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CONDITIONS.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States.

PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and towards the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Resolved 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-two, to wit:

For the pay of the army and subsistence of the officers, nine hundred and eighty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars, including the sum of eighty-six thousand one hundred dollars, for the pay and subsistence of the officers and cadets belonging to the Military Academy at West Point.

For subsistence, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents, the sum of one hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars & sixty-three cents.

For forage for officers, in addition to an unexpended balance of eleven thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars, the sum of five thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, in addition to an unexpended balance of twelve thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars, and forty-four cents, the sum of twenty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-six cents.

For the purchasing department, in addition to an unexpended balance of fifty-five thousand and eighty-nine dollars and forty cents, the sum of seventy-three thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars; and for the purchase of woollens for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the Quartermaster General's Department, for regular supplies, transportation, rent, and repairs, postage, courts martial, fuel, and contingencies, and for extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection and repairs of barracks and other labor, three hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars.

For the contingencies of the army, twenty thousand dollars.

For Quarter Master's supplies, transportation, mathematical instruments, books, and stationary, for the Military Academy, thirteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars.

For the pensions of the invalids, to the commutation pensioners, and to the widows and orphans, in addition to an unexpended balance of twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars and five cents, the sum of three hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For pensions to the Revolutionary pensioners of the United States, including a deficiency in the appropriation of last year of four hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, and in addition to the unexpended balance of one hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred and forty-five dol-

lars and thirty-six cents, of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, the sum of one million six hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For the payment of a balance due the state of Maryland of moneys paid by that state to the United States, as the purchase money of public arms which have not been fully supplied, the sum of five hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

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

Washington, March 15, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within the state of Missouri, and for the establishment of a District Court therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the state of Missouri, or elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said state of Missouri, shall be one District, and be called the Missouri District; and a District Court shall be held therein, to consist of one Judge, who shall reside in the said District, and be called a District Judge, he shall hold, at the seat of government of the said state, three sessions annually, the first to commence on the first Monday in June next, and the other two sessions, progressively, on the like Monday in every fourth calendar month afterwards, and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the Judge of the Kentucky District, under an act, entitled "An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States," and an act, entitled "An act, in addition to the act, entitled an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," approved the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and the acts supplementary thereto. The said Judge shall appoint a Clerk for the said District, who shall reside, and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same, and shall receive, for the services performed by him, the same fees in which the Clerk of the Kentucky District is entitled for similar services: *Provided,* That until the government shall be removed to the permanent seat fixed, or to be fixed, by the said state, the said court shall be held at the town of St. Louis.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid the said Judge of the said District Court the annual compensation of twelve hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarterly yearly, at the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in the said District, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States, two hundred dollars annually, as a full compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That a Marshal shall be appointed for the said District, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations, and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as are provided for, and prescribed to, Marshals in other Districts, and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all causes pending in the state courts, at the passage of this act, which by law were transferable to the United States courts, may be removed under the rules governing such removals, as soon after the passage of this act as may be reasonably practicable.

Washington, March 15, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Townsend & Samuel Bassett, trading under the firm of Townsend & Bassett, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, will please to make a speedy settlement, & those having demands against them to present their accounts to

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Dorchester,
or SAMUEL BASSETT, Salem,
March 25. 65 6tq

From the London Morning Chronicle of Jan. 10.

Mr. Loveday.

Petition to the Chamber of Deputies, &c.—[Concluded from our last.]

This insensibility did not permit me any longer to doubt that Mademoiselle Rebeul had sported with my credulity, and that she had herself managed the intrigue of which I was the victim. I removed my niece from the school. I was then ignorant that she had received three sacraments in four days; I succeeded in making her confess the whole truth. I learnt that from the moment when Mademoiselle Rebeul was aware of any determination to remove my children, she began to work on their minds, holding out to them the prospect of damnation, if they did not embrace the Catholic religion. Mademoiselle Rebeul soon betrayed herself. She wrote to my niece, and the letter fell into my hands. It was filled with hypocritical counsels, and the most reprehensible insinuations. The conduct of this worthless woman was exposed, and the abuse of confidence of which she had been guilty, completely proved.

The mind of my unfortunate niece was in a most pitiable state. Tormented by ideas of profanation & sacrilege—persuaded that she could not escape the punishment of the world to come; assailed by terrors which haunted her by night, and prevented her from enjoying rest—possessed by the gloomy despair of superstition, she wished to abandon father, mother, and home, and to follow me. She was the terrible result of the suggestions to which she had been exposed.

From this moment I knew the whole extent of the plot which had deprived me of a part of my family. Some letters which I possess, and others which I have placed in the hands of the King's Attorney, and which that Magistrate doubtless will not refuse to return to me, informed me what springs had been set in motion, what perfidious stratagems had been resorted to.

Infamy doubtless belongs to crime—not to the courageous voice of the accuser, or the complaint of the victim! However, I shall abstain from mentioning names which I believe to be respectable. I will not exhibit in my sad story Princes of the Church, Prelates near the Throne! One of them, especially, who has been represented to me as the principal author of my misfortunes. I spare religion and morality the shame of being introduced into those scenes of infamy.

I made useless efforts to recover my daughter, I applied to an Advocate, who promised to speak to the King's Attorney, in the mean time I received a letter from my child, which bore the post mark of Amiens. It being perceived that I was not the dupe of this pretended removal of my daughter, and that I was about to apply for the aid of the English Ambassador to discover the place of her concealment, I received, at the expiration of a fortnight, another letter, which bore the post mark of Ostend. At the same time a letter from my niece, which I had intercepted, gave me reason to suppose that my daughter had retired into an Association called *La Maternité, ou les enfans trouves* (the Foundlings); but I do not very distinctly recollect this particular. I transmitted these letters to the King's Attorney, and received an answer from that Magistrate.—He had inquired into the affair.—He told me that Mademoiselle Rebeul had acted fairly. He observed that my daughter was 21 years of age, and added that it was a delicate and difficult affair.

I was a father, and I was applying to the Magistrate, whom the law charges to protect me, for assistance to recover my daughter! I may spare my reflections; you must have anticipated them.

I found in the Commissary of Police, of the first arrondissement, to whom I made my declaration, the zeal which I had in vain sought for elsewhere. He called on the King's Attorney, and returned himself to inform me that that Magistrate would come to an explanation with the Prefect of Police. At the same time I had recourse to the English Ambassador. A separation of 35 years had not effaced me from his recollection. I found in him a protector, a friend. I was consoled and my hopes revived.

Time, however, gave birth to new alarms. I uselessly awaited the effects of the protection due to me from the French Magistrate; and I received from the English Embassy a piece of information, on the 8th of December, which made me forget all my previous misery.

Mr. Vaughan, the Secretary of the Ambassador, informed me that my daughter was found.—She was in the hands of M. Jennings, a gentleman whose family was originally English, a Catholic, but one of those men who honored a religion which so many others abuse, and who absolve it from the crimes which are committed in its name.

My daughter did not hesitate to deliver herself up to him, because he was a Catholic; but her heart was now so hardened, that she would no longer acknowledge her father, because he professed a different faith!

M. Jennings delivered her up to me on the evening of the 12th of December; but she refused to accompany me. Until one o'clock in the morning, I remained waiting for her at the gate endeavoring to overcome her repugnance through the mediation of her brother. Tenderness and authority, prayers and commands, all were unavailing. The voices of those who had seduced her still resounded in her heart; and superstition which hovered around her, armed her soul against the impressions of nature.

Finally, at two o'clock in the morning, I extorted from her a promise that she would go home with me at two in the afternoon—a promise which she mentally disavowed; & secretly swore to violate. Already was she skilled in the too-well known art of her instructors, of making a cloak of the interests of Heaven, in order to break a promise. Upon this understanding, I felt her to pass the night at the house of M. Jennings.

Before the day was over, she had succeeded in escaping. M. Jennings, who had pledged himself to answer for her safe keeping, threatened to denounce to the authorities all those who had contributed to her elopement, if she were not brought back to his house in a few hours. The firmness of an honorable man terrified the guilty; at two o'clock she was restored to him, and at four he delivered her up to me.

Let it be judged whether I wished to exercise a tyrannic control over her conscience—whether I claimed too great an authority. I promised not to constrain her in the exercise of her own religion. The next morning, at eight o'clock, her brother accompanied her to the church of Assumption to hear mass. At 4 o'clock I went out, hoping that I had taken from her all pretext from flying from me.

I deceived myself. In the evening she eloped for the third time. During three days I was ignorant of the place of her retreat. On the 17th of December I was put in possession of a letter written by Madame Marie Sophie, Superior of the convent of the *Congregation de Notre Dame*, Rue de Sevres, No. 6. The letter was addressed to an English lady. The Superior stated that a young person, Mademoiselle Emelia Loveday, had come to her establishment to claim hospitality; and she (the Superior) wished to know what her parents intended to do for her.

I sent, in consequence, my younger daughter to the convent. By accident she was dressed in the same manner as her sister. A novice named Clemence, who apparently had not yet been instructed in the parr she ought to play, exclaimed upon seeing her that it must be her sister who had taken refuge in the convent! My youngest daughter asked to see her sister: but Clemence having reported this request to the Superiors, and having learnt from them how indiscreet her frankness had been, returned to my youngest daughter, and informed her that she had been deceived, and that the young person of whom she had intended to speak, had been for a long time in the convent, and was not more than 15 years of age.

It was necessary to abandon these wretched subtleties when the Superior was informed that her letter was in my possession. She then confessed my daughter was in her house.

Hitherto my person had been respected, but henceforth you will behold me the object of vexations, of which, however, I would not complain, if they did not serve the better to make known my persecutors; wounded in the most powerful sentiments of nature, could I be sensible of any thing which regarded myself alone?

On two following days I went to the convent, and on both occasions a father who sought to recover his daughter, was arrested by the military under the direction of a Commissary of Police.

Once I was sent back after my arrest, having vainly demanded to be taken to the Prefecture, in the hopes of finding more justice in a more elevated Tribunal.

The second time the scene was still more remarkable. I was accompanied by my son, my youngest daughter, and my niece. The door of the convent was shut against us, and we were constituted prisoners. The Commissary of Police arrived; he remained shut up

for three quarters of an hour with my daughter, leaving me and my children in a chamber without a fire, guarded by soldiers. The Commissary afterwards returned, interrogated me, and went so far as to refuse to insert in the *proces verbal*, which I was compelled to sign, all my answers, and the terms in which they were made.

My other visits to the convent, without being attended by the same circumstances, were not less cruel. They were limited to thirty minutes, and I was only permitted to see my child through a grating. During the greater part of this short time, I could not address a word to her; I saw her surrounded by perfidious counsellors; I heard them uttering calumnies against me; and, to fill up the measure of my anguish, these calumnies were repeated by my daughter.

In vain did I request that a precise hour should be appointed in which I could see her alone, without giving route to the Society, or deranging the conversations destined to complete her seduction. Even that favor I could not obtain.

I implored the civil and religious Authorities: I applied to the Prefect of the Police, but received no answer. I waited on the Official; from the 22d of December I solicited an audience of the Archbishop, but could obtain nothing.

Such, gentlemen, is the relation of the greatest misfortunes that can befall a father. I am ready to prove to you the truth of what I demand justice; and surely my cause is so sacred, cannot fail to obtain it from you.

My daughter is taken from me—by not my violence, at least by means still more dangerous, since the characters of those means are less distinct, and they are therefore more difficult to be guarded against—by means which your laws do not punish with less severity. The crime committed with respect to her is the *rapt de seduction*.

And by whom has she been seduced? By the mistress of the boarding-school to whose care I entrusted her! A base conduct in the profession which she exercises!—an abuse of confidence more cruel than any other. She was to have been my representative with my daughter, and she employed the authority I had given her over my child to turn against myself. She employed it for the purpose of gaining possession of her mind, and filling it with terrors; she kept me in a state of security while she completed her work—in contempt of her duty, in contempt of the formal engagement she had made on receiving my daughter from my hands, she took advantage of her credulity to inspire her with horror towards the religion which I had given her, and towards myself, and to make her the enemy of her father, of her father, of her family—and thus is my child lost perhaps for ever to him to whom she owes her birth.

Am I to be told that my daughter is of age?—She is; but she became so at school; she was under age when I entrusted her to Mademoiselle Rebeul; she was under age when the plans of seduction commenced, when her mind was first impressed with those principles which she too faithfully imbibed;—she was a young, inexperienced girl, seduced and abused, in the absence of her father, by the very woman to whose care he had confided her! Is there a country on the earth where a deed so infamous is not considered a crime worthy of all the hatred of men, and punishable with all the rigour of the laws?

Sacrilege has been added to pëdify. Holy things have been profaned; that religion of which the mask has been borrowed, is insulted by those who invoke it. In fifteen days my daughters became Catholics; in four, a child of fourteen received in succession sacraments which the greatest saints of our church approach with terror!

And how can religion pride itself in these pretended conversions, obtained by means of the most deceitful stories, and the most absurd miracles, which cannot be performed without brutalising the minds which are to be acted upon; without perverting the heart; without substituting fanaticism and delirium for natural feelings—in these works of darkness, of error, and deceit, which must recoil upon those with whom they have originated!

The true convert does not need to mark his adoption of a new religion by the disregard of social virtues and family duties! He does not abjure, along with his former faith, the duty he owes to the author of his being! He does not purchase the worthless applause of some fanatics by meriting the contempt of all men of sense and true piety.

The respect for parents which mixes itself with respect for the Divinity. Filial piety is a religious duty, and the most agreeable of all in the

eyes of a beneficent Creator, who has himself engraved it on our hearts. In the eye of religion and the world, parental malediction is the most terrible affliction. This is the language of all times, all places, and all faiths.

Here I not only invoke the interests of families, but of religion. It is not incredulity, but intolerance which gives it the severest wounds. But I may venture to assert, that of all known persecutions, no one is more cruel than that which I point out—more capable of destroying the influence of religion among men, who cease to be just when they are driven to despair, and cannot distinguish between religion itself and the frightful abuse which is made of it.

By all fathers my language will be understood. The dungeons of the inquisition never plunged an unfortunate victim into an agony of soul so terrible as I feel at the idea of my daughter being seduced from the faith of her ancestors—torn from her affection—and to complete the horror of my recollections, detesting her father, who weeps for her errors, and only wishes to pardon her.

If France tolerates so shameful a violation of all that men hold most dear and sacred, foreigners must fly from this land. It will be in vain to display to them its advantages and its claims to the admiration of other nations—the man who feels his own dignity will never stop in a country where the rights of paternal authority are trampled under foot—where fanaticism penetrates into the bosom of families to disturb their peace—where conscience is not allowed to be an impenetrable sanctuary.

But one word more. Suppose the son or the daughter of a Catholic carried off from him by proceedings similar to those of which I complain, and made to abjure Catholicism, and embrace the Protestant religion. Could imprecations, anathemas strong enough to be formed against an action so horrible, Well, either liberty of worship, and equality of rights are empty sounds, or the same horror ought to attach itself to the act which I have denounced.

Deputies of France—Having seen my child torn from my arms, the sentiments of nature extinguished in her breast, the sacred arm of religion turned against me, that authority which ought to protect me mute in my defence, for a moment I felt myself without resource; for a moment I said to myself—There is no longer any redress for an injured father in a country which boasts of the virtues of hospitality.—But I turn my eyes towards the representatives of the nation, and I still have hope.

DOUGLAS LOVEDAY.

Rue Godot, No 1, Boulevard de la Madeleine.
Paris, Dec. 28.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

For the Washington Whig.

Bankrupt Bill.

Messrs. J. Clarke & Co.

The Bankrupt Bill, as your readers are already apprized, after costing the worthy politicians of the Capitol at Washington much labor, and the nation much expense, has been rejected. This was anticipated long since, not indeed from a conviction that such a law was not necessary, nor from an opinion that the features of the bill are exceptionable, because perfection, until experience shall point out the exceptions, cannot be expected; but from a knowledge of the state of the political mind in the House where that bill originated, arising from sectional prejudices. The expedience of such a law must be obvious to all. Had such a bill been introduced into Congress by members from another quarter of our country, its fate would doubtless have been different. No extensive measures which may be taken up by the legislative councils of our nation will fare better until some radical change takes place. It would seem as if important national subjects are only considered for the purpose of trying the strength of political parties. It is personal or sectional, not public interest, which appears to guide the dissembling politicians of the day. They make their boast of this—they take their seats in our national councils—swear to act according to their best judgments for the national prosperity—and afterwards seek nothing but honors—think only of securing their popularity—of humoring their constituents—encouraging faction, and pocketing their eight dollars a day!

The rejection of this Bill, it must be foreseen, will have the same pernicious effects on the public as the fall of the old United States Bank once had on them. When Congress, the Hercules of our nation, bruised the head of that Hydra of iniquity, an innumerable quantity of other Banks sprung into existence, possessing all the evils and none of the blessings of the one which was deeded its charter. This was a national institution, and when it was shorn of its strength the nation became commercially feeble and imbecile. The

loss was felt universally, even by those who exerted themselves to decry it—and while anathemas were poured upon it by partisans, a substitute was anxiously sought. It may perhaps be correct to say that heaven punishes a national iniquity by the most natural means, that is, by permitting the effects of the crime to punish the perpetrators of it. However this may be, the mania of Banking soon spread like a deadly pestilence all over the country, and its march prostrated all confidence, all credit, and all capital. While the National Bank existed, the evil was only imaginary—but when it ceased to exist, the imps it engendered began to thrive on its carcass as reptiles on putrid substances, and in a short time the strength thus obtained was exercised in drawing from the people the best part of their substance. Such will be the case among the States when they commence the manufacture of Bankrupt and insolvent laws. Every State will accommodate its law to the peculiar circumstances of the times, to suit their own policy, their own interest, and their own convenience. A spirit of accommodation will not prevail—the constitution of the United States, as in many of the late laws of Kentucky, will be disregarded. Every public act of one State will bring it into collision with the others; the unity of interests and feelings which should subsist will be broken down, confidence will be shaken; all who buy, sell, or barter, will do it under apprehensions and embarrassments; the bonds which tie the Union together will become loosened, and opposing interests and mutual jealousies will discover themselves in open discontents, and public antipathies, until each section of our country will seek a release from their excitements by calling for a divorce! a consummation of all the evils that can befall us. I assert, then, that national institutions have a tendency to strengthen the cord that binds us together, and the establishment of a Bankrupt law would produce this effect, inasmuch as it would serve to prevent many of the evils which from its absence must necessarily arise.

SOLOM.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG—DATED,
"Washington, March 19, 1822.

In the Senate, Mr. King of N. York has made a report on the subject of our navigation laws, in agreement with the views entertained by the committee of the House—both decidedly recommending an adherence to the counter-vailing system which the government have thought proper to adopt. It is not at all probable that Congress will consent to depart from it.

Mr. Russell, from the committee of foreign affairs, made this morning a very able and interesting report on the subject of the President's Message recommending the recognition of the Independent Governments of South America. The committee entertain the ground taken by the President, and advise that a sum not exceeding \$100,000 be appropriated to carry the same into effect.

The contested election in the case of Jeremiah Casden and Philip Reed, has occupied the greater part of yesterday and this day. The result is that Casden is elected by a large majority, and Reed admitted by a small majority, 82 to 77.

MARCH 23d.

Proposed adjournment of Congress.
"The House took up for consideration, a day or two ago, the resolution of the Senate proposing an adjournment of Congress on the first Monday of April. Mr. Basset moved to strike out the time proposed, that the House might have the opportunity of proposing any other it might think proper. Considerable desultory conversation ensued, in the course of which several gentlemen expressed their opinions as to the time when the session might properly be closed. The last Monday in April was mentioned by Mr. Sanders; Messrs. Edwards of N. C. and Cannon concluded that it might take place at least as soon as that time—an earlier period was mentioned by no one. Mr. Smith of Md. after adverting to the mass of business which had by dint of great labor been prepared by committees, and presented to the House, and which could be better decided now and at less expense than at any future time, was convinced that the 20th of May was as soon as an adjournment could take place without a dereliction of public duty. Messrs. Baldwin, Har- din, and Jones of Tennessee, tho't that the House could not then with any sort of propriety designate the time when they would break up. They came here to do the public business, and would not consent to go away and leave it undone—and it would be much more profitable employment to be considering and disposing of that business than thus prematurely discussing the question when they should adjourn. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was negatived. Mr. Baldwin proposed to refer it to a committee of the whole,

and let it take its chance on the docket, but before any decision was had on this proposition, on motion of Mr. Condict the further consideration of the resolution was postponed to the second Monday in April, by a vote of 87 in the affirmative. Since this decision there seems to be a sort of acquiescence in the opinion that the adjournment will not take place till May, perhaps not before the middle of it.

Exchange of Stocks.

In the early part of the session (December) the committee of ways and means, in agreement with a suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, reported a bill "to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange a stock bearing an interest of five per cent. for certain stocks bearing an interest of six and seven per cent." This bill is predicated on the presumption, amounting indeed to certainty with the present system of revenue, that we shall not be able to meet the war loans which will become payable in the years 1825, 1826, and onwards. This stock bears an interest of 6 and 7 per cent. and it was supposed that in consideration of a delay of payment to 1831, 2, and 3, the holders would be willing to make the exchange at par, the result of which would be an advantage to the United States equal to the difference in the rate of interest. The amount proposed to be exchanged was 26 millions of dollars, of the loans of 1812 and 1813, falling due in 1825 and 1826. In these years and the two subsequent ones, the whole of the war loans, amounting to 63 millions, are payable; and it was concluded that after postponing the amount proposed, as much would remain as it would be in the power of the government to redeem, before the postponed stock would fall due. Thus far, there appeared to be a general agreement among the members who took part in the late debate on the bill—but there was much diversity in regard to the prudence or superior advantage of now attempting the exchange in preference to waiting till near the time when it would be absolutely necessary. Those who favored the bill represented this as a peculiarly auspicious moment, inasmuch as the high price of stocks and the readiness with which loans on very advantageous terms would be negotiated, was conclusive evidence that there is much unemployed capital in the United States, that indeed the price of money was never before so low, and that as there was every reason to believe that commerce was reviving, it must be expected that money will appreciate, so that in the course of two years it will be impracticable to obtain it on any thing like the terms which would now be offered. Those who took the opposite side considered the measure as a mere speculation on futurity, in which Congress would just as likely be wrong as right—that if the price of stocks should remain as at present, it would obviously be to the advantage of the U. States to decline the proposed measure, as 5 per cent. stock could be sold in 1824 or 5 for a premium greater in amount than the difference in the interest. They were by no means sure that the probability was in favor of any considerable reduction in the price of stocks within that time, and even if a small decline should occur, still the advantage would be on the part of the United States. Mr. Sergeant & some others considered it a kind of brokerage business, which the government should not engage in—ought to be above it. Finance is becoming a fashionable study in the United States, consequently there were several of the members inclined to exhibit their skill and reflections on the subject. As the discussion progressed, it was evident that the anxiety for the passage of the bill lessened. On Thursday several amendments were introduced, the principal ones on motion of Messrs. Cambreling, Milnor and Lowndes—yesterday they were all reconsidered, and negatived; and on the question of ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading it was rejected—but to-day the vote rejecting it was reconsidered, the bill restored, and the further consideration of it postponed to Tuesday next.—What will be its ultimate fate remains to be seen.

Exchange of Stocks.
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The man of the name of Carberry, in the parish of Palmerstown whom they shot through the neck when they attacked his father's house for arms, is recovering; but they lately murdered a man named Bissett, at Cockle-bridge, near Baldwinstown, upon whose corpse, it is said, that notorious notice to an adjoining Magistrate, no Coroner's Inquest sat! This was within twelve miles of Dublin.

Mr. Plunkett was sworn in as Attorney General of Ireland, at Dublin, on the 22d of January.

Letters from Rome state, that the Pope was so dangerously ill, that his death was expected every moment.—The Archduke Rodolph of Austria, who was made a Cardinal two years ago, is certain to succeed to the Chair.

We find nothing in these papers so late from Spain, as was received at Boston from Gibraltar.—Previously to the change of ministry, the country was in a wretched condition. What effect that measure will have, time must determine.

A great improvement has taken place in the revenue of Ireland, since 1820. The increase is £427,350.

The Portuguese Cortes, at the last advices, was engaged in discussing the propriety of establishing a National Bank at Lisbon.

Sidney, (New South Wales) Gazette, the 11th of August: had been received. The crime of forging upon the new South Wales Bank had made its appearance. Six men had been tried, and found guilty of the crime. [Where will they banish to next?]

The country on the north bank of the river Plate opposite Buenos Ayres, &c. has been annexed to the Crown of Portugal, under the title of the Cisplatine State, and a free trade with the whole western coast of that extensive country is anticipated.

From the National Intelligencer.

Farmers! Read!

The present winter has been very severe on our wheat, by hard frost, without snow. Many of our farmers, therefore, intend ploughing up their wheat. Last year my neighbor harrowed his wheat in the spring, and doubled his crop thereby. The cause of this increase I supposed to be the loosening of the earth; but I now find the true one assigned in the American Farmer, which gives the following valuable extract from Darwin's Phytologia:—

"The real cause of the production of new stems, is the accumulation of earth above the first joint of the young wheat plant; from which new buds spring out, generated and nourished by the caudex of the leaf, which surrounds that joint, and which afterwards withers."

I must refer to the valuable work for the remainder of the observations on this subject, for it is too long to copy. It states that wheat roots give suckers, which, if earth be put on them, produce wheat like the stem, from the original seed; and, as a proof of this, he says, that one toot from a grain of wheat, by being divided and subdivided, produced three pecks and three-quarters of wheat, weighing 47 lbs. 7 oz, amounting to 576,840 grains of wheat.

I beg farmers to consider whether the harrow, by tearing the top part of the wheat's roots, and by throwing soil about it, does not, in some degree, divide and replant the suckers.

The wonderful effect of harrowing in the spring, I have witnessed.

Harrowing is quickly and cheaply done, and it certainly is desirable to prevent ploughing up the wheat.

T. L.

NOTICE.

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

Stratton, Buck & Company,

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

FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

Nathan L. Stratton,

John Buck.

March 1, 1822.

NOTICE.

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

Nathan L. Stratton,

John Buck.

March 1, 1822. 62.

Sale of Real Estate.

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

Public Sale,

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

A FARM,

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

ELLIS JONES, Admin'r.

February 28. 66q

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, out of the Court of Common Pleas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, the following described land, situate in the township of Deerfield, 1st. A House and Lot in Bridgeton, joins lands of Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Abel Corson, and others, contains two acres, more or less. 2d. A Tract of Woodland, joins Lebanon Swamp, lands of Menon Perce and others, contains seventy-one acres, more or less. 3d. A Tract of Woodland, joins land late of Seelye & Merselles and others, contains 30 acres, more or less, together with all the land of the decedent, seized as the property of William Silling, and taken in execution at the suit of Ebenezer Elmer, Esq. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Feb. 13—March 11.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY the 16th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the County of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

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

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Feb. 13—March 11.

Cape-May Orphans' Court,

Term of February, 1822.

Present Shamgar Hewitt, Cresse Townsend, Jacob Foster & others, esquires, Judges:

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

By the Court,

Jehu Townsend, Clerk.

Feb. 14, 1822. 61 2mo.

A BARGAIN!

The subscriber wishes to sell, or exchange for other property,

One-half the Manufacturing Establishment,

Near Cedarville.

The improvements consist of a large well-built factory, four stories high, situate on a good stream of water, and in good repair—a good two story dwelling house, completely finished, and a barn. There is in operation a fulling mill, with a dye-house, and also two complete carding machines; spinning and weaving, and all other machinery necessary for carrying on the manufactory of woollen cloths, together with a considerable quantity of cotton spinning machinery.

Considering the present favorable opportunity of carrying on manufacturing, this property will be disposed of on very advantageous terms.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer.

Bridgeton, January 28. 67 6c.

THE PRESBYTERIAN

MAGAZINE,

For Sale at this Office,

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1822.

We noticed some time ago that the President of the United States had sent a Message to Congress, recommending the recognition of the Independence of the South American Provinces. That message was committed by the House to the committee on foreign affairs, who have subsequently made a report, which appears to have been elaborated by judgment, skill and research. In this excellent state paper the propriety of the measure is recommended, and the most prominent objections that could be formed to it answered. We are glad to know that Congress is seriously taking up the subject, and trust it will result in a formal acknowledgment of their independence.

The public papers throughout the United States are circulating far and wide a quarrel that has taken place among the Society of Friends, at Lynn, (Mass.)—We have always been an advocate of the opinion that editors of newspapers should not interfere with religious or family quarrels, at least while they are of a local nature. Nor should the members of a family or society be permitted the indulgence of their spleen, and resentment through such a medium. One act of imprudence in an editor, on such occasions, makes as much mischief as the quarrels he publishes. When one side of a subject appears, justice demands a fair hearing on the other, and what becomes public property, all have an equal right to. All the responsibility, therefore, rests, on the first imprudent step, and if editors would consider the interests of the community as they ought, this step would never be taken, domestic quarrels would die as they began, fiery zealots would be spongers become temperate, religion would not lose any of its amiability in the eyes of its friends or afford a subject of sarcasm to its enemies, and greater harmony would prevail. Those who think themselves aggrieved cannot obtain justice in this way—and if they desire the public to know it, Books and Pamphlets will find circulation where the subject is of interest, and appear to be the only proper vehicle through which to give them to the public.

NEW PAPER.—A new paper has lately been established in Hackensack, Bergen Co. in this State, called "The Hackensack Newsman." It is edited by Mr. J. Spencer. We believe this is the seventeenth paper now published in this state.—We wish them all success.

It is much to the happiness of the citizen of this State, and not less so to the credit of their newspaper editors, that the latter conduct themselves towards each other with so much temperance, politeness and good feeling. This we think is equalled by few, and not exceeded by their brethren in any state in the Union. Collectively speaking, the New Jersey editors consider the true interests of the people, by endeavoring to disseminate Agricultural, Political, Literary, Moral and Religious subjects among them, as much as is done in any state or country with equal patronage. Our political machine not only keeps in good repair, but also does its business well without noise or disturbance. Here all parties among newspaper editors, like a band of brothers, unite in cultivating friendship, preserving peace, increasing knowledge, and encouraging industry.—Here—but it is unnecessary to tell the public what they already know. We are however, thankful to heaven that our lots are not cast in either the state of New-York or of Pennsylvania, where (among newspaper editors) every man's hand, like the Ishmaelites, is raised against his brother—where the destruction of peace—the malignity of party—the interchange of calumny, and the triumphs of falsehood and corruption, characterize so many of the public scribblers.—where there is nothing so personal or abusive among politicians as not to receive the imprimatur of some publisher to cram his readers with, and where the squabbles of editors, the fume of factionists, and the jargon of political knaves who endeavor to cozen up the people to abandon their own interests to promote theirs, is heard throughout. We are, notwithstanding, happy in being able to say, that in both the States we have named there are many honorable exceptions—editors who are superior to the bickerings of party, and who study to be useful. We sincerely wish that their number may increase, until the editors of newspapers in all places will accustom themselves to speak of and address each other in the same respectful language as other people.

MORAL REFLECTIONS.

Malice.—A heart that contains malice is one that of all others the Devil has most under control. The naturally malicious have arrived at the ne plus ultra—the farthest step, in moral depravity; because they are better able to conceal themselves than the open pro-

fligate; and the most malicious are often those who shew the smoothest face, and speak with the softest tongue. There are many people malicious, but such is its hateful nature that all are ashamed of, and not a soul in creation is willing to acknowledge he possesses it. There is, however, a certain way to find out with whom it dwells—that is, by their fruits. Those fruits which distinguish this quality of the heart most are, a domineering tyrannical disposition—a propensity to seek the confidence and obtain the secrets of others in order to divulge them—a propensity to quarrel with the quiet and unoffending—a hatred without cause, and an enmity to all who would attempt to expose the vices or correct the follies of which the malicious person is guilty.—There are numberless other ways to find them out, but these remarks will give the cue to them.

Envy arises from a secret consciousness of inferiority, and a jealousy of some prominent quality which actuates the general conduct of others, but which the envious person, from the dominion of bad habits, the want of education, of principle, of a sound heart, a good understanding, and an inclination to amend, despairs of attaining. The envious person is unwilling to be thought wanting in all the excellent perfections which he sees in others; he desires them, but finds his nature averse to the practice and pursuit—and when, like **Magus**, he cannot purchase them with money, he tries, like Satan, to destroy them, lest their beauty would form a contrast to his deformity. How many men are there in the world, who, feeling their want of real, contrive schemes to establish for themselves even a fictitious claim to merit. But this cannot be accomplished so well by individuals in their separate as in their united capacity; and in such cases it is only dangerous when brought into action; for, separately considered, one destroys the power of another to do such evil. Native excellence is never suspicious. That which possesses inherent goodness fears no examination, smiles undisturbed even at calumny, and bears, like the Cyprian Olympus, eternal verdure and flowers, in despite of the long continued Aetesian gales of secret envy, or the Hibernal storms of rankling malice.

Slander, or Scandal, which are nearly synonymous, is the infallible mark of a foolish head, and a malicious heart. It is the child of envy, and half-brother to malice—at least it may not always be so nearly related to it, but they are certainly near akin. Slander or scandal always renders the person who traffics in it more suspicious, and their reputation more doubtful, than the person who is the object of it. It is, like the typhus fever to the body, a combination of all the malignant fevers and diseases to the mind, and soon disorganizes and poisons all the fine qualities of the heart. But there are many degrees of it; and though some of them may be comparatively innocent in their effects, yet every twig of the tree is like the **BOGUN UPAS** of Java, and the effects depend on the quantity you take.—**Malice, Envy and Slander** are the trinity of the Devil.

SUMMARY.

A three years old Hog, raised in Salem, N. Y. weighing 1068 pounds, has been sold to a gentleman in Montreal, for 200 dollars.

A Hog weighing 1353 pounds alive, supposed to be the largest ever known of the hog kind, has lately been advertised in the Philadelphia papers.

Samuel Clisby and Gilbert Close, the one 22 and the other 23 years of age, were lately executed at Boston for highway robbery.

Bowdoin College, at Brunswick in the state of Maine, was, on the 4th ult. consumed to ashes. Most of the clothes and books of the students were destroyed.

A fire broke out at Washington, Pa. which destroyed one or two houses. After the fire a crowd of people assembled near the ruins, when a stack of chimneys that had been left standing gave way, and crushed to death four persons, and wound several severely.

M. De Neuville, the French Minister, at Washington, is about leaving the U. States.

John Randolph lately sailed from N. York for Liverpool. We suppose he has gone for

a new supply of materials for talking at a future session of Congress. In the same vessel went Mr. Munroe, son of the Post Master at Washington. We would be glad to know whether it was this young man, or one of his brothers, who received a salary of 1000 dollars a year from the Post-Office department, without performing any duty—a sinecure pension from the Postmaster General, whose report to Congress, has lately done him so much honor? May, not this and such like things account for the defalcation in the post office department? Young Munroe is gone, like a good republican, to join the army of Russia, in their expected campaign against the Turks.

Capt. Biddle has taken command of the Macedonian frigate, at Boston, and is going to sail on a six months' cruise.

Hooping Cough.—It is not generally known that, when a child has this troublesome and dangerous complaint, if the back bone, from the neck downwards, be rubbed with garlic, previously warmed by the fire, and the patient being also placed near the fire, a cure is effected in a very short time; this treatment should be repeated for several days together.

A writer in a New York paper, in remarking upon the culture of cotton in Connecticut, observes, that "Cotton may be advantageously cultivated in East-Pennsylvania, on the sea board of New-Jersey, on Staten and Long Island, and in Connecticut, within forty miles of the sea."

The Majority in the state of New York, in favor of the New Constitution, will not be less than 20,000.

William Cobbett is about commencing a new evening paper in London to be called "THE GRIDIRON."

Charleston, March 20.

From Havana.—Capt. White, of the sloop Emily, arrived here yesterday, in 5 days passage, brought no newspapers.—He informs us, there had been no recent arrivals at that port from Europe. The U. S. brig Enterprize, Lt. Kearney, had not returned to Havana since she conveyed out the fleet of American vessels, on the 3d inst. No recent piracies had been heard of in that neighborhood—the presence of the Enterprize seems to have overawed them; and, for the moment at least, to have put a stop to their depredations on American commerce.

Extract of a Letter, from Marseilles, Feb 12

"With regard to the differences in the Levant, every thing remains as at the date of my last. It is generally supposed that Russia is awaiting the Spring to commence hostilities. Be this as it may, the business has been so long protracted, that it is pretty certain we shall soon have the **finale**. Our last dates from Smyrna and Constantinople, are of the 11th of January; and from Salamique to the 16th. These places were comparatively quiet, and the trade following the old Channels. The Turkish Consul at Marseilles, stated on the 11th February that the Greeks of the Morea, had formed a liberal constitution, and elected a President, Senate and Representatives, in imitation of the Government of the United States."

N. Y. M. Adv.

The Pensioners of the United States may now receive their arrears of pensions at the several offices in the United States for paying the same; funds having been transmitted for the purpose.

[National Intelligencer.

Great fire at the Havana.—By the arrival of the brig Despatch, from Havana, we learn that a fire broke out in the suburbs, at that place, on the 1st instant, which destroyed two hundred buildings; a large quantity of sugar was also destroyed.

N. Y. Gar.

Daniel Madden, a black, who our readers will recollect was committed to our jail, for killing a young man at the Snow Hill Camp Meeting, had his trial on Saturday last, and was acquitted, the State having failed in proving that Madden struck the fatal blow.

Woodbury Herald.

The post office committee of the House of Representatives, have recommended to the Post-Master-General, the use of Copper Cases for the inclosure and convenience of the Mail, provided the cost of each case

shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars.

General William H. Harrison is proposed as a candidate for the Presidency in one of the Ohio papers. Who next?



We stop the press to state that the gallant and indefatigable Captain Kearney has made another good haul of pirates. This brave officer has done more for the commerce of his country, on the West India station, than all the rest of our navy. We hope his services will be remembered by his country.

Pirates Captured!—Capt. Seabury, of brig Joseph, at Holme's Hole, from Cuba, reports that he was boarded in sight of Cape Antonio on the 8th inst. by the U. S. brig Enterprize, and was informed that she had captured that morning, eight piratical vessels, and had their crews, amounting to about 160 men, then in possession.

Cumberland Bible Society.

THIS Society will hold their seventh annual meeting on Tuesday the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in the Presbyterian Church, when the annual sermon may be expected from Mr. OSBORN or Mr. SWING, and an address from Gen. E. ELMER. The usual report will be read—a collection taken for the use of the Society, and fifteen Managers elected for the next year.—It is earnestly requested that all arrears and all the annual subscriptions may be paid on chat day—and it is hoped a large assembly may convene on the occasion.

By order,

JONATHAN FREEMAN,

March 28.

Secretary

Neptune Fire Company.

A Stated Meeting of said Company will be held at the Inn of Philip Sanders, on Thursday evening, 4th April next, at half past seven o'clock.

H. R. MERSELLES, Secretary.

Bridgeton, March 29.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Bridgeton, and the public in general, that he has established a

Hat Manufactory,

ON LAUREL-STREET, BRIDGETON, Opposite the Store of Bacon & Tomlinson.

Where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of HATS, of every description, which he will dispose of at the most reasonable prices, and by his experience in the business he is warranted in saying they will be equal in neatness and durability to any made in Philadelphia.

Storekeepers and all those who purchase to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call.

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Cord Wood, Furs, and Country Produce generally, will be taken in payment.

John Dennelsbeck.

March 22. 66 3t.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore known by the name of CLARK & Co. in this city dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, at Newport, Fast Landing, or any where else, are requested to make immediate settlement—and all persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present them to E. Cropper, New port, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and they shall be attended to.

R. S. Cropper, Robert Clark.

March 25, 1822. 66 3t. q

Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, at the suit of Ephraim Bacon against Thos. Tophkins, in a plea of trespass on the case for two hundred dollars, returnable to the term of November last, has been duly returned by the Sheriff, attached as per inventory. Dated February 18, 1822.

Ebenezer Seeley, Clk.

L. Q. C. Elmer, Attorney.

March 18. 64 2mo.

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

RAN AWAY.

From the subscriber, on the 26th of February last, a boy about ten years of age, stout and well grown, with black hair and light skin, by the name of

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Any person who will take him up and bring him to me, shall be entitled to six cents reward and no charges paid.

RICHARD ROBBINS.

April 1. 66 3t. q

Subscriptions are received for the following works at the Office of the Whig:

London New Monthly Magazine, Philadelphia Saturday do. Presbyterian do. Edinburgh do. North American Review, Edinburgh Quarterly Review, Silliman's American Journal of Science and the Arts. (quarterly) Brooks' Gazetteer. (now publishing) American Farmers' Magazine, — to be published at Morristown, N. J. And most of the religious and literary works of eminence now published in the United States.

Philadelphia Prices Current. Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Fitch, per lb.	\$0 6 to 6 8
Beans, bushel	1 25 to 1 50
Beef, mess, barrel	10 12
Brink, run of Kiln, M.	6 50
Bristles, American lb.	scarce
Butter, lump, "	12 15
Do. salt, insp. "	12 14
Candles, tallow dipt "	12
Coffee, W. I. fine gr. "	26 27
Do. 2d quality "	25
Do. Java "	27 28
Do. mixed qual. "	25 26
Cheese, "	10 11
Cider, best, barrel	3 50
Feathers, American lb.	32 35
Flax, clean "	8
Firewood, hickory cord	6 6 75
Do. oak "	4 50 5 50
Do. pine "	4 4 50
Do. gum logs "	
Flour, wheat, barrel	6 50
Do. rye "	3 25
Do. corn meal "	3 25
Glass, wind	
8 by 10, 100 feet	9 00
10 by 12 "	10 10 50
Grain, wheat, bushel	1 10 1 20
do. rye "	65 70
do. corn "	65 70
do. oats "	30 35
do. bran double "	30
Hams, lb.	10 13
Iron, in bars, ton	75 100
do sheet "	165 170
do hoop, large "	128 130
do do. small "	140
do rod "	125 130
do hollow?ware "	80 90
Lard, lb.	0 9 0 10
Lumber, 1000 feet	
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	14 00 16
do do heart, 1 inch	25 30
do do white pine, panel	25 30
do do do common	17 50 22 50
Scantling, pine 1000	15 20
do heart do "	25 30
do sap do "	14
Lath, oak "	7 9
Oar, rafters "	25
Timber, pine "	25
do inch spruce "	12 20
do oak "	22 25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft. "	17 21
do cyp. 22 inch. "	4 4 25
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200	70
do hind. do "	38
do do red oak "	20 24
do barrel, w. oak "	18 24
Heading, oak "	38 35
Hoops, shaved "	25
do rough, "	
Mackarel, barrel	
Molasses, sug-house gall.	0 40 0 45
do West India "	35 39
Nails, cut, all sizes lb.	7 12
Oil, sperm.	75
Peas, bushel	75 80
Pork, Jersey barrel	14 00 15 00
Rice, new crop cwt.	4 50
Shed, southern barrel	
Salt, fine, bushel	
do ground "	
Seed, clover, "	65 0 700
do herd grass "	50 62
do timothy "	3 50 5 00
Segars, Spanish, 1000	6 10
do American "	1 75
Shot, all sizes cwt.	9 50
Spirits, viz.	
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	80 90
do Penn'a 1st pf. "	65 75
Gin, Philad. dist. do "	41 45
Rum, New England "	42 45
Whiskey, rye "	29 31
do apple "	38 40
Starch, lb.	7 8
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	12 50 13 00
do loaf "	18 20
do lump "	16 17
Tallow, country "	10
Tobacco, Virg. manu. "	9 14
do do caven, "	27 32

General Advertiser.

Cumberland Orphans Court.

February Term, 1822.

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

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

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clerk. March 11. 63

Cumberland Orphans Court,

February Term, 1822.

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

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

By the Court, T. ELMEN, Clerk. March 4.—62 2mo.

FOR SALE,

230 Acres of Woodland,

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

200 Acres of Woodland,

Lying from a mile and a half to two miles from Dorchester Landing on Morris River—very heavily timbered with oak and pine, with a considerable quantity of good Ship Timber on the same. The above is well worthy of attention. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For terms apply to JOHN CHANCE, near Leesburg. 60 1st. February 18.

NOTICE.

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

Public Sale,

On the premises on Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. all that certain

Tract of Land, Swamp and Marsh,

in Newport neck, Downs Township, known by the name of the Shull property, joins Lands of Uriah Loper, jun. Charles F. Ladine, and others—and sold to defray the debts and expenses of one Jonathan Shull, a minor. Conditions made known at Sale by DAVID SHULL, Guardian. February 12, 1822.

Creditors take Notice,

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

JOSIAH HANKINS,

his

JOHN J. JERELL,

mark

STEPHEN BAILEY,

(Black man)

Cumberland Prison, Feb. 19.

Feb. 25—4t.

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause lands to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby give notice that the public sales shall be held as follows, viz:

At the Land Office at Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of Townships 17 and 18, in range 1, east of the 2d principal meridian line

17 and 18, in range 1 to 9, west do At the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinois, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of

Townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 3d principal meridian line

11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 3 and 4 do

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of Townships 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 5, 6 and 8, east of the 3d principal meridian line

11, in range 7, do

At the Land Office at Palestine, in Illinois, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of Townships 6, 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in range 14, west of 2d do

8 and 9 12 and 13, do

At the same place, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of Townships 10 11 12 and 13, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

10 11 12 and 13, in ranges 12 13 and 14, west of 2d do

At the same place, on the 1st Monday in October next, for the sale of Townships 14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 12 13 and 14, west of 2d do

At the same place, on the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 13 and 14 west of 2d principal meridian line

IS 19 and 20 in range 12, do do 18 11, do do

17 18 19 and 20 10, do do

At the Land Office for the Northern district of Louisiana, at the town of Ouachita, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 15 16 17 18 and 19, in ranges, 1 2 3 4 and 5, west of the meridian line

At the Land Office at the Seat of Justice of the county of Independence, in the Arkansas territory, from the sale of such lands of the United States as are situated in the following described townships and ranges and which have been excluded from the lottery of the lands appropriated for satisfying warrants for military services, viz:

On the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 20 in range 1, east of the 5th meridian line

1 2 3 4 5 and 6 2 do 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 3 do 1 2 10 11 12 13 and 14 4 do 1 2 5 do 1 2 3 9 13 14 15 18 19 and 20 1 west do

On the first Monday in September next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1 2 18 19 & 20, in range 2, west of the 5th meridian line

1 15 16 17 18 19 and 20 3 do 110 11 13 14 15 16 & 19 4 do 1 2 9 10 11 12 13 and 16 5 do 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 and 18 6 do

On the first Monday in October next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 15 15 16 17 18 19 and 20, in range 2, west of the 5th meridian line

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 1 do 16 17 18 19 & 20 8 do 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 18 19 and 20 9 do 19 10 do

On the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 and 11, in range 10, west of the 5th meridian line

1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 & 10, range 11 do 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 12 do 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 13 do 3 4 5 6 7 and 8 14 do 4 5 and 7 15 do 5 6 and 7 16 do 6 17 do

Each sale will commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will be reserved from sale.

Give under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 14th day of March, 1822.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEXES, Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office. March 25—wtNovl Printers who publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first Monday in November next, and send their accounts (received) to the General Land Office.

A Change of Business.

The subscriber, being about to change his business, offers to sell, at his Store in BRIDGETON, A WELL-ASSORTED

STOCK OF GOODS, viz. Dry Goods & Wet Goods, FINE GOODS & COARSE GOODS, Hard Goods & Soft Goods, Old Goods and New Goods, &c. &c.

All which he will Retail at (about) Wholesale Prices, For Cash, Cord Wood, or Country Produce.

Thos. Woodruff. Bridgeton, Feb. 11. 59tf.

HAT STORE.

Sign of the Golden Hat, No. 2 1/2, N. 3d Street, Near Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.

P. C. WILLMARTH, Offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits,

WATER-PROOF Imitation Beaver Hats Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.

Price \$2.50 per Hat. February 11. 59tf.

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

Extracts from its Prospectus. The contemplated publication will treat its subjects as a science, illustrated by facts which occur, and experiments which are daily made; and shall be adapted to practical purposes, rather than to theoretic discussion.—The knowledge of soils, the choice of seeds, and the new species of plants which may be introduced into our Agricultural system, the implements of husbandry, with their various improvements, the best breeds of stock, the management of orchards and fruits, the too much neglected operations of the garden, in short every rural topic interesting to a farmer shall find a place.

Agriculture is naturally connected with internal improvement in every branch; the publication will therefore consider the latter as within its province, while it will most scrupulously avoid the contention of politics or the shock of party spirit.

The work will contain a monthly Price Current of the articles most interesting to Farmers, at New York, Philadelphia, Brunswick, Trenton, Easton, and Morris Town.

Advertisements on subjects connected with agriculture (and none other) will be received.

Terms of Subscription. 1. One number, containing sixty-four large and full Octavo pages, neatly printed, on good paper, stitched in covers, will be delivered every month, and an index added at the end of the year.

2. Price, 37 1/2 cents each, payable one half year, or 22 1/2 cents in advance, on delivery of the first Semi-annual Number.

3. No Subscriber will be received for a term less than a year; and all subscriptions will be considered to subsist until notice is given to the contrary.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

A Lot of Land,

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

Charles Clark, exec'r. Feb. 25. 4tq

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

BENNETT & WALTON,

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

BROOKES'S

General Gazetteer Improved, Or, a new and compendious

Geographical Dictionary; Containing a description of the Empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the

KNOWN WORLD:

With the government, customs, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures and curiosities of the cities and towns; their longitude, latitude, bearings and distances, in English miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished:

INCLUDING

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

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

Illustrated by a neat colored Map of the United States.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN

By R. Brookes, M. D.

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

BY WILLIAM DARBY,

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

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

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

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

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

The Post Office list will be carefully arranged up to the present time, and the mark P. O. placed before the description of all places containing a Post Office. No comment can be necessary to elucidate the advantages which must be comprised in a portable volume, in which will be concentrated the proposed improvements and additions.

TERMS.

The work to be comprised in one octavo volume of about 900 pages, printed on good paper, and to be illustrated by a new and neat colored Map of the United States, projected and engraved for the express purpose, to contain the political subdivisions, made up to the period of publication. Price, neatly bound, Three Dollars and 50 Cents, payable on delivery.

52

December—1821.

Brush Manufactory,

No. 4, north 3d street, Philadelphia.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large stock consisting of a very general assortment of good brushes, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Save your bristles.—The value of hogs' bristles is not perhaps generally known, or there would be more attention paid to saving them.—A pound of clean white bristles is worth from 60 to 75 cts. and dark ones from 30 to 50, according to the length. A person may, when hogs are killed, by using a horn or iron comb, cleanse as many bristles as will enable them to save as many as will amount to a number of dollars.—White cow tails, if not very curly, when washed clean and cut off from the dock is worth 50 cts.—White horse hair 75 cts. per lb. an object this to farmer's boys. The Carlisle Herald, Lancaster Journal, and Easton Sentinel, will please to insert the above advertisement six times in their paper, and forward their bills to Mr. Taylor. Nov. 19—36t B. T.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

SILAS W. SEXTON,

Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,

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

HAS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspensers, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c. and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate,—which will be disp'd of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and give his establishment a trial, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

52 6m. December 24, 1821.

CHEAP China, Glass and Queensware.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber removed his Wholesale and Retail Stores from No. 110, N. Front, and No. 100 North Third, to No. 10, North Third street, where he is now opening, in addition to his former stock, a very extensive assortment of

FINE AND COMMON WARE, Which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash prices.

R. Tyndale. Philadelphia, Sept. 17—36q.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY, FOR THE YEAR 1821.

ALSO, The Presbyterian Magazine, From No. 1 to No. 14.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Executions, Summons, Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds, Common & Judgment Bonds, Constables' Sales, Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par Banks in New Hampshire, 2 p. c. dis. Boston Banks, 1 do. Massachusetts Banks generally, 1 1/2 a 2 do. Rhode Island Banks do, 2 do. Connecticut Banks do, 1 1/2 do.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

All the city Bank Notes, par. Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale. Albany Banks, 1/2 p. c. dis. Troy Banks, 1/2 do. Mohawk Bank in Senectady, 1/2 do. Lansingburg Bank, 1/2 do. Newburg Bank, 1/2 do. Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do. Orange county Bank, 1/2 do. Catskill Bank, 1/2 do. Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1/2 do. Auburn Bank, 1/2 do. Columbia receivables, 1 do. Utica Bank, 2 do. Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 1/2 do. Plattsburg Bank, 3 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

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

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

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

DELAWARE NOTES.

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

MARYLAND NOTES.

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

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Richmond and Branches, 1 do. N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do. All others, 1 1/2 do. Columbia District Banks, generally, par. Franklin bank of Alexandria, no sale. North Carolina, 2 1/2 3 dis. South Carolina, 2 do. Georgia, generally, 2 do. Bank of Kentucky and branches, no sale. Ohio—Chillicothe, 5 dis. Most others, no sale.