for the time, be not observable, we shall exert ourselves to compensate for it in future.

Our readers have doubtless in no few instances observed, the preposterous meaning given to sentences and words, by a small omission. The slightest mistake has often produced important consequences. The want of a letter is a word hap frequently occasioned as loud a laugh, as could that legitimate son of Momus (Matthews,) himself. But the omission of a word would be sufficient, under certain circumstances, to set the world in a flame, and make one half of it whet their swords to cut the throats of the other. In our last number, a small omission, made by our compositor, has given a very different sense in a paragraph, to that which it was intended to do. In the remarks of our correspondent from Washington, where he says, "Those who performed the requisite service in the revolutionary war, and who are really poor, and who have fraudulently, &c. the word 'not' should have preceded 'fraudulently,' to have given the sense and the words of the writer. This is an important mistake, and we request our readers to correct it.

Fire in Philadelphia.—It fell to our lot on Monday morning last, to witness one of the most awful spectacles we have ever beheld—the conflagration and destruction of the WASHINGTON HALL, and the adjoining Hotel, in Third street, Philadelphia. In the morning, about half past 3 o'clock, we were aroused from our bed by the appalling cry of fire! fire! The bells rang peals, and in a few minutes, engines, hose and people, were in motion. On arriving at the scene of desolation, we found the whole roof of the great room in one sheet of fire, illuminating

not only the city, but the surrounding country for many miles. There was a smart breeze from the south by west, which carried the burning shingles and cinders over the city, threatening destruction to all around. Several houses in the immediate neighborhood caught fire, and the Merchants Coffee House, which is about three squares off, was twice on fire. Of that superb edifice, the Washington Hall, nothing now remains but the dilapidated walls. The roof and upper story of the adjoining Hotel was consumed, but by the indefatigable and persevering exertions of the fire-men, little other damage was sustained.

The Hall was insured for 10,000, and the Hotel for 5,000 dollars. The Mayor of the city was observed on this, as on all similar occasions, to be the most persevering and active. The loss is estimated at, from 150, to 200,000 dollars! It was the work of an incendiary.—If there is any country on the globe that contains more of these wretches than ours, we know not where its location is—perhaps the faculty, may be able to discover the cause among human diseases; if not, our nation must endure a calamity which is as discreditable to our morals, as terrible in its consequences.

We invite the particular attention of the members of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, and of the public in general, to the following facts, which we submit to their consideration. In offering them to the public, we are influenced by no motive other than to do good. Our readers are well aware, that in the course of our editorial functions, we have, in no instance, since we had charge of this establishment, interfered in the least degree with the conduct of any individual in the community, whatever may have been his malignity to us, when we alone were embraced in it. Conscious of our rectitude, we reply not when asspersed—and the calumny, malice and scurrility of minds estranged to dignity, and unaccustomed to exalted feelings and noble sentiments, pass both unheeded and unfelt. Whether it is, by loud vituperation, secret intrigue, petty slanders, or hypocritical malvolence, it matters not—we stand firm and unmoved; we feel no injury, and freely forgive. We often behold the hand that directs the dart of malice at us with a smile, and we know in what bosoms the envenomed weed rankles, which is designed to poison our cup—they are few in number, and we hope to be able soon to convince

them, that we never merited any—if it be possible that they now believe otherwise. We can, however, say that our fellow citizens, possess both virtue and intelligence enough to distinguish what is real from what is fictitious, as the very great increase of friends and patrons which for the last six months we have received, has more than convinced us. This enables us, when attempts are made to injure us in property or reputation, to rise triumphant over them proportionably to the efforts made against us. We therefore defend not our own cause; but when the community suffers injury, we can no longer conscientiously withhold our sentiments;—to them we are indebted for favours—when they sustain injury, it is our duty to explain—to defend; and when they are warned and instructed, if they are willing to submit, we are guiltless.

The Cumberland County Agricultural Society was organized on the 13th of February last. On the morning of the 15th, two days after, having been given to understand that 500 copies of the Constitution and Bye-Laws were ordered to be printed, which, under the most favourable circumstances, is 300 more than will ever be wanted; we addressed a note to the Secretary of the Society, informing him that we would execute the printing and stitching of the work gratis, if the Society would furnish the paper. In a few hours after we received the following note in answer.

February 15, 1823.

Sir,
I have this moment opened your note left while I was out, containing your liberal offer of printing the Constitution, &c. of the Cumberland Agricultural Society gratis.

I have only to say in reply, that I had previously placed it in the hands of Mr. Seigfreid, who has engaged to print it upon terms equally liberal.

Yours respectfully,
EPHRAIM BOCK, Sec'y.

JOHN CLARKE.

The reason, fellow citizens, why we have introduced this subject is, because we have just been informed that the Board of Managers of the Society met on Wednesday last, and on motion of the Secretary of said Society, which was hastily brought forward and carried, it was ordered, that a sum amounting nearly to nine dollars be paid for the paper and printing of that work—A specimen of "moderate prices" indeed, perhaps made to shew the consistency of puffing and performing. In the whole work there was sixteen quires of Cap paper, at about three dollars per ream. Deducting for part of a ream not used, the paper cost about \$2 75. About six dollars, therefore, has been lost to the Society by the very first official act of its Secretary! If, fellow members of this Society, this first act cost us so much, (and if we are urged, we will in future tell how much the other expenses were) what, let us ask, are our prospects? Under such management, when the Treasurer had not received half the amount of the bill to pay it with, how can we hope to flourish? Was the Society organized for public good, or private patronage? Did the Secretary enquire as an agent for a public institution should do, where the public money could be laid out to the best advantage? If this specimen be tolerated and left unnoticed, have we not cause to believe it will in future be repeated? While the Secretary informs us that Mr. Seigfreid had engaged to do the work gratis, did he make a subsequent agreement, and promise him pay? Did the Secretary inform the Board when they met of this correspondence, before acting upon it?—We are warm and decided friends to Agriculture and Agricultural Societies, and are ready to promote them by every laudable means—but we earn our money by our labour, and do not feel disposed either wantonly to squander it, or to commit it to the disposal of those who unhesitatingly and unnecessarily distribute it so freely! Our Society is in its infancy. It is yet a tender bud—this, truly, is an effectual way to blast it forever.

Subscribers to Brook's Gazetteer are informed that we expect a supply of that work by the first arrival at this port. A few extra copies will be received for those who wish them and have not subscribed. The price will be moderate.

We have received and for sale "Perseus of the Peake," by Scott, "a voice from St. Helena," by O'Meara, and a number of interesting works, besides an assortment of beautifully engraved Portraits of distinguished men for the most part Americans, which are also for sale at low prices.

We sincerely thank our brother of the "VOICE OF PASSAIC" for his respectful attention to our remarks, and the information he gives us on the improving state of Patterson. We have many a time rambled along the margin of the Passaic, refreshed ourselves in its limped and delightful stream, and participated in the social chat, and hospitable entertainment of the inhabitants of its shores; and though many years have elapsed since we beheld it, we still cherish the pleasing recollection.

The location of Patterson is certainly favourable to great improvements—and the spirit of its citizens, we trust will permit no advantage to remain unimproved. We hail with joy every effort to increase and improve the manufactures of our country in general, and our State in particular—and we may avail ourselves of an opportunity, before many months, to see for ourselves what we have heard of with pleasure. The statement of our friend will in due time be noticed.

We perceive that the Salem Messenger and Woodbury Herald have both erroneously copied the age of the great Hog, lately killed in this town—perhaps through inadvertence. They make him two months older than we do, and yet give our paper as their authority. If such information be interesting to the public, let it be correct. Two months is one tenth his whole age, and a corresponding additional weight for that time would leave him netting nearly 1000 lbs. and perhaps according to the ratio of his increase for the last few months, much greater.

Obituary Register.

DIED.

In this town on the 13th inst. in her 55th year Mrs. PHEBE SAYRES, widow of Jeremiah Sayres dec.

On the 12th inst. near this place, in Fairfield Township, Mr. EPHRAIM M'GEE, aged 47 years. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for upwards of 20 years; during which time he maintained in the Church, and in social life, the character of an upright, honest, pious man. He endeavored both by precept and example to inculcate on the minds of his children, the propriety of doing to others as they would that others should do to them.—He died as he lived—with a confident assurance of future happiness through the merits of the Redeemer. The last words he uttered were "come Lord Jesus, come quickly," and calmly fell asleep in death without a sigh or groan. He left a wife and seven children to mourn his loss.

At Morrisville, on the 24th ult. RICHARD FRENCH, mill-wright of that place. Mr. French was well known by many citizens of this county, having been much employed in it.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

February Term, 1823

Upon application of Margaret C Freeman, administratrix of the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, deceased, Elizabeth Reeves and Dan Simkins, adm'ts. of Abraham Reeves, deceased, Ann Bowie and David Lupton, adm'ts. of Alexander Bowie, deceased, Leven Chance and Spencer Chance, adm'ts. of Leven Chance, deceased, Mary Parvin and Dan Simkins, executors of Josiah Parvin, deceased, to limit and appoint a time, within which the creditors of said decedents, shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands.

It is ordered by the court, that the creditors of said decedents, bring in their respective claims, on or before the 25th day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and that said administrators and executors, give public notice thereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of 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 administrators and executors.

By the court,
T. ELMER, Clerk.
March 22. 117—8t.

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office,

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

February Term, 1823.

Elizabeth Reeves and Dan Simkins, administrators of Abraham Reeves, deceased, Thomas Varamar, administrator of Isaac Varamar, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court, duly attested, accounts of the debts and credits of said decedents, by which it appears that their personal estates is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of real estate, in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the judges of this court on the first Monday of June next, and shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate of said decedents, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid.

By the court,
T. ELMER, Clerk.
March 22. 117 6t.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Cumberland Bible Society, are to hold the annual meeting this spring, in the church at Deerfield, on Tuesday, the first day of April, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A sermon will be preached, the report of the managers read, an address to the society delivered, and a contribution raised in aid of the funds. The managers are to meet in the church at ten o'clock in the morning.

EBEN. ELMER, Sec'y.
March 22. 117 2t.

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, about the 10th inst. a

White Pointer Dog.

Marked with reddish or liver colored spots—the one on his back resembling the figure 8—his ears of the same color—tail full length—about one year old, and large for his age—had a leather strap and buckle to it, round the neck. Whoever returns the said dog, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Wm ELMER.
Bridgeton Mills, March 22. 117

TO LET.

A FARM,

In the township of STOE CREEK, where Elias Keen now lives. Enquire of

JOSIAH SEELYE.
March 23. 117 2t.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 12th March, 1823.

All persons having claims of indemnity for Slaves, or other private property, carried away from the United States by the British officers, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace of 24th Dec. 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, and in contravention to the stipulation in the first article of that treaty, are desired to take notice of the following article, in the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July last; ratified by the President of the United States, and the ratifications whereof have been duly exchanged.

ARTICLE 3.

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 definite 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.

And with regard to the evidence to be transmitted to the Department of State, to be furnished to the Commissioners conformably to the above article, all persons interested therein are referred to the notice heretofore given, from this Department, and published in

the National Intelligencer of the 23d of May, 1821, and also in the following newspapers, soon after that time, viz: True American, Trenton, Fredonian, New Brunswick, and Washington Whig, in the State of New-Jersey; American Watchman, Wilmington, and Delaware General and Peninsula Advertiser, in the State of Delaware; American Commercial Daily Advertiser, Baltimore, Republican Star and General Advertiser, Easton, and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, in the state of Maryland; Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald, Norfolk, Lynchburg Press, Lynchburg, and Virginia North Western Gazette, Wheeling, in the state of Virginia; Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, Raleigh, Columbian Centinel, Newbern, and American Recorder, Washington, in the state of North Carolina; Southern Patriot and Commercial Advertiser, Charleston, South Carolina State Gazette and Columbian Advertiser, Columbia, and Pendleton Messenger, at Pendleton Court House, in the state of South Carolina; Georgia Journal, Millidgeville, and Augusta Chronicle and Georgia Gazette, Augusta, in the state of Georgia; Argus of Western America, Frankford, Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, and Louisville Public Advertiser, Louisville, in the state of Kentucky; Knoxville Register Knoxville, Nashville Whig Nashville, and Tennessee Watchman, Clarksville, in the state of Tennessee; Louisiana Courier, New Orleans, Louisiana Herald, Alexandria, and Louisiana, St. Francisville, in the state of Louisiana; Mississippi State Gazette, Natchez, Mississippi Republican, Natchez, and Port Gibson Correspondent, in the state of Mississippi; the Halcyon and Tombigbee Public Advertiser, St. Stephen's, Alabama Republican, Huntsville, and Cahawba Press, Cahawba, in the state of Alabama; Missouri Gazette and Public Advertiser, St. Louis, Independent Patriot, Jackson, and Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, Franklin, in the state of Missouri.

The Commission may be expected to meet in this City by the first of May next.

Note.—The present publishers of the Laws of the United States in the several States referred to are requested to publish forthwith this notice in their papers, and send their accounts to this Department for settlement.

POTTERS & WOODRUFF

Have for sale
400 White Oak Posts
Of a good quality.
March 15. 116

Clover and Orchard Grass

SEED,

FOR SALE BY
Thos. & Charles Sheppard.
Likewise a quantity of first quality
GOOSE FEATHERS.
Sd mo. 15. 116 6t q

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Bridgeton Library Company, held at the office of Daniel Elmer, Esq. it was

Ordered,
That after the first day of April next, the Librarian do not deliver to any stockholder, a book from the Library, from whom any part of the annual payment or fine still remains due.

Members who have any numbers of the Port Folio or Analectic Magazine in their possession, are requested to return them.

FRANCIS G. BREWSTER, Pres't.
Wm. S. BOWEN, Sec'y.
March 12. 15th 116.

The land of Enoch Towzer, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Monday the 31st day of this instant March, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of John Kimsey, Port Elizabeth, & to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff
March 5.—March 8. 115 4t

**For Sale at this Office,
A FEW COPIES OF**

THE VISION

OR
RUTLER NEWCOMB,
Of Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and Deacon of the Baptist Church at Dividing Creek.
Price 12 1/2 Cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Are received at this office for the following works, viz.

The Museum of Foreign Science & Literature.

This work is a selection of the best and most entertaining essays and pieces found in the European periodical publications which are received in this country. The price is six dollars a year. It appears monthly.

New Monthly Magazine,
Edited by the poet Campbell. Monthly, price as above.

The Journal of Foreign Science & Literature,
Appears quarterly, price four dollars a year. This is an excellent work.

The American Journal of Science and Arts,
By professor Silliman. Quarterly.
Christian Advocate,
Being a continuation of the Presbyterian Magazine. Edited by President Green, late of Nassau Hall College. Price two dollars and fifty cents, paid in advance. Monthly.

The Wesleyan Repository,
Published in Philadelphia by William Stockton. This is an interesting and cheap religious work, and we would strongly recommend it. The price is two dollars, paid in advance—monthly.

North American Review.
Quarterly, price five dollars a year. This is a valuable and highly interesting work. We would earnestly recommend it. [The above works, excepting Brooks' Gazetteer, may be seen at the office of the Whig, by those who are desirous to subscribe.]

The following Books are received and

For Sale at this office.

Dr. Green's Discourses in the College of Princeton, N. J. with an appendix, giving a history of that institution and an account of its different Presidents.

Dr. Miller's letters on Unitarianism, a very valuable work.

Tull's Husbandry, a late and valuable work.

Cobbett's Cottage economy. Cobbett's Sermons. Henry Kirk White's remains. The Infidel made free. Deism Refuted. Traits of the Aborigines.

Creditors Take Notice.

That I have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the third day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the court-house in Bridgeton, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

ISAAC RICHMAN.
113.

Feb. 22.

Cape May Orphan's Court.

Term of February.

Present: Cresse Townsend, Jacob Foster, Isaac Townsend and others, esquires, judges.

Humphrey Hughes, Administrator, &c. of Levi Eldridge, deceased, Keziah Smith, late Douglass, executrix of the last will of Thomas Douglass, deceased, having respectively presented to this court duly attested, just and true accounts of the personal estates, and also of the debts and credits of the said decedents respectively. Whereby it appears that the personal estate of each of the said decedents is insufficient to pay their respective debts, and the said administrator and executrix having set forth to the court, that the said decedents died seized of real estate, in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the court in the premises. It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of Levi Eldridge and Thomas Douglass, or either of them do appear before this court on Monday the twenty-sixth day of May next, at the court-house in the Middle Township, in the county aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of their respective debts.

By the Court
JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.
Feb. 10.—Feb. 22. 113 6t

Prices Current at Bridgeton.
Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 37 to 1 50
Rye, do	75 to 87
Corn, do	60 to 70
Oats, do	35 to 75
Onions, do	
Potatoes, do	40 to 50
Do. Apples do per barrel,	2 75 to 2 75
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	1 00
Flax seed do	
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	4 00 to 4 50
Rye do. do.	2 50 to 3 00
Butter, per pound,	20
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per hundred	500 to 600
Wool, per pound,	40 to 50
Feathers, do	50
Candles, do	123
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 50 to 5 00
Oak dry, do	3 00 to 3 50
do green, do	2 75 to 3 00

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-ta-
bles, 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 Hopewell
in the county of Cumberland—New
Jersey—six miles from Bridgeton in the
County town,—containing 140 acres.
The buildings consist of a large two
story, frame dwelling House and kitchen—
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. 25. 100 2m
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, 1822,
John Keen vs. Philip Rice,
Involving the right of NEW JERSEY to the
OYSTER BEDS
IN MAURICE RIVER COVE.
Price 12½ Cents.
August 26.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Executions, Summons,
Mortgage & Warrant Deeds,
Common & Judgment Bonds,
Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

REMOVAL.
P. C. WILLMARTH,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT STORE,
from No. 2½ 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 Whole-sale.
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, Suit-touts, Frocks, New Market
and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Hose, Suspensives, & 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.

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 as
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 proba-
ble that we should be accused of either vanity
or presumption, when our patrons are as-
sured, that from the known abilities of our
Correspondents, the articles which we shall
introduce into our second volume, will not
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 succes-
sor, 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 end 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
Vol. II. 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.
Philada. Dec. 31.—Jan. 11. 107.

CIRCASSIAN PLAIDS.
POTTERS & WOODRUFF
Have lately received a handsome
Assortment of Circassian
Plaids
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 and ap-
proaching season: among which are
the following, viz.
Superfine black, blue, drab }
and mixed }
21 Quality black, blue, brown, } do.
drab and mixed } do.
Superfine fancy col'd middling } do.
and low priced pelisse } do.
Double & single milled }
black, blue, brown } Cassimeres.
and mixed }
Fine drab, and other quality Coatings.
Plain and corded Velvets.
Different colors pelisse do
Swansea, w. w. mer. } Vestings.
and other }
Fine and middling white } Flannels.
red and yellow }
Red and green backing Baize.
Figured pelisse, Flannels.
do. Rattinets.
Fine, middling, low priced, } Bombazets
figured and plain }
Figured, bordered, plain, fine, }
midding and low priced } Shawls.
Waterloo }
Canton Grape and Silk do.
Bordered and plain Cashmere do.
Worsted Bombazeens.
Black and colored Canton Crapes.
Senshaw, Lutestring, Mantua } Silks.
and other }
Black, blue and white Sattins.
Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Madras, Malabar and other Cotton do.
Women's black, w. se, } Gloves.
and other Silk }
Women's Beaver, Kid } do.
and York-tan } do.
Men's Buckskin, Dog- } do.
skin and other qual- } do.
ty }
Figured Swiss, Jackson, } Muslins.
Book and Leno } do.
Plain Mull, Book, Leno } do.
and Jackson } do.
Linen Cambricks.
7-4 Linen Table Diaper.
Fine, midding and low priced Irish Linens.
do. do. Long Lawns.
Cotton Counterpanes.
Men's Worsted, Woolen and } Hose.
Cotton }
Women's Worsted and Cotton do.
Plaid, plain, mantua and satin Ribbons.
Cotton Card, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c.

Philadelphia Prices Current.
Corrected Weekly.
Bacon and Flitch, per lb \$0 9 to 10
Beans, bushel 1 25 scarce
Beef, mess barrel 10 12
Brick, run of Kiln, M. 6 scarce
Bristles, American lb. 14 18
Butter, W. I. fine gr. 26 27
Coffee, W. I. fine gr. 25 25
Do. Java 26 27
Do. mixed qual. 22 23
Cheese, 8 9
Hider, best barrel 1 50
Seathers, American lb. 35 35
Flax, clean 11 12
Hickory, hickory cord 6 7
Do. oak 475 5 25
Do. pine 3 50 4 00
Do. gum logs 5 50
Flour, wheat, barrel 4 25
Do. rye 3 50
Do. corn meal 6 7
Glass, wind 8 by 10, 100 feet, 6 7
10 by 12 7 75
Grain, wheat bushel 1 40 1 45
do. rye 75 80
do. corn 65 70
do. oats 38 40
do. bran double 30
Hams lb. 10 12
Iron, in Lard, ton 95 100
do street 165 170
do hoop, large 128 150
do do small 140
do rod 125 130
do hollow ware 50 90
Lard lb. 9 0 10
Lumber 1000 feet
boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch 14 00 16
do do heart, 1 inch 25 30
do white pine, panel 25 30
do do common 17 50 22 50
cantling, pine 1000 15 20
do heart do 25 30
do sap do 14 scarce
oak 8
Pars, rafters 20 25
Pine, pine 25 25
do inch spruce 12 20
do oak 22 25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft. 17 21
do cypr. 22 inch. 3 50 4
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200 70
do hhd. do 38
do do red oak 25
do barrel, w. oak 24
leading, oak 38 60
Lumps, shaved 26
do rough 3 50 5 50
Mackarel, barrel 0 38 0 40
Molasses, sug. house gall. 24 30
do West India 7 10
Nails, cut, all sizes lb. 75
Oil, sperm. gall. 75
Peas bushel 14 50 15 00
Pork, Jersey barrel 3 50
Hlice, new crop 3 50
Shad, southern barrel 6 50
Salt, fine bushel, 55
do ground 6 00
Seed, clover, 3 50 4 00
do herd grass 6 16
do timothy 1 75
Stegars, Spanish, 9 50
do American 75 80
Shot, all sizes cwt. 65 75
Spirits, viz. 41 45
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall. 33 34
do Penna 1st pf. 27 29
Gin, Philad. dist. do 27 30
Irum, New England 27 30
Whiskey, rye 27 30
do apple 6 8
Starch lb. 12 50 13 00
Sugar, New Orleans cwt. 16 17
do loaf 13 14
do lump 7 10
Tallow, country 9 32
Tobacco, Virg. manu. 97 30
do do caven. 25 30
do do spun fine 15 35
do do large 35 35
Wax, bees, yellow 50 54
do white 50 54

DOMESTIC GOODS.
Bleached and brown Sheetings.
do. do. Shirtings.
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
Batted, Raw Cotton, and
cotton Candle Wick.
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 }
First and second quality Molasses.
Gun Powder, Young Hyson, } Teas.
Hyson skin and Bulaca }
Loaf, lump, white Havana, } Sugars.
Canton and brown }
Winter strained and other Oil.
Mould and dipt Candles.
Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Salt petre,
White and brown Soap,
Rhode-Island Cheese, Coarse and fine Salt
Mackarel,
Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour;
Together, with a general assortment of
Hard-ware, Hollow-ware.
Cutlery, China, Glass and
QUEENS-WARE,
Looking Glasses, Bread and
Smuffer 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 of the third
month next,
At the house of John Kinsey, 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 Maurick River, in the county of
Cumberland aforesaid, commonly called
Hoffman's saw-mill, mill seat, mill
tract, mill pond, buildings, fencing
timber, water, water courses and every
thing belonging or in anywise apper-
taining thereto. The conditions will
be cash.
Isaac Townsend.
Hosea Rankins.
Samuel Townsend.
Commissioners.
1st mo. 10. 108 1m 25

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. 1½ 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, 1½ do.
Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do.
Orange county Bank, 1 do.
Catskill Bank, 1½ do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1½ do.
Auburn Bank, 1½ do.
Columbia receivables, 1 do.
Utica Bank, 2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica, 1½ do.
Plattsburg Bank 10 do.
NEW JERSEY NOTES.
New Brunswick Bank ½ p. c. dis
State Bank at Trenton 1½ 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, 50
Farmers Bank of Reading, par
Susquehanna Bridge do. 1½ dis
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 do.
York Bank, 2½ do.
Chambersburg, }
Gettysburg, } 2½ do.
Carlisle Bank, }
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, ½ d.
Wilmington and Brandywine, ½
Commercial Bank of Delaware, ½
Branch of do. at Milford, 3 dis
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.
Laurel Bank, 25
MARYLAND NOTES.
Baltimore Banks, ½ d.
Baltimore City Bank, 1 dis
Tiave de Grace, 1 do.
Elkton, par
Annapolis, 1 do.
Branches of do. 1½ do.
Hagerstown bank, do.
Bank of Caroline, 12½ do.
VIRGINIA NOTES.
Richmond and Branches, 1½ do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do.
All others, 2½ 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.

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 addi-
tional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid
within the year.
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, 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 advertisement at the same rate

**By Snaugar 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-sent, situate in the Upper
township, in the county of Cape May,
containing three hundred and fifty a-
cres, commonly called and known by
the name of the Spicer null—tract ad-
joining lands of Jacob Learning, 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, (Innkeeper,) 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, and
pursuant 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.
Shamgar Hewitt.
Stephen Young.
John L. Smith.
Feb. 15. 112 6t
Constables' Sales,
Warrants, Subpoenas,
And a variety of other blanks,
For sale at this Office.

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Gentlemen residing in the country,
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75 6mo. June 3, 1822.

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No Subscriber taken for a shorter period
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discontinuance at the expiration of the time
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Advertisements inserted three weeks for
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Larger advertisement at the same rate

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