

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
J. CLARKE & Co.

PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE
UNITED STATES.

CONDITIONS.

THE *Washington Whig* is published every Monday morning, at Two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance.—An additional 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 paying 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 advertisements at the same rate.

POETRY.

THE LAWYER AND JUSTICE.

BY MOORE.

Love! thou divinest good below,
Thy pure delights few mortals know!
Our rebel hearts thy way disown,
While tyrant Lust usurps thy throne.

The bounteous God of nature made
The sexes for each other's aid;
Their mutual talents to employ,
To lessen ills and heighten joy.
The softer woman he assign'd
That soft'ning gentleness of mind,
That can, with sympathy, impart
Its likeness to the roughest heart.
Her eyes with magic pow'r endu'd
To fire the dull, and awe the rude.
His rosy finger on the face
Shed, lavish, ev'ry blooming grace
And stamp'd perfection to display
His mildest image on her clay.
Man, active, resolute, and bold,
He fashion'd in a different mould:
With useful arts his mind inform'd,
His breast with nobler passions warm'd;
He gave him knowledge, taste, and sense,
And courage, for the fair's defence.
Her frame, resistless of each wrong,
Demands protection from the strong;
To man she flies, when fear alarms,
And claims the temple of his arms.

By nature's authors thus declar'd
The woman's sovereign and her guard,
Shall man by treach'rous wiles invade
The weakness he was meant to aid?
While beauty, given to inspire
Protecting love, and soft desire,
Lights up a wild-fire in the heart,
And to its own breast points the dart;
Becomes the spoiler's base pretence
To triumph over innocence?

The wolf, that tears the tim'rous sheep,
Was never set the fold to keep;
Nor was the tiger, or the pard,
Meant the benighted traveller's guard;
But man, the wildest beast of prey,
Wears friendship's semblance to betray;
His strength against the weak employs,
And where he should protect, destroys.

Past twelve o'clock, the watchman cry'd,
His brief the studious Lawyer ply'd;
The all-prevailing fee lay high,
The earnest of to-morrow's lie.
Sudden the furious winds arise,
The jarring casement shatter'd flies;
The doors admit a hollow sound,
And rattling from their hinges bound;
When Justice, in a blaze of light,
Reveal'd her radiant form to sight.

The wretch with thrilling horror shook,
Loose every joint, and pale his look,
Not having seen her in the courts,
Or found her motion'd in reports;
He ask'd, with fault'ring tongue, her name,
Her errand there, and whence she came?

Sternly the white-rob'd shape reply'd,
(A crimson glow her visage dy'd)
Canst thou be doubtful who I am?
Is Justice grown so strange a name?
Were not your courts for Justice rais'd?
'Twas there, of old, my alters blaz'd.
My guardian thee did I elect,
My sacred temple to protect,
That thou and all thy venal tribe
Should spurn the goddess for the bribe?
Aloud the ruin'd client cries,
Justice has neither ears nor eyes;
In foul alliance with the bar,
'Gainst me the Judge denounces war,
Age rarely issues his decree,
But with intent to baffle me.

She paus'd. Her breast with fury burn'd,
The trembling Lawyer thus return'd,
I own the charge is justly laid,
And weak th' excuse that can be made;
Yet search the spacious globe and see
If all mankind are not like me.

The grown-man, skill'd in Romish lies,
By faith's false glass deludes our eyes;

O'er conscience rides without control,
And robs the man to save his soul.

The doctor, with important face,
By sly design, mistakes the case,
Prescribes, and spins out the disease,
To trick the patient of his fees.

The soldier, rough with many a scar,
And red with slaughter, leads the war;
If he a nation's trust betray,
The foe has offer'd double pay.

When vice o'er all mankind prevails,
And weighty interest turns the scales,
Must I be better than the rest,
And harbor Justice in my breast?
On one side only take the fee,
Content with poverty and thee?

Thou blind of sense, and vile of mind,
Th' exasperated Shade rejoin'd,
If virtue from the world is flown,
Will others' faults excuse thy own?
For sickly souls the priest was made;
Physicians for the body's aid;
The soldier guarded liberty;
Man, woman, and the lawyer me.
If all are faithless to their trust,
They leave not thee the less unjust.
Henceforth your pleadings I disclaim,
And bar the sanction of my name;
Within your courts it shall be read,
That Justice from the law is fled.

She spoke; and hid in shades her face,
Till Hardwicke sooth'd her into grace.

Miscellaneous Selections.

SCARCITY OF CASH.

One cause (says the Kaleidoscope) of the many complaints on this subject may be found out perhaps, by perusing the following anecdote:

Old Times.—Before banks were known in New England, or ere paper money of any kind was in vogue, there was in Connecticut a cry of "hard times"—"no money, to be got—let's petition the Governor and Legislature to make paper money." One of the greatest advocates for this scheme called upon the Governor, when the following dialogue ensued.

Governor—Well, friend, what is your business with me?

Jonathan—Why, may it please your honor's excellency the times are hard and money scarce, and some on us talk o' petitioning to have paper money made, so that every body may have enough on't.

Governor—But, friend, there is considerable money in the province now, gold, silver, and copper, which, you know, is of more solid value than any paper whatever. Among others, I have a small sum on hand, and if you are in want, and have any thing valuable to sell, I will be a purchaser, at a fair price, and relieve you from your embarrassment.

Jonathan—O dear, your honor, I've nothing to sell and scarce any thing to keep.

Governor—Well, you look strong and healthy, and I presume are willing to work for a living, and I will give you employment and pay you in solid coin.

Jonathan—Why I work sometimes, but really I can't say I like it.

Governor—Very well. Then supposing government should make ever so much money, and you have neither property nor labor to give in exchange for it, you would have no way of procuring it but by borrowing or stealing.

Jonathan—By jingo, Mr. Governor, when I come to think on't you're above half right.

Quebec Mercury.

Laughable Anecdote.—Some years ago, a gentleman travelling thro' Somersetshire, in England, lost a portmanteau from behind his chaise, containing a considerable sum of money. He offered a large reward for its recovery, but without effect. It had been found by an old man, employed on the highway, who, unacquainted with its use, carried it home to his dame, and told her he had found a roll of leather with an iron string. His wife, who knew what it was, did not deceive him, but the next day when he was gone to labor, examined the contents. On his coming home at night, she said it was a pity he had no learning, and proposed his going to an evening school: the old man willingly consented, but after a month's trial could not make any thing of his book, so he refused to go again. He went to work as usual, and one day the same gentleman being on the road, observed him and asked if he had heard of any one having found a portmanteau some months ago; the old man did not understand what he meant, until the gentleman shew'd that which he then had with him. "O yes," said the man, "I found a roll of leather like that, and if you'll go with me, you shall have it."

The gentleman gladly accompanied him; and on their arrival at the cottage he called to his dame to bring the roll of leather. "What roll of leather?" replied she. "Why that I found (answered the man) before I went to school." "Before you went to school," (said the gentleman) why, you old fool, that must have been before I was born!" and left the house in a passion.

Certain persons in this country are literally missionary mad. A writer in a Boston paper lately proposed to tax that city to the amount of some millions, for the diffusion of religion;—and a more recent communication to an *Utica* paper, proposes to accomplish the same object by the cultivation of potatoes. A plan is submitted, by which Oneida county may be made to grow 160,000 bushels, valued at 30,000 dollars, and the whole state yield a crop worth \$1,372,812. If the whole of the United States were thus piously cultivated, they would give a net revenue of upwards of nine millions of dollars. The object of the scheme is meritorious, and we regret that the projector has overlooked one objection that may prove fatal to it—when all the potatoes are raised, who are to eat them? *N. York American.*

A letter from Harrisburg, published in the Lancaster Journal, states, that Mr. Findlay's object in visiting Harrisburg, was to procure the signatures of the members of the legislature to his petition for the office of Post Master General.

Vagrants.—The Hopkinsville, Ky. Republican, contains an account of two vagrants who were sentenced by the Court of Christian county, to be sold. After a trial, which continued 2 days, John O. Mosely was found guilty on a charge of vagrancy, and sentenced to be sold for three months, or, in case there were no bidders, to receive five lashes on his bare back at the public whipping post. Fortunately for his feelings, one white man and two negroes appeared as bidders, and he finally brought the amazing sum of SEVEN DOLLARS. The next day James Knight was convicted of a similar offence, and sold for ONE DOLLAR.

One hundred young men of Cross Creek township, Washington county, in this state, have adapted a series of resolutions, of which the following may serve for a specimen.

"We will abstain from the use of imported goods, of every description, as far as possible, and give a decided preference to articles the growth and manufacture of our own country."

"We will in paying our addresses to the young ladies, give the most marked preference to such as clothe themselves in homespun, and make use of articles the growth of our own country."

Brute Sagacity.—It is related of the mule of the learned and charitable Gavarrus (Aspicueta) that it was so accustomed to its master's habits, that it always stopped of its own accord at the sight of a poor man, till its rider had relieved him.

THE BIBLE.

As a few degrees of latitude make a virtue of a crime, so do a few centuries make a merit (as in the case of the distribution of bibles) of what was formerly subject to punishment. In the time of Henry VIII the Bible was absolutely forbidden to be read or expounded in our churches; but the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Captains of the Wars? Justices of the Peace, and Recorders of the Cities, might quote passages to enforce their harangues, as had been accustomed. A nobleman or gentleman might read it in his house, orchards, or gardens, pet quietly, and without disturbance of good order. A merchant might also read it to himself privately; but women, artificers, apprentices, journeymen servingmen, husbandmen, and labourers, were to be punished with one month's imprisonment as often as they were detected reading the Bible, either privately or openly.—Nothing shall be taught or maintained contrary to the King's instructions" 32 Hen. VIII. c. 35. Such, however, was the privilege of Peerage, that Ladies of qualities might read "to themselves alone," and not to others; "any chapter in the Old and New Testament." This has the air of a somewhat many wretched and superstitious

that are interdicted to those of inferior degree. It is probable the Duchesses and Countesses were eager to read this book when it was made inaccessible to three parts of the nation.

Blue Stockings.—Dr. Stillingleet was remarkable for wearing blue-stockings; and being a man of extensive literature and great conversational powers, there was a pressure of company wherever he visited. His absence one day caused one to exclaim, "Ah! we can do nothing without the blue-stockings." The saying was often repeated; and afterwards, when many of his friends formed themselves into a society, this trifling peculiarity of the Doctor was so much remembered, that they could take no other name than that of Blue Stocking Club."

OCDENSBURGH, March 4.

An alarming attempt to assassinate.—On Thursday last an anonymous letter was left on the piazza of Judge Ford's house, addressed to his nephew G. W. Ford, apprizing the latter to be on the alert—the hand of envy was raised against him—and that before the week passed away the stillness of night would be disturbed by the sound of a deadly weapon—the knell of death; and signed "A friend sworn to secrecy." On Saturday night last, about half past ten, the prediction was nearly verified; for as young Mr. Ford was returning home from the village, the assassin who had concealed himself behind a fence, fired upon him, and the ball passed thro' his hat crown; so near was he to Mr. Ford that the wad passed through his hat and set fire to the lining. Mr. Ford, from motives of precaution, had provided himself with a small pistol, which he discharged at the villain who attempted to take away his life, but unfortunately missed his aim. A pursuit was immediately instituted by the villagers, with their usual alacrity, but proved unsuccessful. It is hoped the villain will yet be brought to punishment. A reward of four hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension and conviction of this base and murderous villain.

NEW YORK, March 13.

A fortunate occurrence and a generous reward.—The morning papers contained an advertisement of Mr. George W. Talbot, of this city, offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars to be paid on delivery of a pocket book and its contents, amounting to \$45,000 in notes, acceptances, custom house debentures, bank checks and bank bills, lost yesterday at the corner of Pine and William streets. We have now the pleasure to state that an orphan boy in Henry street, of Irish parentage, was the fortunate finder of the pocket book, & that it was promptly restored to the owner this morning with all its contents, upon which the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars was immediately paid by Mr. Talbot, two hundred of which is to be deposited in the Savings bank for the benefit of the lad, and the remaining fifty dollars appropriated for clothing the little fellow in that decent apparel in which honesty should ever appear.

Statesman.

A black man, with a wooden leg, made application to the commissioners of the almshouse for assistance.—"What do you do for a living, says one?" "Why," said the black, "I opens oysters in season, and picks up a crumb." And what else? "Why, I cleans boots when I can get any to clean." Well, nothing else? "Why yes, I sometimes Doctors." Ah; and can you cure the rheumatism? "Yes sir," said cull, "when it does't reach the marrow of the bone." The resources of the ebony sons of Africa are thus seen to be more numerous than people generally imagine.

Cabbaging.—Some villain broke into a Tailor's shop in Springfield, Mass one night last week, and plundered it of all that was valuable—not even leaving the old goose that had been kept sissing hot in the family of Mr. Thimble for many, many years.

Com. Adv.

CONJUGAL EVASION.

Abraham Simmonds, a wealthy tobacconist, died in 1728. His widow, on opening his will, found that he had directed his body to be buried in his own orchard, wrapped in a blanket, without any of the usual religious ceremonies. The pious lady, on recovering from her dismay, sagaciously remarked, that there was no directions for the body's remaining in the orchard; so it was first buried there, and then taken to the church-yard, and interred with the accustomed parade and ceremonies.

A duel was fought near London on Bagshot Heath, between a gentleman cobbler and a journeyman tailor; Shuddering at the idea of powder and balls, they both agreed to fight with the usual

instruments of their trade. The contest was obstinately maintained on both sides. The tailor succeeded in clipping the hose of the cobbler with his shears; but the cobbler pinned him to the ground with his pegging-awl.

CLARKSON, N. Y. Feb. 23.

A wonderful Eater.—Last evening a man, at the grocery in this village, ate and drank, in the space of half an hour, seven pints of raw oysters, two quarts of water, three pints of cider, half a pint of whiskey, one gill of rum, six crackers, three large red pepper pods, with salt and black pepper in proportion; and said, were it not so late, he would call at the tavern for an oyster supper!

A WITNESS.

DIALOGUE.

BETWEEN CUPID AND A POET.

From the Spanish.

Poet—Boy, thy reign is over;
Men no more are nimble!
Cupid—Now what art
Gains the heart?
Poet—GUINEAS.

Died, at Baltimore, the 25th ult. Christiana Gauker, aged 20 years, a native of Germany. The distressing condition and sufferings of this young woman, and the awful result, ought to be a solemn warning to all match-makers and match breakers. She was engaged to be married to a young man of Philadelphia, who, for reasons best known to himself, communicated to her, a short time since, his intention of abandoning her. On the receipt of this information she became the child of sorrow and despair, for ten days when reason left its seat, and she became an awfully distressed maniac, unceasingly calling on her lover to "come to her." On the evening preceding her death, she ordered her "wedding garment" to be prepared—that she "wished to be dressed in white;" and that she "was to be married at three o'clock"—the precise hour of her departure to a world of Spirits!

Gazette.

EARTHQUAKE.

Bangor, (Maine,) January 31st.

On Monday night between the hours of one and two o'clock, a slight shock of Earthquake was felt in this town and vicinity.

Useful Recipes, &c.

To make good Barm.—Boil 1 pound of good Flour, 1 lb. Brown Sugar, and a little Salt in 2 gallons of Water for an hour; when milk warm, bottle and cork it close, and it will be fit for use in 24 hours—one pint will do to make 18 pounds of bread.

The lustre of Glasses, when tarnished by age or accident, is restored by rubbing them with powdered fuller's-earth and a linen cloth. The sand from the earth being completely removed.

To whiten a sun burnt complexion. Take an equal quantity of lemon juice and the white of eggs (Albumen). Beat them into a foam, set it some time before the fire, still occasionally beating it. Mix with bean flower water, and wash as usual.

Butter.—Those who wish to have their butter of a mild flavor, and properly salted, should salt the milk when it first comes from the cow.

Lambs.—Bleeding is recommended as the best mode of preserving the health of lambs, in autumn or when slight frosts commence—the operation is to be performed by piercing the nostril with a pen-knife.

To make a perpetual Yeast.—Take one pound of flour, make it the thickness of gruel with boiling water, add to it half a pound of raw sugar—put three spoonfulls of well purified yeast into a large vessel, upon which put the above ingredients, which will soon ferment violently. Collect the yeast off the top, and put it into a small necked pot—cover it up from the air—keep it in a dry and a warm place—when used in part, replace with a thin paste, made of flour and sugar, in the former proportions. No yeast is necessary except the first time.

An effectual cure for a Felon.—Bathe the part affected in ashes and water—take the yolk of an egg, six drops of spirits of turpentine, a few beef-leaves cut fine, a small quantity of hard soap, one tea spoonfull of snuff or fine tobacco; then add one table spoonful of burnt salt, and one of Indian meal; &c it never fails to effect a cure if applied in season.

Plough Boy.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

ESSAYS

Theory and practice of Agriculture.—No. IV.

As the nature and formation of soils is a subject of the greatest importance to every agriculturalist, we shall continue to dwell on it more at length, as we believe that an intimate acquaintance with their constituent parts will lead our readers, further into the science, and enable them to form a better ground-work for their speculations than any considerations that are connected with it.

The soil, or *solum*, which supplies food to plants and causes them to vegetate and grow, is composed, as before observed, of a few different substances peculiarly combined. On the arrangement of these substances depends the state of the soil with respect to fertility or barrenness; slight variations in this arrangement, however, produce very different results. Indeed it is on these in a great measure depends the adaptation of soil to the variety of vegetable productions which we find in nature, and we observe each to thrive best in a soil that produces the food which suits its peculiar constitution.

Soils often contain a variety of foreign substances, which enrich, quicken, or contaminate it, according to their quality. These may be either some of the other earths, (for there are five or ten distinct earths discovered in nature) or some of the metallic oxides. The latter are frequently found in soils, particularly the oxides of copper, manganese and iron; but the earths are, most of them, rare, and all of them, excepting the four which we have named as constituting the basis of soils, are generally discovered in rocks. Soils always partake of the nature of the rocks that abound in them, — as the rocks by attrition become pulverized and mix with it. Many rocks contain a large quantity of the metallic oxides, the most common of which is the oxide of iron. Almost all soils, and most of the vegetable productions contain some of this oxide.

No soil is fertile if composed of one particular earth, unmixed with the others, and nature has wisely ordained that none of them should be found in a separate state. Magnesian is less frequently met with, and is less essential than the other earths to the production of vegetables. It is, however, often found in plants when analysed, than alumine, though this earth is one of the most abundant of any.

The peculiar excellence of soils depends on two things—their retaining a sufficient quantity of moisture, and their capacity for and retention of heat. "When soils are perfectly dry," says Sir H. Davy, "those that most readily become heated by the solar rays likewise cool most rapidly; but I have ascertained by experiment that the darkest colored dry soil (that which contains abundance of animal and vegetable matter; substances which must facilitate the diminution of temperature,) when heated to the same degree, provided it be within the common limit of the effects of solar heat, will cool more slowly than a wet pale soil, entirely composed of earthy matter."

The same writer says, "I found that a rich black mould, which contained nearly one fourth of vegetable matter, had its temperature increased in an hour from 65 to 80 degrees, by exposure to the sunshine; whilst a chalk soil was heated only to 69 deg. under the same circumstances. But the mould removed into the shade where the temperature was 62 deg. lost, in half an hour, 15 deg.; whereas the chalk, under the same circumstances, had lost only 3 degrees."

As sand forms the largest portion of good soil, and is a bad conductor of heat, we may presume that when sandy loam is once heated, it will long retain it. But sand has little affinity for water. When very sandy soil is heated, it soon becomes dry, as it neither retains moisture nor attracts it from the atmosphere. But alumina, or clay, and lime, have both a strong affinity for water. So difficult is it completely to discharge water from aluminous earth that it will retain a portion of it in the strongest heat known.

When earths are well mixed with each other and with animal and vegetable matter, the water which is suspended in the soil after rain, is attracted from the atmosphere, does not attach itself to any of them so intimately as it otherwise would. One substance destroys the attractive power of another, and the water is therefore subject to the capillary action of the plants to serve as food for them. Water contained in the soil undergoes certain changes, according to the presence of particular earths or minerals, and when any of them dissolve in it, they are taken up by the plants—and the analysis of plants will determine in what kind of soil they grew.

When lands are cold, and the soil is heavy, lime is perhaps the best dress-

ing it can receive. It promotes the putrefaction of vegetable substances, causes the earthy particles to become friable, absorbs water and carbonic acid and enriches the soil. Some late writers assert that its caustic quality, when introduced except in small quantities, will injure the soil. The quantity should not, it is true, be in too great excess, but the nature of the soil should be considered. For some lands the quantity can hardly be too great. It should be here remarked, that lime soon after being spread on land loses its caustic quality, and becomes mild, as it attracts carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and forms a calcareous substance similar to chalk. It is in this state that lime is perhaps more peculiarly beneficial to land, as it gradually decomposes vegetable substances—makes the earthy particles loose and finely divided, and blends itself intimately with the soil.

Plowing and burning lands depend upon the constitution and nature of the soil. When the land is not deep, and contains only a small part of animal and vegetable substances, with an excess of silicious sand, burning is perhaps the most pernicious practice for soils that can be pursued. Where too much vegetable matter exists in soils, burning is proper; where it is sour or peaty, or where the clay is stiff and adhesive, it may also be of essential advantage. Ashes should, like lime and plaster of Paris, be applied as a top dressing, as by this means it descends into the soil and renders it more penetrable by water, and loose in its texture.

It is not possible to say on what soils the sulphate of lime, or *Gypsum*, acts with best effect. There is no manure more applauded and reprobated. It is only experience that will test its usefulness, and every farmer can try its effects without much risk or expense. Its effects are, perhaps, as capricious as the seasons, and may depend on them to determine its usefulness.

Magnesia is found in particular kinds of limestone, in many waters, in minerals, and in acids. *Epsom salt* is a sulphate of it. Fine porcelain clays have in them a mixture of this earth. Hard water, taken up by pumps in many places, and which is unfit for washing, contains large quantities of it.—This may be discovered by mixing the water with soap, as the sulphuric acid of the sulphate of lime combines with the alkaline parts of the soap and remains in solution, while the tallow of the soap unites with the earthy parts of the water whether lime or magnesia, and swims on the surface like curds. Magnesian earth serves as a corrective; when soils are sour, to remove the noxious principles. Limestone containing it is generally of a *dun* or *faun* color, is difficult to slack, and retains its heat much longer than common lime. On this account it is bad for land, as its caustic qualities are not so soon removed by the absorption of water and carbonic acid.

That calcareous matter, together with water, is the principal ingredient in promoting vegetation, appears evident, but nothing, as we said before, when not united with its proper companion or auxiliary will favor that process. The bones of man and animals are chiefly composed of lime. If a hen is kept in a place where she cannot obtain calcareous substances, she will lay her eggs without shells. The shells of testaceous animals are composed of this earth—in short, it enters minutely into almost every thing in nature.

The uses of lime may be said to be endless. A cement, composed of lime 90 parts, grey clay 4, and black oxide of manganese 6 parts, will, when properly prepared, harden immediately under water. The lime is reduced to powder, mixed with the other ingredients, submitted to a strong heat to drive off the carbonic acid, then cooled and mixed with 60 parts of washed sand. This cement is used to stop leaks in and form the sides of canals, reservoirs and cisterns. It is the great affinity this earth has for water, oxygen and carbonic acid, that makes it so valuable in agriculture. Marls are composed of lime and clay, and the marl which does not contain from 40 to 50 per cent. of lime, or rather the carbonate of lime, is of little value.

Almost all soils contain the oxide of iron. It enters into the substance of every plant, shrub and tree. As it abounds so plentifully in nature we would infer that it may, in many instances, be necessary to the organization of vegetable substances. An excess of it, however, is not favorable to healthy vegetation, and where this is discovered, lime should be applied, as it neutralizes and destroys its ill effects, and renders it inert.

Professor Davy says "deep ploughing may be a very profitable practice in a rich thick soil; and in a fertile shallow soil, situated upon cold clay or sandy subsoil, it may be extremely prejudicial."

Lands are productive or barren with certain mixtures of soils, according to the seasons, or the natural humidity of the country. For instance, sandy loam is less favorable to the production of wheat in dry seasons or countries than where gentle rains are more frequent.

Indeed the farmer will often find that the necessity of manures will be either obviated or required, as the earth is mixed, or the seasons dry or moist.

Soil mixed with sandstone for the most part exhibits a sickly appearance. Such soil gives vegetation a brown unhealthy look, and is often covered with several and a variety of those herbs which are indicative of barrenness. It is not so with soils which are mixed with limestone and basaltic rocks, or *achinstone*. Such land is generally covered with verdure, and is productive in every thing with which they are cultivated.

While we are on the subject of soils we should say something of *peat*.—This is an aggregation of earth and vegetable substances, the latter in excess. When low grounds are covered with water which is permitted to become dry, peat will not be formed; but if, through the humidity of the atmosphere, and frequent inundations, low land is supplied with rain or fresh water so that the water will not become putrescent, & without at the same time remaining too deep for the growth of vegetable productions, the latter will rapidly increase, become decomposed, give food to another growth, and so on in succession, until a mass of vegetable decompositions are formed, which will be hard, soft or spongy as it is freely permeated by moisture and is productive of vegetables, or otherwise.

Peat is of great use to lands that are well constituted, but which are deficient in vegetable matter. When unmixed, we think it is of most advantage when ploughed in, but as a top dressing it would be of infinitely more value when united with a small quantity of lime or marl.* We may, however, find occasion to speak further of it when we treat on manures.

In many places marls are found in beds of considerable depth and extent, between peat and the clay on which it rests. It is difficult to account for these calcareous collections. As marl is composed of carbonate of lime and earthy substances, these deposits may have been formed by the atmospheric air acting on lime in solution at the moment of some disruption of nature, or perhaps at the time of the general deluge, when, by absorbing carbonic acid, the lime became precipitated, and uniting with earthy particles, and a conservation of testaceous and other submarine productions which are always found among it, formed a bed of calcareous matter as we now often find it. The hypothesis will seem the more probable when it is considered that a small portion of carbonic acid is only necessary to precipitate lime from water, for if the quantity is much increased, the precipitate will be redissolved, and again be suspended in solution in the water.

[The following remarks, from the *New York Statesman*, on the report of the Postmaster General, are so well written, that we think it will place the subject in such a light before our readers, as to leave it unnecessary for us to add any thing of our own.

Post Office Department.

A large number of the Washington *Gazette* contains a report made to Congress by the Postmaster General of the state of the Post Office Department, together with sundry recommendations of this officer, which in our view ought not to be passed over in silence by a single *Gazette* in the union. Several of them aim so direct a blow at the strongest bulwark of a free government, (the dissemination of knowledge) that we have not the least apprehension that they will obtain acceptance with even a small minority of Congress; but we nevertheless deem it a duty to point out their pernicious tendency, and to mark even their recommendation with merited reprehension.

The expenses of transportation have considerably increased within a few years, which is fairly attributed to the augmentation of post routes; and the *incidental expenditures*, an item which the public know but little about, were in 1821, more than double what they were in 1816, a circumstance which is not attempted to be explained in the report. The decrease in the amount of postage in 1820 from what it was in 1819 is 92,814 dollars; and in 1821 from what it was in 1820, is 83,825 dollars. This deficiency is accounted for by the general depression of business, scarcity of money, and the absence in some sections of a currency adapted to the operations of the department. The out-standing debts due the department, which have been accumulating since its establishment, are dated to be upwards of 500,000 dollars; that if it were not for public default, the Post Office receipts would have exceeded the expenditures of the Department up to 1822, more than 315,000 dollars.

We now come to the Post Master General's recommendations "to supply the deficiency of revenue, and to reduce expenditures."

Firstly, The expediency of discontinuing by law, all post routes which

do not and shall not produce one third of the expenses of transporting the mails thereon, after an experiment of two years has been, or shall be hereafter made.

Secondly, By providing by law for an increase of postage on newspapers, more proportionate to the expenses & distances of their transportation, and yet the increase of postage not to be so great as to effect the circulation of those useful vehicles of information, so necessary to the existence and preservation of free governments; and by subjecting to postage all newspapers carried in the mail.

Thirdly, To provide for the better securing the postages on newspapers, the remedy proposed is to require the payment of newspapers before their transmission by mail.

Fourthly, By a diminution in the expenses of collection. The commissions at some of the Post Offices, are greater, it is believed, than is really necessary. The fortieth section of the Post Office Law, which requires the surplus, after paying the postmaster two thousand dollars a year and his necessary expenses, to be accounted for, requires amendment. The postmaster being left himself the judge of what he shall pay for clerk hire and other expenses, may calculate so as to expend the whole amount of commission and other allowances, so that no postmaster may charge more than is really a proper compensation for himself, including his necessary expenses.

Fifthly, By prohibiting all passengers as well as drivers and owners, in public stages, which travel on a post road, and all passengers who are conveyed in steam, or other regular boats or vessels, from carrying letters and packets, other than such as are open, and relate to their own concerns; and subjecting all such letters as are conveyed by a passenger, driver or owner, when delivered into a post office, to the same postage as if conveyed in the mail.

The post-office establishment was never intended as a source of revenue, but as a public convenience, and as a means of disseminating information among the people—an object which is justly considered of primary importance in a free country, as the perpetuity of republican institutions depends on the intelligence and virtue of the people. Wise rulers will provide, by all suitable means, for the wide diffusion of light and knowledge, and weigh well the consequences before they set upon a project calculated to cut off sources of information enjoyed by the public; to contract the influence of the press, to crush at least one half of the newspapers in the country, and to diminish the post-office revenue. We hazard nothing in asserting that such would be the inevitable effect of Mr. Meigs' project "to supply the deficiency of revenue."

The first recommendation ought not to be adopted, because it would deprive certain sections of country of all benefit from the post-office establishment, which was intended for the good of the whole. Beside, the income from any particular route affords no criterion of its convenience and importance, either to the inhabitants on that route, or the community at large.

The second and third propositions, if adapted, would kill at a single blow not less than one half, and we think in all probability two thirds of the newspapers in the United States. The public journals in the inland parts of the country, which afford to their proprietors any thing more than bare subsistence, are few, very few in number, while the most of them are with difficulty sustained at all; though it is believed there is not a village or section of country in which a newspaper is published—a community in which it has exerted its influence, and to whom it has proved a source of political, scientific, and general intelligence; that would willingly see it expire. The postage now established, though but trifling upon a single paper, amounts to so much in the year as to deter many from taking them who otherwise would; and if the rate is to be increased, ever so triflingly, the subscription list of every editor will soon exhibit a considerable falling off, sufficient in many cases to induce an abandonment of the publication. For those which might survive such a state of things for a time, the Postmaster General has provided sure and immediate destruction by two other propositions. First, to charge postage on newspapers editors receive in exchange, which would amount to a tax of from \$50 to \$200 per annum upon each individual; and secondly, to require the postage in all cases before the papers are transmitted, which can be effected only by compelling editors to pay it in advance.—Those who know any thing at all about the nature of newspaper accounts, need not be informed that there is no business so liable to loss from had debts as that of which we are speaking. Subscribers are scattered over all parts of the country, and probably not one in twenty are known to the proprietors of the newspaper. It is idle to suppose that they would advance the postage for any whose responsibility should be unknown, and consequently by far the

largest portion of their patrons would be swept off at a single swoop. There is another view in which this subject should be considered. The whole system proposed by the Postmaster General is excellently adapted to cut off the means of intelligence from all but the rich. No scheme could be devised better calculated to keep all but the wealthy in ignorance of what is going on in the world; and no method could be more effectual to crush the industry and enter prise of the proprietors of newspapers of long standing.

That the scheme would greatly reduce the post office revenue must be clear to every one.—The receipts from taxing postage on newspapers exchanged by the editors would be very inconsiderable; for there would be but few papers printed—and the increased postage would diminish the circulation at least one half.

Of the fourth proposition we shall say nothing, as we are unacquainted with the compensation of deputy post-masters and the manner of transacting business in their offices.

The fifth proposition could never be carried into effect, as it never ought, & never will be submitted to by a free people. If the government is to prohibit persons from carrying letters or papers from place to place they may as well prohibit, or taxus for the air we breathe. The proposition itself partakes of despotism.

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-HILL, 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 Dannelsbeck.

March 22. 66 St.

NOTICE.

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

R. S. Cropper, Robert Clark.

March 25, 1822. 66 St. 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 Bate-man against John Tompkins, 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. Ulmer, Attorney.

March 18. 64 2mo.

Cape-May Orphans' Court,

Term of February, 1822.

Present Shungar Hewitt, Cresce 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.

Blank for sale at this Office.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1822.

By the arrival of the Euphrates at New York, a summary of foreign items has been received. The most important of these articles, as will be seen by advertising to our columns, are the recognition of the independence of the South American Provinces by the Cortes of Spain, the insurrectionary movements in the west of France, and in the south of Ireland, and the corroborative account of the adjustment of differences between Russia and Turkey.

The Parliament of Great Britain was opened on the 5th of February, by a speech from the King in person, in which he said, that he preserved a good understanding with his allies,—endeavored to adjust the difference between the Porte and Russia, and did some good by his visit to Ireland, but had not suppressed the spirit of lawless outrage among the Irish,—he boasted a little of the flourishing state of his finances, and of the economy of his ministry. He deplored the bad state of the agricultural interests, and recommended the maintenance of public credit as the only means to enable them to preserve a high station among the nations of the earth.

SUMMARY.

WILLIAM SAILOR is appointed Postmaster at Woodbury, in place of JON BROWN, Esq. resigned. *Herald.*

The Spotted Fever has made its appearance for the second time in Pomfret, Vermont. Its spread is apprehended.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope is dangerously ill, and that the Arch Duke Rudolph of Austria, who was made a Cardinal two years ago, is certain to succeed to the chair.

Mr. Robert Wilson was, on the 5th ult. at Charleston, S. C. bitten by a rattlesnake, a number of which he had collected to export to Europe, and died next day.

Incendiary.—An attempt was made on the 4th ult. to burn the Cotton Factory of Mr. Joseph Pool, at Malapardis, in Morris county, N. J. The flames had begun to spread, but were discovered in time to be extinguished without much damage. Persons in the neighborhood (says the Palladium) are suspected, and it is hoped will be brought to justice.—We wish they may, and speedily.

Perpetual Motion.—A person from Edinburgh is exhibiting in Fork a wheel which has been in perpetual motion for five years. The motion is effected by the attracting and propelling poles of two magnets, between which the wheel is horizontally placed.

The Legislature of Kentucky has passed an act extending the limits of their prisons to the verge of each county.

Two schooners sailed in the beginning of this month from Darien, Georgia, for the Floridas, with sugar cane plants, sugar boilers, cotton seeds, and plantation implements. In this way we go on. The Floridas are said to be favorable to the growth of the sugar cane.

Dr. Hahneman's discovery that the Belladonna (*Atropa Belladonna* of Linnaeus, or *deadly nightshade* of our fields and gardens) is a preventive of scarlet fever, has been fully confirmed. Hufeland, in his journal of practical medicine, has added evidences of this fact.

A French Almanac states the number of priests in France in 1821 to be 35,286. Of whom 4150 were ordained last year.

A wheat stack was set on fire lately by incendiaries in England—it was mistaken for a light-house by a vessel on the coast, which on approaching it ran aground, by which the vessel and cargo were lost.

A large and brilliant meteor passed over Philadelphia, New York, Albany, &c. a short time since. It was seen in those and many other places nearly at the same time.

Judge Tucker has, recently pronounced unequivocally, that the new Missouri loan-office bills are bills of credit, and therefore unconstitutional.

The Spanish Minister, DON ADEGA, has left Washington for Philadelphia, in consequence, it is said, of the President's recommending the acknowledgment of the South American provinces.

At a late caucus at Albany, Judge YATES was nominated as candidate for Governor, and General ROOR for Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, at the ensuing election.

SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, Esq. Editor of the "Plough Boy," Albany, is also recommended to the citizens of that state for their next Governor.

The legislature of Missouri have named the permanent seat of government of the state the CITY OF JEFFERSON, in honor of Thomas Jefferson, under whose presidency the territory which forms the present state of Missouri was added to the union.

A Savings Bank has recently been established at New Brunswick, in this State.

Another Republic.—Information has been received by the way of Mexico, from Guatemala, that Gen. Victoria, who has been for several years a distinguished leader in the revolution of Mexico, had, with a considerable number of his compatriots, proceeded to Guatemala, and that a republican government has been established in that beautiful country.

Daring Robbery.—A robbery of a most alarming character was committed last Friday night, in the city of Trenton. The Store of Mr. Armitage Green in Warren Street was entered, by boring through the window shutter and moving the hook and bolt with which it was fastened. The robber or robbers carried off goods, principally silks, to the amount of about \$1000. *Emporium.*

The lot of ground known as Vauxhall Gardens, and sold some time past to Bishop Conwell for the purpose of erecting a Nunnery, &c. having been found too small for the purpose, was resold on Wednesday evening at the Coffee House by T. Passmore & Co. for \$22,000, being a handsome advance on the first mentioned purchase. *Philad. Gaz.*

Late Foreign Intelligence.

There has not for some length of time been received any very important news from Europe. The little that has come to hand is as usual contradictory. The London papers state, in the most positive terms, that there will be a continuation of peace. Accounts from the Continent say otherwise.—Indeed it is impossible to give any opinion on the subject that can be relied on. It is only by actions we can form even a probable conjecture, and actions speak in favor of WAR. It may be observed that while the two menacing powers, Turkey and Russia, are negotiating and spilling their ink against each other, the Russian armies are on full march towards the river Pruth, which lies on the frontiers of the Turkish dominions.—The latest accounts state that several encampments had been broken up in consequence of orders from the Emperor, and that the armies were on their march to concentrate on the frontiers. Immense parks of artillery were in motion—7000 waggons loaded with ammunition were on the road, and while peace is the cry, the strongest indications of hostility present themselves to the view. The latest account, by the Liverpool packet, says that in England "it was expected peace would not long be maintained between Russia and Turkey."

The Greeks continue their hostilities against the Turks with considerable success. Accounts from that quarter are so imperfect that it is impossible to say what is the real state of their affairs.

The new French Ministry, it is said, are hastening with rapid strides to absolute despotism. Their Chamber of Deputies, when any political question is agitated in it, presents an unparalleled scene of confusion.—That whole kingdom is said to be in an agitated state, owing "to the want of any fixed principles in its successive administrations, and the perpetually conflicting interpretations given to the constitutional law."

The last accounts from Spain represent it to be in a very perturbed and revolutionary state. New troubles had arisen in Seville—several persons were murdered—the insurgents were forming, and all the militia were turning out to oppose them.

The troubles in Great Britain depend on the state of their finances—and are always proportioned to the difficulty of collecting the revenue—which, while it cannot be diminished, must continue to increase, and will do so, until their government falls into ruins.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Despatches, dated the 11th of January, have been received by government from St. Petersburg. We learn also by advices from Paris, of Wednesday last, that several couriers arrived there on that day, one of whom was to the Russian embassy, and understood to be from the Imperial court. The intelligence thus conveyed may not entirely remove the doubts entertained by many of the issue of the negotiations between Russia and Turkey, but it is, we are assured, essentially pacific. What is the precise form, too, in which the Russian cabinet has signified its acceptance of the propositions tendered by Turkey, is withheld; but it is freely asserted in the best informed circles both of London and Paris, that the new modifications, if any, are so unimportant that no further impediment remains in the way of adjustment. We have along prepared our readers to expect this result.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG-DATED,
"Washington, APRIL 1, 1822.

"During the last week, several decisions of considerable importance were made in the House of Representatives, among which were the following:

"The bill providing for an exchange of Stocks, which had by a vote of reconsideration been restored to the House, was passed, after adopting an amendment allowing the exchange to operate on the stocks created by the loans of 1814 and 1815, as well as of 1812 and 13, provided the whole sum exchanged did not exceed 26 millions of dollars.

"The bill from the Senate, establishing a territorial government in Florida, has also passed the House.

"The bill supplemental to the Pension Acts of 1818 and 1820, requiring the Secretary at War to re-examine suspended cases, &c. after being amended so as to allow those who may be restored to the Pension Roll, or entered on it as original pensioners, to draw the same only from the passage of the law, passed by a vote of 127 to 21.

"The resolutions reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations, proposing a recognition of the Independent Governments of South America, have passed with but one dissenting vote—(Mr. Garnet.)

"The bill making further provision for the recovery of fugitive slaves escaping into another state, has been twice under consideration, but no decision had upon it."

"APRIL 2d.

Militia Returns.

"By an existing law of the United States, the Adjutant Generals of the several States are required to make an annual return of the Militia, their arms and accoutrements, to the Secretary at War, to be by him laid before Congress. By a late report of the Secretary it appears that the requisition is but illy complied with, only eight of the States having made any return for 1821, and some of them are delinquent for several years. From New Jersey there has been no return since 17th of October, 1818. The number of returned militia bears very different proportions to the whole population in some of the States, to what is observed in others—for instance, the state of Connecticut has an aggregate population greater than New Jersey, whilst the militia of the latter in 1818 was upwards of 13,000 more than the former in 1821. There must be something wrong in this; to endeavor to have it rectified was the inducement which Mr. Bateman assigned for his resolution the other day, directing the Committee on the Militia to enquire into the expediency of making further provision by law for the more equitable enrolment and faithful return of the militia from the several states.

"The House have to-day been industriously employed on the general appropriation bill. A general anxiety is observable to bring the session to a close as speedily as possible."

As the session of Congress advances, its business becomes important.—There was yesterday introduced, by the Naval Committee in the House of Representatives, a bill for permanent fixing the Naval Peace Establishment, embracing provisions highly interesting to that branch of the public service. The bill proposes that the number and description of the principal officers shall be as follows:

- One Rear Admiral;
- Five Commodores;
- Nineteen Captains;
- Twenty-three Masters Commandant
- One hundred and forty Lieutenants, &c.

Intending to publish the whole of this bill shortly, we will not attempt to follow its details. The effect of it, we believe, will be to discharge from service a considerable number of the officers now on the Naval Establishment. [National Intelligencer.]

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

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT two notes of hand were obtained of me by William H. Fithian, Sheriff, one for Fifteen Dollars in favor of Daniel Elmer, and another for Eight Dollars, 98 cents, in favor of said Fithian, both payable sixty days after date, (March 5, 1822). This is to warn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as they will not be paid by me, I having received no value for them. THOMAS ELLIOT. April 8.—67 3tq

Married.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Henry Smalley, Mr. James McGillard, to Miss Amy Hives.

On the 3d inst. by the same, Mr. William Arish, to Miss Ann Moore.

By the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, Mr. Elijah Moore, of Bowentown, to Mrs. Lorana Garrison, of Deerfield.

Died.

In Bridgeton, on Friday the 5th instant. Mrs. REBECCA SEELEY, aged sixty-four years, wife of Mr. Josiah Seeley.

At Trenton, on the 27th ult. MARY, wife of GARRETT D. WALL, Esq. and daughter of Col. Jonathan Rhea.



From the New York Mercantile Advertiser of March 18.

Latest from England.

The Euphrates, which arrived yesterday, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, the 9th February. Captain Stoddard has favoured us with papers of that day, and London papers to the evening of the seventh.

The British parliament was opened on the 5th by a speech from the king, in which he expresses the hope that the differences on the continent will be adjusted.

New outrages have been committed in Ireland. A conflict had taken place between the military and the inhabitants of Kilmichael, they have since come forward to surrender their arms and take the oath of allegiance. It is said the only parish holding out, was Iveleary. On the 2d Feb. a desperate attack was made by the peasantry upon the police at Churchtown, in Cork county. In this conflict, which lasted an hour, with fire arms, the rebels shot a sentinel, killed four others, and wounded many others, and carried off many stand of arms. The insurgents to the number of 1000, approached New Market, but on the first fire of the military dispersed.

Letters from Madrid, of 23d Jan. received at Paris, assert that the Cortes have recognised the independence of the Spanish colonies, and have decreed that the most expedient means for concluding commercial treaties with America be forthwith undertaken.

It is stated that the Caffres are about to make war upon the British settlement at Alguia bay, Cape of Good Hope.

France.—It seems there have been insurrectionary movements at Brest, Belfort, and Rochfort; the military have been the principal leaders. These risings, the French papers inform us (when they are allowed to hint at them) are put down, but if so, it is only for the moment. *Liv. Mercury.*

THEOREM PAINTING.

Amanda Ware,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Bridgeton and its vicinity, that it is her intention, should she be encouraged, to give instructions in the above elegant accomplishment, to a class of young ladies. The art of painting, according to the plan by which she teaches, may be acquired with less time, trouble and expense, than by any other now discovered. Theorem painting may be done on white velvet, satin or paper, with such facility and beauty as will astonish and please those who are unacquainted with the art. Pupils are taught in eight lessons as perfectly as if they were to spend as many years at it, and the expense is trifling. Those who desire to make further enquiries on the subject may be satisfied by calling at Mr. Josiah Parvin's, where specimens will be exhibited.

Ladies who teach School may find the knowledge of this accomplishment of great benefit to them. 67 April 8, 1822.

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

- London New Monthly Magazine, Philad'a Saturday do.
- Presbyterian do.
- Blackwood's Edinburgh do.
- Eclectic Repository,
- North American Review,
- Edinburg Quarterly Journal,
- Silliman's American Journal of Science and the Arts, (quarterly)
- Brooks's 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. Subpoenas, Warrants, And a variety of other blanks, For Sale at this Office.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at BRIDGETOWN, N. J. April 1st, 1822.

- A.—Phineas Ayares, Daniel H. Ayares, Zara Ayares, Joseph Agnew, 2.
- B.—James Bright, 2; James Bacon, William Bacon, Abel Bacon Nathan Bloomfield, Jeremiah Buck, Rebecca Bacon, Nancy Hood, Susan Bartlett, Ann Barratt.
- C.—Adam Casper, Joseph Claypool, Joshua or Jesse Cooms, Sarah Cortles.
- D.—Lewis Danzenbaker, Hugh Dunn, 3; Sarah Drayton, Elizabeth Davis.
- E.—George and James Earls, Elizabeth S. Edwards.
- F.—Spencer Fraley.
- G.—Garrett Groff, Aley Garrison.
- H.—Robert Harris, Benjamin Howard, Samuel Parker, Joseph P. Harrison, George Harris, George Howel.
- J.—Mary Jenks.
- K.—Richard G. Kendall, 2.
- L.—James Laure, Capt. Samuel Laycock.
- M.—William Montgomery, Garrison G. Maul.
- N.—Ruth Niculik.
- P.—Richard or Thomas Perry.
- R.—Henry Rocap, Timothy Reeves, John Rose, John Rose & Co. Mark Raley, Samuel Reeve, Elizabeth Rley.
- S.—Francis Sloan, Abraham Stull, B. F. Shannon, Robert Seeley, John Shourels, Sarah Shaw, Margaret Stevens.
- T.—R. Thomas.
- W.—William Woodruff, James Wills, Jacob Wick, Ebenezer Westcott.

Curtis Ogden, P. M.

April 8 67 3t

Sale of Real Estate.

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

Public Sale,

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

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, county of Cumberland, containing 122 Acres of Land and Meadow,—adjoining lands of John More, Henry Rocap, and others; late the real estate of Wells Thomas, deceased, and sold for the payment of his debts, by ELLIS AYRES, Administrator. 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, contain, 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 Seeley & Merselles and others, contains 30 acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant. 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, contain 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.

A BARGAIN!

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

One-half the Manufacturing Establishment, Near Cedarville.

The improvements consist of a large well-built factory, four stories high, situate on a good stream of water, and in good repair—a good two story dwelling house, completely finished, and a barn. There is in operation a fulling mill, with a dye-house, and also two complete carding machines; spinning and weaving, and all other machinery necessary for carrying on the manufacture of woollen cloths, together with a considerable quantity of cotton spinning machinery. Considering the present favorable opportunity of carrying on manufacturing, this property will be disposed of on very advantageous terms. Lucius Q. C. Elmer. Bridgeton, January 28. 57 6t.

General Advertiser.

Cumberland Orphans Court.

February Term, 1822.

Daniel Parvin, Esq. and George C. Schirely, executors of Pithian 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 show 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 Schenser, deceased—Philip and Charles B. Fithian, executors of Joel Fithian, Esq. deceased—James A. Whitecar, administrator of Nathaniel Gandy, deceased—William R. Fithian, Esq. administrator of William Conner, deceased,—having severally made application to this Court to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said Executors and Administrators—

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

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

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. Ladner, and others—and sold to defray the debts and expenses of one Jonathan Shull, a minor. Conditions made known at Sale by DAVID SHULL, Guardian. February 12, 1822.

A 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.

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 declare and make known 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

18 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, 5 do

1 2 10 11 12 13 and 14 4 do

12, 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

1 10 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, 6 do

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 13 15 16 17 18 19 and 20, in range 7, west of 5th meridian line

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15, 8 do

16 17 18 19 & 20, 8 do

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11, 9 do

12 13 19 and 20, 10 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 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 MEigs,

Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

March 25—wtNov1

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 (receipted) to the General Land Office.

HAT STORE.

Sign of the Golden Hat, No. 2, N. 3d street,

Near Market Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

P. C. WILLMARTH,

Offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits,

WATER-PROOF

Imitation Beaver Hats

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.

Price \$2.50 per Hat.

February 11. 59tf

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Bacon and Fitch, Beans, Beef, Butter, Candles, Coffee, Flour, Hams, Iron, Lard, Lumber, Roads, Seating pine, Staves, Sugar, Tallow, Tobacco, Wax, and various oils and flours.

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 3tq

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

Price, neatly bound, Three Dollars and 50 Cents, payable on delivery.

52 December—1821.

Brush Manufactory,

No 4, north 3d street, Philadelphia.

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

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Save your bristles.—The value of horse 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—56t R. 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, Pantaloon, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and give us an establishment a trial, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed. 52 6m. December 24, 1821.

CHEAP

China, Glass and Queensware.

REMOVAL.

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

FINE AND COMMON WARE,

Which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash prices.

R. Tyndale.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17—36tq

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE;

THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY,

FOR THE YEAR 1821.

ALSO,

The Presbyterian Magazine,

From No. 1 to No. 14.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Executions, Summons,

Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds,

Common & Judgment Bonds,

Constables' Sales,

Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par

Banks in New Hampshire, 2 p. c. dis.

Boston Banks, 1 do.

Massachusetts Banks generally, 1 1/2 a 2 do.

Rhode Island Banks, do. 2 do.

Connecticut Banks, do. 1 1/2 do.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

All the city Bank Notes, par.

Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale.

Albany Banks, 1/2 p. c. dis.

Troy Banks, 1/2 do.

Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, 1/2 do.

Lansburg Bank, 1/2 do.

Newburg Bank, 1 1/2 do.

Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do.

Orange county Bank, 1 1/2 do.

Catskill Bank, 1 1/2 do.

Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 1/2 do.

Auburn Bank, 1 1/2 do.

Columbia receivables, 1 do.

Utica Bank, 2 do.

Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 1/2 do.

Plattsburg Bank, 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.

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.