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## Laws of the United States.

### PUBLIC ACTS.

*AN ACT for carrying into effect the Conventions of Navigation and Commerce between the United States and France, concluded at Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, approved on the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That, for the term of two years, from and after the thirtieth day of September last, articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of France, imported into the United States, in French vessels, shall pay an additional duty of three dollars and seventy-five cents per ton of merchandise, according to the tenor of the Convention of Navigation and Commerce between the United States and France, concluded on the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, over and above the duties collected upon the like articles, also of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France, when imported in vessels of the United States: *Provided always,* That no discriminating duty shall be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of France, imported in French bottoms, into the ports of the United States, for transit or re-exportation.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the expiration of two years from the said thirtieth day of September last, in case of the continuance in force of the said Convention, and so long as the same shall continue in force, the extra duties, specified in the second section of this act, shall, from and after the said thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be diminished by one-fourth of their whole amount; and, afterwards, by one-fourth of said amount, from year to year, so long as neither of the parties of the said Convention shall have declared the intention of renouncing the same, in the manner therein provided, and until the whole of such discriminating and extra duty shall have been done away.

*Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,* That, during the continuance in force of the said Convention, the duties of tonnage, light money, pilotage, port charges, brokerage, [brokerage,] and all other duties, upon foreign shipping, over and above those paid by vessels of the United States, other than those specified in the second section of this act, shall not exceed, for French vessels, in the ports of the United States, ninety-four cents per ton of the vessel's French passport.

*Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be refunded, from any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, any extra duties levied before the twenty-fourth day of June last, by virtue of the act of Congress of the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, imposing a new tonnage duty on French ships or vessels.

*Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,* That, if the second separate article of the said Convention, concluded on the twenty-fourth of June last, should be ratified by both the contracting parties thereto, and the ratifications thereof should be exchanged, on or before the twenty-third day of June next, then, from and after the expiration of two months, subsequent to the said exchange of ratifications, and during the continuance in force of the said separate article, the extra duties specified in the second section of this act shall be levied only upon the excess of value of the merchandise imported into the United States in any French vessel, over the value of the merchandise exported from the United States in the same vessel, upon the same voyage; so that, if the value of the articles exported shall equal or exceed that of the articles imported in the same vessel, (not including articles imported for transit or re-exportation,) no such extra duties shall be levied; and if the articles exported are less in value than those imported, the extra duties shall be levied only upon the amount of difference of their value.

*Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,* That all acts, or parts of acts, of Congress, incompatible with the execution of each and every article of the said Convention, concluded on the twenty-fourth of June last, and of its ratified separate article, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

*AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "And [An] act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory."*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, from and after the passage of this act, every master or other person having charge of a vessel, boat, canoe, or raft, or the conductor or driver of any carriage, or sleigh, or other person bringing merchandise from any foreign territory adjacent to the United States, who shall neglect or refuse to deliver a manifest, as is required in and by the act entitled "An act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory,"

passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, shall be subject to pay, instead of the penalty of four hundred dollars imposed by the first section of said act, four times the value of the merchandise so imported.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall receive, conceal, or buy, any goods, wares, or merchandise, knowing them to have been illegally imported into the United States, and liable to seizure by virtue of any act in relation to the revenue, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares, or merchandise, so received, concealed, or purchased.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,* That, if any person shall forcibly resist, prevent, or impede any officer of the customs or their deputies, or any person assisting them in the execution of their duty, such person, so offending, shall, for every such offence, be fined a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

*Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the forty-sixth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, be, and they are hereby, extended to the case of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, from an adjacent territory.

*Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,* That all penalties and forfeitures, incurred by force of this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by an act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

*AN ACT supplementary to the acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the Land and Naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be authorized, and he is hereby authorized and required, to restore to the list of pensioners the name of any person who may have been, or hereafter shall be, stricken therefrom, in pursuance of the act of Congress, passed the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War,' passed the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, in such person, so stricken from the list of pensioners, has heretofore furnished, or hereafter shall furnish, evidence, in pursuance of the provisions of said act to satisfy the Secretary of War that he is in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country, and that he has not disposed of, or transferred his property, or any portion thereof, with a view to obtain a pension.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That, when any person, coming within the provisions of the acts to which this is a supplementary, shall, by reason of bodily infirmity, be unable to attend in court to make his schedule, and furnish the evidence, by said acts required, it shall be lawful for any judge or justice of a court of record, in the district, city, county, or borough, in which such person resides, to attend at his place of abode, and receive his schedule, and oath or affirmation and said judge or justice shall certify that said applicant was, from bodily infirmity, unable to attend such court; which schedule, and oath or affirmation, and certificate, shall by said judge or justice, be produced in the court of which he is judge; and the opinion of said court, of the value of the property contained in said schedule, shall be entered thereon, and certified by the clerk of said court; and such schedule shall be valid for all the purposes contemplated by the acts aforesaid.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,* That no pension hereafter to be allowed on claims or schedules heretofore filed under the act or acts, to which this act is a supplement, or under the provisions of this act, shall commence before the passage thereof, and all other pensions hereafter to be allowed under the acts aforesaid, shall commence from the time of completing the proof.

Washington, March 1st, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

*AN ACT supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to designate the boundaries of Districts, and establish Land Offices for the disposal of the public lands, not heretofore offered for sale, in the states of Ohio and Indiana."*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all the lands ceded and relinquished to the United States, by the War tribe of Indians, under the first article of the treaty held at Vincennes, on the eleventh [eleventh] day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty, and which is specified and designated by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the said tribe, concluded at St. Mary's, on the second day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, be, and the same is hereby, attached to the Terre Haute District for the sale of public lands in the state of Indiana.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That all the public lands, specified, designated, and embraced within the first and second article of the treaties aforesaid, which have not been granted to, or secured for, the

use of any individual or individuals, or appropriated and reserved for any other purpose by any existing treaties or laws, and, with the exception of section numbered, sixteen, in each township, which shall be reserved for the support of schools therein, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at the Land Office in the Terre Haute District, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office, and Receiver of Public Moneys, on such day or days as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose. The lands shall be sold in tracts of the same size, on the same terms and conditions, and in every respect, as provided by the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,* That the Register of the Land Office and the Receiver of Public Moneys, shall, each, receive five dollars for each day's attendance in superintending the public sales of the land before described, according to the President's proclamation.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

*AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and for other purposes.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit: For fortifications, to each specifically, as follows, viz:

For Fort Delaware, fifty-eight thousand dollars:

For Fort Washington, forty-six thousand dollars:

For Fort Monroe, one hundred thousand dollars:

For Fort Calhoun, eighty thousand dollars:

For collecting materials for a fortification at Mobile Point, in the state of Alabama, fifty thousand dollars:

For the Rigolets, and Chief [Chef] Menteur, one hundred thousand dollars:

For collecting materials for, and progressing with a fort on, the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite Fort St. Philip, forty thousand dollars:

For repairing Fort Jackson, in the harbor of Savannah, eight thousand dollars:

For contingencies and repairs of fortifications, twenty-six thousand dollars:

For the purchase of small arms for arming the whole body of the militia, in addition to the annual appropriation of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, for arming the militia, twenty thousand dollars:

For completing the barracks and other public buildings, at Baton Rouge, twenty nine thousand one hundred seventy-eight dollars seventy-seven cents.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

*AN ACT making appropriations for the Public Buildings.*

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

For improving the grounds around the Capitol, one thousand dollars.

For making the necessary alteration in the Representatives' Hall, for the accommodation of the eighteenth Congress, the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars.

For finishing the South Portico to the President's House, the sum of nineteen thousand dollars.

For an allegorical ornament for a Clock for the use of the Senate, two thousand dollars.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That said several sums of money be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

*AN ACT to authorize the Postmaster General to pay for certain repairs to the General Post Office, and to keep the Engine House, the Fire Engine, and apparatus, in repair.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Postmaster General be authorized to pay, out of the moneys arising from the postages of letters and packets, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and fifty-two cents, being a balance due for repairs to the General Post Office, and for procuring a fire engine, under the provisions of the act of the seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster General shall be authorized, out of the contingent fund of said Department, to defray such expenses as may be necessary for keeping in repair the engine-house, the fire engine, and hose apparatus, belonging to said Department.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

*AN ACT to enable the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department to audit and settle the accounts of the Surveyor of Public Lands in the states of Illinois and Missouri, and territory of Arkansas, for extra clerk hire in his office.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United*

*States of America in Congress assembled,* That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required, to audit and settle the accounts of the Surveyor of Public Lands in the states of Illinois and Missouri, and territory of Arkansas, for extra clerk hire in his office, for surveying executed before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, and for which provision was not made by an allowance of mileage on the surveys of the public lands, under the act of the Congress of the United States, of the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and make him an allowance therefor, not exceeding the rate of clerk hire now allowed by law in the offices of the other Surveyors General, proportioned to the quantity of work done in each, and the amount, so allowed, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

## POETRY.

### THE BIBLE.

What is the world?—A wildering maze,  
Where sin has tracked ten thousand ways,  
Her victims to ensnare.  
All broad, and winding, and asleep,  
All tempting with perfidious hope,  
All ending in despair.

Millions of pilgrims throng those roads,  
Bearing their bawbles on their loads,  
Down to eternal night:  
One humble path that never bends,  
Narrow, and rough, and steep, ascends,  
From darkness into light.

Is there a guide to show that path?  
The BIBLE—He alone, who hath  
The Bible need not stray;  
Yet he who hath, and will not give,  
That heavenly guide to all that live,  
Himself may lose the way.

### BEVOLUTIONENCE.

From the low prayer and plaint of wo,  
O never! never turn away thine ear,  
Forlorn in this bleak wilderness below,  
Ah! what were man, should Heaven refuse  
to hear.

To others do (the law is not severe)  
What to thyself thou wishest to be done;  
Forgive thy foes and love thy parents dear,  
And friends and native land,—nor those  
alone,  
All human weal and wo, learn thou to make  
thine own.

*Redemption*—This is one of the most glorious works of the Almighty—illustrious is the hour of the restoration of the world—the hour when from condemnation and misery, it is merged into happiness and peace.

In this hour, the long series of prophecies, visions, types, and figures, were accomplished. This was the centre in which they all met;—this the point to which they tended & verged, throughout the course of so many generations. We behold the law and the prophets standing at the foot of the cross, and doing homage: We behold Moses and Aaron bearing the ark of the covenant—David and Elijah presenting the oracle of testimony—we behold all the priests and sacrifices—all the rights & ordinances—all the types and symbols, assembled together to receive their consummation. In this hour every rite assumed its significance—every prediction met its event—every symbol displayed its correspondence.

### DEFERED SUMMARY.

The earthquake at Valparaiso happened on the same day in which the city of Aleppo was destroyed.

Two black men, made their escape from the state prison at Lambertown, near Trenton, on the 16th ult. by scaling the wall.

The steam boat Alexander, was last lately on the Mississippi, by striking against a log of wood—this is the second steam boat lost on that river within a short time.

The jury that condemned Leehler, at Lancaster, Pa. drank during their sittings; which was seven days, only 145 quarts of wine, brandy, gin, &c. Two of them drank nothing. The remaining ten endeavoured to relieve the commonwealth of two evils, the violator of its laws, and the bane of society, which so often causes the laws to be violated! Had St Patrick ever do more for his country!

An application has lately been made to the Pennsylvania legislature for an act to annul the marriage of John Pippin, and Loves his wife. Was it loves who threw the apple of discord among them?

The net produce of the revenue of the British government for the year ending January 5, 1823, was 50,122,994l. or reckoning the dollar at 5s. sterling, about 200,491,976 dollars.

A soldier aged 25, was tried at Paris, during the French revolution, for polygamy. He had married 21 wives and had as many children. He sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

It is said there are 240 Scotch families making preparation to emigrate to Upper Canada in a body, in the spring.

John Thomas, of Madison, Indiana, publicly requests his friends and neighbours, whenever they find him intoxicated; to seize him, and confine him in a common jail, or room, until he is sober.

Capt. Evans, of the United States Navy, was to have been tried at Brooklyn, on the 20th ult. There were only twenty specifications against him, very moderate indeed—what a frail piece of human nature he must be! Barmbridge, McDonough and Crane, compose the court.

There is an orange tree in the garden of Versailles, (France) which is upwards 400 years old.

The grass hat bought at auction lately in Philadelphia, by Col. Patterson, has been sent to the wife of gen. Jackson, as a present. When Jackson gets to be President of the United States, how will he be able to refuse any favors to those who had been so good to his wife? Were they not at the time disinterested?

Dr. H. Clapp vaccinated successfully in the district of Southwark, as vaccine agent, in 1822, 589 persons!

It is understood, says a Baltimore paper, that Mr. Browning, the family heir of lord Baltimore, is about to institute suits for the recovery of the quit-rents in Maryland, from 1774, the time they ceased to be paid, to the year 1780. He has engaged Mr. Webster as his attorney.

The offices within the gift of the secretary of the treasury, amount to 900,000 dollars per annum.

It is announced in a recent Gazette, (says the London Sun of Jan. 11) that France and Britain, [the names of two merchants] have dissolved partnership.

Com. Porter has arrived on the W. India station, and has commenced operations with some success.

Among the novel inventions of the day, is that of a person in Lexington, Ky. who has built a sleigh, to go by wind or steam.

A respectable clerk in a counting house at Philadelphia, lately committed suicide; cause unknown.

The cashier of the Bank at Botany Bay has been sentenced, to transportation for embezzling the funds of the institution. Will he be sent back to England?

The New York papers state, that Decondray Holsteir, Baptiste Irvins, and others who were arrested at Curacao, for being concerned in a hostile expedition against Porto-Rico, have been tried & sentenced to 30 years imprisonment! Subsequent accounts state, that they were on their trial, and it was supposed that a very light punishment would be inflicted.

\$51,493 dollars and 40 cents were deposited in the Saving Bank at New York, within the year 1822.

Mr. Fenno, while working at the old Presbyterian church at Savannah, fell from the steeple, a height of 75 feet, & strange to tell, did not receive a sprain or broken bone, and but little damage.

The quantity of raw cotton spun in the U. States in the year 1820, was 9,945,609 lbs.

The house of Mrs. Temple, Prince George county, Va. was lately destroyed in the night by fire, and two of her daughters, one 15 and the other 7 years old, perished in the flames.

The grand jury of Morris county, N. J. have lately presented to the treasurer of the Missionary society of that county, their pay as fees, amounting to \$4 37.

A female infant was found in the public lot in Race, between sixth and seventh streets, Philadelphia, on the morning of the 30th with a linen rag tied tight round its neck.

In the gate on Sunday week while the Union line coach was coming on between New Brunswick and Kings-ton, a tree fell on the body of the carriage and killed Mr. Tatnell, late of the circus, and injured three others.

*A Bachelor's Consolation*.—One of the venerable members of the ancient and honorable fraternity of old Bachelors was mentioning to a friend, that he had seen a collection of paintings—did you sit for your portrait? Inquired his friend—no, surely not, why do you ask the question?—because continued his friend, that is the only chance you will ever have of multiplying your likeness.



Report of the Managers to the Cumberland Bible Society, at their eighth anniversary, April 1, 1823.

The Managers of the Cumberland Bible Society present to their constituents, on this eighth anniversary, their congratulations, on the amazing extent and influence of Bible institutions; and with praise and thanksgiving to the Author of all good, for the visible signs of his blessing upon their exertions. But they are constrained to mingle emotions of sorrow and regret, with those of gratitude and delight.

The lamented death, during the past year, of our late secretary, the Rev. Mr. Freeman, one of the most active and influential of the managers, is a dark dispensation of providence, which is calculated to fill our minds with sorrow and grief for the loss which the society has thereby sustained: and to look up, with devout eyes to that all-wise and beneficent Jehovah, who hath the hearts of all men in his hands, and to incline some survivors to come forward in his place, and with equal zeal, promote the glorious cause.

The lukewarmness, and inattention of some of the members of the society, and many of our worthy fellow citizens, in affording the necessary pecuniary support to this institution, is a matter of no small regret to the managers; and as we are persuaded the remissness of members in paying the annual small contributions proceed from inattention rather than dereliction of the important object in view, we deem it our duty to remind all, that fifty cents are required from each, at every annual meeting, or as soon after as may be convenient; to be paid into the hands of the treasurer.

During the last year the managers have purchased from the American Bible Society, 17 bibles, and 10 million bibles, and 37 testaments, which cost \$0 dollars; and there remains on hand 28 testaments, but no bibles. Some have been sold at an advance, some at first cost, others at reduced prices, and some distributed gratis to the needy. At the time of the purchase, 20 dollars were sent as a donation to the Parent Society; a small sum indeed, considering the liberal grants received from that noble institution. The whole number of bibles and testaments distributed since the organization of this society, amounts to 982, which, we have reason to believe, have produced some good fruits, and more could be disposed of to useful purpose. There is now in the treasury in cash \$29 23.

When the managers contemplate the astonishing effects which bible societies, and bible associations are making to spread the knowledge of divine truth among all nations, and to afford every child of fallen Adam the means of salvation, and are thereby converting the habitations of savage ferocity into habitations of adoration and praise to him who sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb! they are ready to exclaim, Blessed are our eyes that see, and our ears that hear of such glorious and consolatory events; when we further contemplate the origin of these institutions, and the rapidity with which they have spread throughout Europe and America, we are forcibly reminded of our Saviour's similitude of the reign of heaven, "it is" says he, "like leaven which a woman took, and laid in three measures of meal, until the whole was leavened."

Although much has already been done, beyond the anticipations of their most sanguinary friends, yet much remains to be done in order to spread the knowledge of the true God among all people, and to make known the saving health of the Redeemer to every individual of our race. More than 2,000 bible societies have been established in Europe and America, and more than 6,000,000 of bibles and testaments printed in different dialects and languages suited to the variety of inhabitants, and the number of editions are yearly increasing. The American Bible Society yields to none in active exertion and disinterested benevolence. It is making efforts daily to have important portions of the scriptures translated and published in the different languages of the Aborigines of our borders, as well as to publish in the languages of our white population. To the natives of this country we are under strong obligations, and it is time to cancel some of them by acts of charity to their souls. Every practical effort should be incessantly used to forward them in civilization, and afford them spiritual illumination. Shall we not then be workers together with our fellow citizens in other parts of the U. States, in forwarding these sublime objects, by contributing our mite to the funds of the Society? On subjects of such an important nature, cold calculations of interest are unworthy of a philanthropist or a Christian. Let it never be said that any remain strangers to the name of Jesus of Nazareth in this land of gospel light and civil liberty. It will afford sweet consolation to a dying saint, that by his contributions, he has been an instrument in the hand of God, of taming the ferocity of the wandering tribes, and shedding light and salvation around the abodes of wretchedness.

A society composed of those who

have felt the power and the consolation of the sacred truths contained in the bible, as we trust many of this society have, will encourage every effort to disseminate the sacred volume among all their fellow sinners. This is an epoch for the formation of many societies for improving the moral and religious feelings of men, and meliorating the state of society; but in none of them does the Christian philanthropist exult with more fervid feelings, than in those established for the express purpose of disseminating the words of eternal life among all people, and of making the saving health of the Redeemer's love known to all nations. This blessed book contains no alloy, it is not tinctured with the fallibility of man;—it flows directly from the wisdom and benevolence of God. Those that cast their bread on these waters, if not immediately, will surely find it after many days.

Young men are in a particular manner called upon to engage in this noble cause. On them in a peculiar sense rest the hopes and expectations of society. Those of us who are advanced in years, will shortly disappear, and leave to a succeeding race the care and improvement of this, with other important institutions for the melioration & happiness of mankind. In youth, the heart is warm, and easily susceptible of benevolent affections, and sympathetic feelings; and where can they find a more suitable object for the exercise of their beneficence, than in promoting the spread of the lively oracles—the greatest gift of God to man? Every principle of humanity, of patriotism, of philanthropy and of Christianity tend directly to the propagation of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour. A true Christian will be a kind neighbor, a good citizen and an affectionate companion. But to those young men especially who have tasted to the good word of God, and felt the consolations which flow from a perusal of those sacred pages, the call for help will not be made in vain. They will probably esteem it a privilege as well as a duty to be thus workers together with God, in dispelling the clouds of ignorance from the minds of their fellow sinners, and of setting before their eyes that fountain which the gospel has opened for sin and for uncleanness.

The female sex, in many parts of our country, to their immortal praise, are lending their aid, with much assiduity, in forwarding the propagation of the gospel, and distributing the word of God; and it is a work highly befitting their station and character, and to which the tender sympathies of their nature naturally lead them. They need scarcely be reminded that they were first in the transgression, & first in promulgating the good news of redemption through the crucifixion and resurrection of Christ. Women often sat at the feet of their Lord while on earth, and heard with rapturous joy the words which flowed from his mouth. One at least, appeared to esteem it an honor to be permitted to wash his feet with her tears, & to wipe them with the hairs of her head. On that awful, but highly interesting occasion, when he was led to the accursed tree on Calvary, when all his male disciples forsook him and fled; women followed him to the cross, and with weeping eyes and melting hearts, beheld his dying agonies. They also watched with most care his solitary tomb, were the first witnesses of his resurrection, by which he burst the bands of hell and the grave; and were the first to announce the glorious intelligence to his scattered and desponding disciples. And will not the women of our day, an country, whose state in society is highly improved by Christianity, imitate in some sort, those women whom St. Paul celebrates as workers together with him in the gospel of Jesus Christ? They surely will, their bosoms best with a more fervid zeal for the glory of God, and with more sympathetic tenderness towards the destitute and afflicted of our race, than those of the male sex; and who, among the destitute, are greater objects of pity than those who are without a bible? Who so afflicted as those who are wounded by the venom of sin, and have not the good word of God to direct them to the balm of Gilead, for relief?

Finally, to excite all our fellow citizens to this labor of love, we would remark, that no truth is more fully confirmed by observation, than that Christian benevolence usually proves the most effectual excitement to domestic economy, and thereby tends to family and social happiness. The loss of time and money which are spent in fashionable amusements, and the giddy unedifying rounds of pastimes and pleasures, are very advantageously curtailed and limited by acts of charity, and the influence of those pridential principles which the gospel of Christ authoritatively inculcates. There is not any head of a family in comfortable circumstances, but what could, by economical management, without affecting his own comfort, or lessening the necessary means for promoting the welfare of his family, contribute the small sum annually required to forward this noble and godlike work. We

read that the Jews of Asia called for help from the men of Israel, to contemptuously, and unjustly chastise the great apostle of the Gentiles; But we call for help in a transcendently better cause—we ask you to forward the spread of that Gospel of Salvation which be unweariedly preached, by your prayers and your alms. Paul solicited the prayers of his brethren, and the Bible Societies humbly request them of all Christians; fully persuaded that all who are sincere in their prayers, will not withhold any means, which may be in their power, to make them effectual. They will not say to their destitute and benighted brethren of mankind, be ye fed, be ye clothed, or be ye instructed, without affording aid in accomplishing those objects of mercy. May the Lord Almighty lead you into all necessary truth, and dispose you to perform every known duty.

## FOREIGN.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 5.

### Latest from Liverpool.

By the arrival of the ship Edward, and Topaz, at Boston, in 33 days from Liverpool, papers have been received to the 26th February.

We have made some extracts from these papers; but with the exception of the proceedings of Parliament, we do not find much intelligence that has not in one shape or another been comprised in our former publications. Although the delay of the Duke of Angouleme's departure had rendered the minds of some agitated and uncertain, as to the approaching contest, and had caused a small rise in the funds at Paris, yet we can find no substantial grounds for the belief that the sword will remain much longer in the scabbard. The French charter declares, that the king shall make war and peace—the voice of the ministry is for war, and in this they are supported by an immense majority of the chambers. M. Villele, the strongest friend of peace in the cabinet, declared in debate, that the question is irrevocably decided for war. He had hopes, he said, of preserving peace after the Congress of Verona, but at present he agrees the invasion of Spain is necessary. We can expect nothing more from our negotiations with Spain—they are broken off—and from thenceforth war only can maintain the security of our frontiers, and preserve our dynasty. The delay of hostilities is attributed to a regard for the security of Ferdinand. It is stated that the French troops would enter Spain by the 15th March. And in the meantime the whole military strength of France is in motion, and moving in the direction of the Pyrenees.

It is understood, that the Duke of Orleans is at the head, of the ex-ministerial party in Paris, and in favor of peace.

### FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Lisbon, dated Feb. 15, 1823, communicated for the Boston Patriot.

"France has decided on war against Spain. As far as talk goes, Spain and Portugal appear determined to fight hard, and I think they will.

"We expect every day to hear that the French army, of about one hundred thousand men, have entered Spain; and that the Spanish government have removed from Madrid, with the royal family, to Cadiz or Seville.

"The Cortes of Portugal is day and night engaged in measures of the highest importance. The language and resolutions suit the crisis: and if the nation acts up to the present appearance, they will do well.

"I think that both Spain and Portugal will endeavor to make arrangements with their American colonies; they begin to talk seriously about it.

"The King has received information of the arrival of the Duke de Angouleme, at Bayonne; he is Commander in Chief of the French army destined to enter and conquer Spain.

### Palladium Office, Boston, March 30.

Arrived, brig Jew, from Gibraltar, and brought papers to Feb. 19. The paper of the latest date contains a Proclamation of O'Donnell, commander of an Ultra Royal force in Navarre, encouraging his troops, recommending them to cultivate union and discipline, and flattering them with soon reaching Madrid, and restoring to his legitimate right, a descendant of Henry IV.

The Captain (Duane) says, Mr. Hill, an American merchant, informed him, on the morning he sailed, (Feb. 22,) that the mail of that day brought information that war had actually taken place.

The Constitutional General Rottor, had burnt San Florens de Morun, alias Picos, and all the country houses within one league, because the inhabitants were unfriendly to the Constitution.

The Cortes have empowered Government to receive produce in payment of taxes, for the purpose of victualling

the fortresses, and places where magazines are to be established, to use all means (including distress,) to enforce payment—and to collect, by anticipation, those which will become due on the 30th June next.

We are enabled to communicate intelligence of the arrival of the speech of the king of France, in Madrid, and the impression produced by it in that city. The Spaniards have answered in a manner worthy the illustrious character they bear in Europe. We have now lying before us letters and journals to the 7th inst. inclusive, from Madrid, received by express. Their contents are most important. The speech of the king of France reached the Spanish ministry on the 5th inst. They immediately came down to the Cortes, then sitting, with a proposition for placing the army on the full war establishment, and the nation in a state of defence by land and sea. They consider the speech, as every other independent nation would; if applied to them, a declaration of war! The debate in the Cortes on the 6th, which followed this proposition, was animated by the same enthusiasm which marked the celebrated discussion on the 11th January, on the notes of the allied powers.

We shall give one specimen of the spirit that pervaded that assembly. It is from the speech of Canga Arguelles, and is an answer to that passage in the King's speech, of France, which contains the memorable invocation to the God of St. Louis. "Let us," said the orator, "reply to the proud power which threatens us with an army protected by the God of St. Louis.— We will invoke the aid of that God who protected the Spaniards in Roncesvalles; to their appeal to the God of St. Louis, we will answer by calling on the God which gave us victory in the battle of St. Quotin; and if the beloved son of the King of France comes bither at the head of the French troops, we will show him the tower in which Francis the First was detained a prisoner. Finally, we will say, not to the French nation, but to its Government under the influence of a bigoted faction, that Spaniards, who will not be slaves, shall invoke the God of justice, and trust him for the victory."

## THE WHIG.

### BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1823.

A communication from "A friend to free enquiry" has been received, as well as several others, but on account of the absence of the editor and the want of room, they are unattended to.

In our columns of this paper will be found the very interesting and able report of the Managers of the "Cumberland Bible Society," the proceedings of which we published in our last. We

have been informed that the members of the board very generally attended—that the society has received an addition of members whose countenance and support will tend much, from their influence and example, greatly to promote its objects, and that strong indications manifest themselves that it is soon about to rise above what it has seen at any former period. The public are beginning to perceive the advantages that are to be derived from this society. They are opening their eyes to a great prospect—a scene which, when it is well contemplated, must strike the beholder and engross his attention. The moment we heartily engage in the cause of bible societies, we will find much of the selfishness that clings to us, destroyed—it will arouse and increase the sympathies and benevolence of our nature, and inspire us with new and more noble desires—that of promoting the happiness of our fellow beings. Those who patronise them meet with a prompt reward, as they are those charities, as Shakspeare says, which blesses him who gives, and him who takes. They are a positive good, intended to destroy a radical evil, and are calculated to execute great objects at little expense.

It is impossible not to perceive the miseries into which mankind continually precipitate themselves thro' folly and vice. Those miseries are the consequence of ignorance of the laws of God, and the non-observance of the duties which those laws impose. Human ingenuity has contrived many ways to bring relief—but this is a work that heaven only can accomplish. It is through the holy scriptures alone we can be taught that in which true happiness consists. It is they alone which

point us to those pleasures that are substantial—which remain through life, and will not forsake us even after death. It is the bible which teaches true wisdom—humanizes the savage—ennobles the slave—places the poor and the rich—the mean and the mighty—the foolish and the wise, upon the same level. Its precepts, if attentively studied, are the only sure protection against the ills of life; because, while on the one side they warn, reprove and admonish, on the other they instruct, comfort, sustain and elevate the affections to HIM who is its author, and who wills our happiness. As it contains the best antidote to the infelicities of life, so the greatest of men have made it their companion, and the poorest have found in it their consolation. Societies of men have long been exerting themselves to make it interpose between sin and its avenger, by pointing out the way to avoid the one that the other may be averted, and also make it introduce man to his best friend—his Creator. But there is one purpose for which bible societies have been distinguished, which, if they could perform no other, would be worth all the trouble and expense that could be bestowed on them. They introduce man to man. They bring together the members of every society, and while they annihilate their prejudices—they make them acquainted—teach them mutual respect, and inspire them with mutual charity. In order to unite in promoting the revelation of God's will among the ignorant, every sect abandons his own bigotry that the work may not be impeded, and all harmonize as if they had only one soul. No book extant could do this except the bible—let us then, young and old, rich and poor, join together to support it, that those of the human family who have it not, may participate in the benefits it confers.

### Premiums offered by the Cumberland County Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the board of Managers of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, it was Resolved to offer the following Premiums, to be adjudged by disinterested persons appointed by the board of managers, at the annual meeting of the Society to be held at Bridgeton on the third Tuesday of November next.

Article 8th of the Constitution.—"No person shall be accounted a candidate for a premium, unless he shall have been a member of the Society for at least three months previous to the day of annual exhibition and award; but all females are declared admissible as candidates for the premiums of the Society."

### PREMIUMS.

- 1st. For the first specimen of farm management adapted to the circumstances of this county, and superior to the practice of our best Farmers at present, 10 dollars.
2. For the greatest quantity of vegetables raised upon one acre of ground as food for stock 5 dollars.
3. For the greatest quantity of sweet potatoes raised upon one acre of ground 5 dollars.
4. For the greatest quantity of millet raised upon one acre of ground, 5 dollars.
5. For the best Bull for the improvement of the breed of cattle, 5 dollars.
6. For the best milch cow, 5 dollars.
7. For the best Boar for the improvement of that kind of stock, 5 dollars.
8. For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn raised on one acre of ground, taking into consideration the quality of the soil, 5 dollars.
9. To the person who shall manufacture the largest quantity of linen cloth in his family of a good quality, in the year ending in November next, 5 dollars.
10. To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of woollen cloth in his family of a good quality in the same time, 5 dollars.
11. To the female who shall present before the Society the best gown pattern prepared for the loom by herself, 5 dollars.

By order of the Board.  
EPHRAIM BUCK Sec'y.  
April 9th, 1823.

At the same meeting it was resolved by the Board, that any communications received by the Secretary through the hands of the Directors upon agricultural subject, should be published in the newspapers; in compliance with this resolution I send you the communication from Daniel Wells.

EPH. BUCK, Sec'y. C. A. S.  
JOHN CLARKE.

COMMUNICATION.  
Dividing Creek, March 2, 1823.

DEAR SIR,  
Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board we send you the following com-



monication from Mr. D. WELLS of this Township, relative to the cultivation of Sweet Potatoes. As Mr. Wells has been uniformly successful in his mode of culture, we feel great pleasure in recommending it to the consideration of the growers of that truly valuable esculent. Yours &c.

PETER LUDOW, *Directors in*  
CHAS. BROWN, *Downe.*  
E. BUCK, Secretary of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society.

To the Managers of the Cumberland Agricultural Society,  
GENTLEMEN.

At the particular request of several respectable Gentlemen, who wished to be informed of my manner of raising Sweet Potatoes; and as the season when they ought to be attended to is coming on; I have undertaken through your offered means of communication, to give them, and all who may want information on this subject, a plain statement of my management during the last season with regard to that article.

On the 20th of April I put my potatoes to sprout in a bed made for that purpose, after the following manner.—I selected a piece of ground that lay to the Sun, and from which I cleared out the dirt to the depth of six inches. In this I placed a frame of boards three feet high on the upper side—one foot on the lower—three feet wide, and sufficient length to answer my purpose.—In this frame I first put six inches deep of well packed coarse manure; such as half rotten hay or straw and which raised it even to the ground on the outside. Next to this was a layer of stable manure five inches deep; then one of dirt two inches; and on this my potatoes were placed side by side; close tho' not crowded; and covered with earth to the depth of two inches.

In cold wet weather they were covered with hay and boards; and watered in warm dry weather. When they began to sprout the ground was stirred on the top to keep it loose. About the twentieth of May, the surface of the bed was all in a mat of sprouts. On the twenty-eighth, the sprouts were taken from the bed without disturbing the potatoes, and transplanted in the hills;—the ground being sufficiently moist for them to take root.

Many of my neighbors, who had been in the practice of putting a whole potatoe in a hill from not being able to sprout them, had requested me to furnish them with sprouts. For this purpose I put down one hundred pounds. From which, five thousand good sprouts were taken the first time (May 28) and in less than two weeks there were as many more.

I planted three-eighths of an acre.—The soil was a lightish loam; and quicksand in a low state of cultivation; and not very eligibly situated, as then were in this small space ten large peach trees, and a white oak that supported a large grape vine.

In preparing the ground for them, it was ploughed about the 10th or 12th of May, and a few days after harrowed and struck out in rows three feet apart, and not quite so deep as for common potatoes. In these furrows, from two to two and a half feet distance, a half shovel of fine manure was thrown, and covered before it dried.

When ready for transplanting, these hills were raised to the height of five inches, not very large; and one sprout put in the centre of each; a little deeper than when in the bed, but not so as to touch the manure; with the ground sloping to it for catching the rain.

As I kept no account of the time they were tended; and as the season, and soil in which they grew, must direct when it ought to be done, I need say but little about it. It may not, however, be useless to state; that the surface of the hill should be kept from baking; which may be done at first, a while, by loosing the ground around the plant with the hand, and afterwards with a hoe. The patch should be kept free from weeds; and the vines loosened up occasionally, to keep the joints from taking root;—which hurts very much the growth of the Potatoe in the hill. Mine were hoed three times, and ploughed once, in the course of the season. Having dug a considerable quantity at different times before gathering time, for family use &c an exact estimate of the crop could not be made. I however took up about the middle of Oct., 73 bushels, fit for market; and which sold readily for 75 cts. per bush.; and 10 or 12 more of smaller ones, which were fed to the hogs, horses and cattle; apparently doing as much good as corn. From reasonable calculations it was supposed the three-eighths of an acre would have produced 100 bushels, fit for market; had they not been disturbed till the last week of Aug.

I am well aware the above is not so great a yield, as need be boasted of; nor is that the intention of this communication. It may be exceeded;—indeed I have many times previously in a small scale myself far exceeded it. But when we take into consideration, the ground not fertile, the injury arising from the trees—and an effect of the drought, it certainly was a very profitable crop. Had the same ground been planted with corn, and the same ma-

nured, it would not have yielded more than 15 bushels; and the trouble and expense of planting, tending, gathering &c. would bear no proportion to the difference in the value of the two crops.

Sweet Potatoes are an article truly valuable for the table. They are an article, which I have no doubt would answer a good purpose in fattening swine when they are first put up in the fall. They are much used for this purpose, in this season by those who raise them in Gloucester; and who fatten early for the Philada. market. I have ever found them substantial food for my cattle and horses, and a food of which they were particularly fond. Almost any person, who has any ground at all, might raise a considerable quantity.—They will grow along fences, or any out of the way place, and grow well; nor is the trouble of tending them any great. The difficulty of preserving them through the winter, is brought as an objection against raising them in considerable quantities. Is it not an object that might be obviated by proper attention? I kept mine the past winter in the garret of a very open frame house, packed in barrels among dry leaves; and they kept well. When the last were used, about a month ago, they were perfectly sound and good; and to all appearance would have remained so till the present time. The soil in this country is pretty generally adapted to their growth; and I am of opinion they could be raised to good account for the Philada., N. York, or other markets.

They yield abundantly. I think in a good season—suitable soil; and properly managed; an acre would produce 500 bushels.

Very respectfully yours &c.  
DANIEL WELLS.

COMMUNICATED.  
Mr. CLARKE,

In one of the late numbers of the Whig, I observed a receipt for making a tatter, and as the spring has opened, (which is a general time for people to get bled) I send a receipt for *drusus*, if made use of, may save expense, if you think it worth notice.

A WHIG READER.  
Take 1 oz. of Resolition, half an ounce of Industry, two ounces of good Economy, pound them well in the mortar of Good Humour, with the pestle of Exercise; this constantly applied with the handage of Steadiness, will prove an effectual cure.

The Six Brothers in which the Rev. Mr. Sommerfeld was passenger, arrived at Marseilles on the 26th of January. His health was somewhat better than when he left New York.

A young man by the name Haps, in Sussex county, N. J. on the 23d ult. put a period to his life by hanging himself.

102,000 inhabitants of Java, died last year of the Cholera Morbus.

In the sitting of the Spanish cortes of the 15th of Feb. it was resolved that the king should repair to Corruna, and on the 16th his majesty with the royal family, was to set out for that place.

It is supposed by some of the writers from Madrid, that the king would make another violent effort to rid himself of his ministers, or that they would attempt to rid themselves of him.

The latest letter is of the 22d. The writer declares his belief that the reign of Ferdinand is drawing to a close.

Mexico—The National Gazette of the 8th inst. contains intelligence, affording the probability of the emperor Iturbide's degradation from power. The troops and inhabitants have deserted him very generally, the state prisoners had been liberated, and there was a prospect of a revolution being effected without bloodshed.

A Spanish vessel captured—A 74 from Brest, arrived the 13th of March at Martinique; left Brest 6th Frb. bringing King Louis's speech, equal to a declaration of war against Spain. The 74 captured on her passage out, a 24 gun ship, which attacked the 74 through error in the night. The Spaniard was from Havana or Vera Cruz, having on board about 60 passengers, about three millions of francs (tournois) in specie, indigo, cochineal, &c. bound for Cadiz. The capture was not considered as having been made on the ground of the attack by the sloop of war.

ARRIVED.  
Arrived at Port Elizabeth, Schooner Olive Branch, John Matthews, jun. from Port-au-Prince, 17 days passage, in ballast; lost one hand on the passage. Left in port, the Brig Margaret and Sarah, Moss, for Portland, also brig Buxport, French, for Mobile or New Orleans.

Markets in Port-au-Prince dull, except flour, at 15 dollars.

MARRIED.  
In Philadelphia, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. George Byrd, Mr. Joseph C. Coppuck, merchant, of Mount Holly, N. J. to Miss Mary M. Graves, of the former place.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. H. W. Hunt, Mr. Samuel Beavers, of Bethlehem, to Miss Amy Snyder, of Lebanon, Hunterdon county.

In Brewer, N. H. Dr. Etasha Skinner, a revolutionary patriot, aged 80, to widow Rooks, aged 52.

DIED.  
In Deerfield, on Wednesday the 2d inst. Mr. David Davis, aged 33 years.

In Brooklyn, L. I. aged 64, Reverend John Ireland, many years rector of St. Ann's church in that village and late chaplain in the navy.

In New York, capt. James M'Keon, formerly of the U. S. army, and distinguished during the late war by his defence of Fort Niagara.

The subscriber having begun business in the well known store, formerly occupied by Wood and Bacon, offers to his friends and the public, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
Queensware and Earthenware,

Drugs, Paints and Oils,  
Hardware and Cutlery,  
Which have been purchased altogether for cash, and which he intends to sell as low as Philadelphia prices.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.  
CHARLES S. WOOD.  
Greenwich, 4th mo. 12. 120 3t

VENUE.  
Will be sold at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 22d day of April, inst.

At the late dwelling house of Cornelius Austin, deceased, in Pittsgrove, Salem county, the following articles, viz. Horses, Colts, Sheep, Swine, Milch Cows, young cattle, hag; wheat, corn and oats by the bushel, potatoes by the bushel, jack, cider, vinegar by the barrel, one set of blacksmiths tools, weavers loom, reeds, spooling wheel & spools, woolen spinning jenny, consisting of thirty eight spindles, ploughs, harrows and other farming utensils, cider-mill, press and still, empty casks, plantation wagon, riding wagon, sulky, harness and gears, wagon timber, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Vendue to commence on said day at 10 o'clock A. M. when attendance will be given and conditions made known, by  
DAVID N. AUSTIN, } Executors.  
AARON AUSTIN, }  
April 12. 120 1tq

NOTICE.  
Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans court of the county of Cumberland will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,  
On Wednesday the 4th day of June next Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, a the Hotel in Bridgeton a Lot of Land situate in Bridgeton, aforesaid, on the east side of the creek, joining lands of James Hood and others, said lot to contain 26 square perches of ground, on which are two small dwelling houses, late the property of David Randolph, dec'd.

Conditions made known at the time of sale, by  
Eph. Holmes,  
Norton Harris,  
Smith Bowen,  
Commissioners.  
March 25—April 12. 120 4t

GEORGE HARRIS,  
TAILOR & BARBER,  
Returns thanks to his former customers for their past favors, and solicits a continuance of public patronage. He begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his stand into a shop

At the foot of the Bridge,  
On the West side of the Creek, where he intends carrying on the above trades in all their various branches. He flatters himself that by attention to business, and from the correspondence he constantly has with the most fashionable Tailors in Philadelphia, together with the experience he has had in business for fifteen years and upwards both here and in Philadelphia, that he will be able to do work in the most Fashionable manner and on liberal terms.

N. B. Cord wood and country produce taken in payment.  
April 12. 120 4t

Neptune Fire Company.  
An adjourned meeting of said company will be held at the Inn of Philip Souder, on Saturday evening the 12th inst. at half past 7 o'clock.  
Persons interested in the settlement of the accounts of said company, are requested to attend.  
An election of officers to take place.  
H. R. MERRILLS, Sec'y.  
April 12. 120 1t

John I. M'Chesney's  
GRAMMAR,

Also his  
Introductory Lectures,

For sale by  
Potters & Woodruff.  
April 12. 120

NOTICE.  
The subscriber will attend at Bridgeton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, for the convenience of those who have business to do with him in the Sheriff's Office.

JOHN LANING, jun.  
April 12. 120

Adjournment.  
The land of Robert Alderman which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 6th of May next at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.  
Dan. SIMKINS, former Sheriff.  
April 8th.—12. 120

Sheriff's Sales.  
By Virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas, to me directed will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on

Tuesday, the 13th day of May 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 Down, the first, a Farm near Newport, joins land of Henry Shaw, Esq. Pedro Camlis and others, contains 52 acres, more or less. A share of 15 acres of salt marsh, joins Dividing Creek. A lot, joins land, late of John Bowen and other, contains 10 acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Clark Henderson, taken in execution at the suit of Dicheason Moore and Butler Newcomb, and to be sold by  
Wm R. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.  
March 10—April 12. 120

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

Tuesday, the 6th day of May next, Between the hours of twelve mid five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, Bridgeton,  
A Farm and tract of Land, situate in the township of Deerfield, joins land of Jonathan Fithian, Dayton Riley, and Enoch Fithian, contains 100 acres, more or less. A lot of Cedar Swamp, situate on Menantic, near Hollinshead's saw-mill, contains two acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Zenus Loder, taken in execution at the suit of John Buck, Esq. assignee, and to be sold by  
Wm R. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.  
DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.  
March 3—April 5. 119

By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued from the court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 6th day of May next, Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, Bridgeton,

A Farm and tract of Land, situate in the township of Deerfield, joins land of Jonathan Fithian, Dayton Riley, and Enoch Fithian, contains 100 acres, more or less. A lot of Cedar Swamp, situate on Menantic, near Hollinshead's saw-mill, contains two acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Josiah Sayre, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seelye, Esq. and to be sold by  
Wm. R. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.  
March 3—April 5. 119

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 6th day of May next, Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

The two following described lots of Land, situate at Laurel Hill, the first the moiety half part of a house and lot of land, joins John Rose and others, contains half an acre more or less. A lot of land, joins John Perry and others, contains half an acre more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Josiah Sayre, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seelye, Esq. and to be sold by  
Wm. R. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.  
March 3—April 5. 119

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday the 6th day of May next, Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland,

At the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton,  
The three described tracts of land, situate in the township of Mauris River, the first, a Farm and tract of land, joins Menantic creek, &c. contains 103 acres. Second, joins land of John Pitts and others, contains 36 acres. A lot of Meadow land, contains one and a half acres.

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

Seized as the property of William Ketchum, taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seelye, Esq. and Samuel Dare, and to be sold by  
Wm. R. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.  
March 3—April 5. 119

The land of Enoch Towzer, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Monday the 28th day of APRIL next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of John Kimsey, Port Elizabeth, & to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.  
March 31—April 5. 119

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Tuesday the 6th day of May next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

Three described tracts of land, situate in the township of Fairfield, first, a Farm, joins land of Jonathan Bennet, Josiah Bennet and others, contains 96 acres, more or less. Second, joins Alexander Sayr, and others, contains 40 acres. A tract of Bush land, joins Wm. Bennet, Jonathan Bennet and others, contains 25 acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Samuel Bennet, taken in execution at the suit of John Ogden, and to be sold by  
Wm. R. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.  
March 3—April 5. 119

Domestic Attachment.

Notice is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Cumberland, at the suit of Joshua Brick & James B. Lane, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements, rights and credits of John Crawford, an absconding debtor, for the sum of three hundred dollars, returnable to the term of February last, has been returned by the sheriff of said county, attached as per inventory annexed.

LUCIUS C. C. ELMER, Atty.  
EBENEZER SEELYE, Clerk.  
Bridgeton, March 29. 118 2m

FOR SALE.

The following tracts of land:—1st. A tract containing, after exceptions, 8355 ACRES,

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

850 ACRES,

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

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

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

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

For terms and price, apply to  
P. Busti and  
J. J. Vander Kemp,  
No. 77 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

B. B. Cooper,  
Near Haddenfield.  
Isaac Townsend,  
Port Elizabeth.

Five Dollars Reward.

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

Marked with reddish or liver colored spots—the one on his back resembling the figure 8—his ears of the same color—tail full length—about one year old, and large for his age—had a leather strap and buckle to it, round the neck. Whoever returns the said dog, shall be entitled to the above reward.  
Wm. ELMER,  
Bridgeton Mills, March 22. 17

20,000 three feet  
CEDAR SHINGLES,

FOR SALE BY  
Thos. & Charles Sheppard,  
Greenwich, 3d mo. 1. 114 6t

POTTERS & WOODRUFF

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

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

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

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

JAMES D. WESTCOTT, jun.  
(Attorney at Law.)

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. John Garrison, nearly opposite his late residence. Business entrusted with him will be attended to with fidelity and punctuality.

118 Bridgeton, March 29.

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



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

**VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.**  
 Will be sold at private sale, a very valuable  
**Mill for Grinding Grain.**  
 It is situated on the head waters of Cedar Creek, in the town of Cedarville: it is in complete repair, with two pair of stones and in the midst of a grain country where there is no situation for a rival establishment; the demand for work is always as much as can be met; and from the increase of agricultural industry and improvement, there must be an increased demand upon the establishment which will warrant any enlargement. Attached to the establishment, is a house one and a half stories high with a lot of ground, blacksmiths' shops, and a lot of meadow adjoining, which will be disposed of with the above. Many other advantages might be enumerated, which may be known by those wishing to purchase: for further particulars, enquire of the subscribers,  
**JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury.**  
**JOEL FITHIAN, Salem.**  
**CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton.**  
 ALSO  
 On the same stream of water, a very  
**VALUABLE SAW MILL,**  
 Where lumber is plenty and near.—The Mill is newly built from the foundation, and in complete repair. Attached to the above, is a good  
**Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.**  
 With twelve acres of land, and a fine young orchard, bearing.  
 For particulars, enquire of  
**JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury.**  
**CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton.**  
**RICHARD BENNETT,**  
 Cedarville,  
 Or the subscriber,  
**JOEL FITHIAN, in Salem.**  
 Nov. 23. 100 2m  
 ALSO,  
 In the Town of Cedarville,  
 A two Story House and Kitchen.  
 With an acre Lot. The house is completely finished, with a Smoke-house, Stables, Garden, Orchard, &c. Enquire of the above persons for further information.  
**Joseph Fithian.**  
 106.

**MARSHALL'S SALE.**  
 By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the District Court of the United States, at the suit of the Post Master General, will be sold at  
**Public VENDUE,**  
 On Wednesday the 28th day of May next,  
 Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock on said day, at the house of David Read, Innkeeper, in Milville, Cumberland county, all the right, title and interest of Nathan Leake, to the following described property, to wit:—in the county of Gloucester.  
 1. A tract of land, sold by the sheriff of said county, as the property of Moses Crane, and purchased by Nathan Leake, containing about 400 acres.  
 2. One fourth part of a Saw-Mill, situate on Scotland Branch, with every thing thereto belonging.  
 3. A tract of land, containing about 25 acres, on Scotland branch, surveyed to Moses Crane.  
 In Cumberland county.  
 1. A small lot of half an acre, in the town of Milville.  
 2. A House and about 16 acres of land on Venantico creek, lately sold to John Mahew, Esq.  
 3. About 70 acres of land, late the property of Philip Sowder.  
 To be sold by  
**LEMUEL HOWELL,**  
 Deputy Marshall, for  
**OLIVER W. OGDEN, Esq.**  
 Marshall of New-Jersey District.  
 March 26.—29 118

**BLANKS,**  
 For Sale at this Office.

**REMOVAL**  
**P. C. WILLMARTH,**  
 HAS REMOVED HIS  
**HAT STORE,**  
 from No. 25 to No. 131 North 3d Street, above Race Street,  
 PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE  
**Sign of the Golden Hat,**  
 Where he offers an excellent assortment of  
**LOW-PRICED HATS,**  
 ALSO,  
**WATER-PROOF**  
**Imitation Beaver Hats**  
 Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.  
 Mens HATS finished in the first style at \$2 50.  
 A handsome deduction made at Wholesale.  
**P. C. W.** having received the most encouraging patronage from a candid and discerning Public, with the utmost confidence in the merits of his Manufacture, anticipates a continued and increasing custom.  
 February 11. 59tf

**SILAS W. SEXTON,**  
**Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,**  
 No. 28, MARKET S'T REE,  
 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, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.  
 Gentlemen are requested to call and give his establishment a visit, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again.  
 All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed  
 52 6m. December 24, 1821.

**PROPOSALS**

For publishing the 2nd Volume of  
**THE WESLEYAN REPOSITORY AND RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.**  
 To publish a periodical work which shall merit general acceptance, is allowed by all persons to be a task of great difficulty, though the benefit resulting from Religious papers of this family, when judiciously conducted, are universally acknowledged. Of the articles presented to the public in the first volume of the Repository, whether the style, nature, variety, or tilt mate tendency be considered, we have the satisfaction to know that they have been acceptable to enquiring and intelligent readers.  
 From the pages of the first volume, the nature of those resources which are open to us, may be inferred and in some measure appreciated; and we are happy to state, that our means of commanding such a variety as will enable us to present our readers with original and selected matter of a respectable character, are daily increasing. Under these encouraging circumstances, it is not probable that we should be accused of either vanity or presumption, when our patrons are assured, that from the known abilities of our Correspondents, the articles which we shall introduce into our second volume, will not decline in value as they increase in number and variety.  
 Certain difficulties which have attended the semi-monthly publication of the first volume, have suggested to the publisher the propriety of new arrangements. It is desirable, for the purpose of presenting a greater variety at one view, to increase the number of pages to forty; we also design to obviate the necessity of publishing articles by continuing them from one number to its successor; we also design to enlarge the department devoted to Religious Intelligence.—Therefore, each number of the second volume of the Repository will appear on the first Monday of each month.  
 The price will be reduced to Two Dollars per Annum, exclusive of postage. One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and One Dollar on the publication of the sixth Number. With these arrangements, we flatter ourselves, the patrons of the Repository will be fully satisfied.  
 It is intended that the first Number of Vol. II. shall appear on good medium paper in April next.  
 Those persons who obtain eight subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall receive one copy for their trouble.  
**W. S. STOCKTON.**  
 Subscriptions for the above work will be received at the office of the Washington Whig.  
 Philada. Dec. 31.—Jan. 11, 107.

**CIRCISSIAN PLAIDS.**

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

**NEW BRICK STORE, NEAR THE HOTEL IN BRIDGETON.**

**Potters & Woodruff,**  
 Have lately received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of  
**GOODS,**  
 Well suited to the present and approaching season: among which are the following, viz.

- Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths.
- and mixed } do.
- 2d Quality black, blue, brown } do.
- and mixed } do.
- Superfine fancy col'd midling } do.
- and low priced pelisse } do.
- Double & single milled } do.
- black, blue, brown } Cassimeres.
- and mixed } do.
- Fine drab, and other quality } Coatings.
- Plain and colored Velvets. } do.
- Different colors pelisse do } do.
- Swansdown, Valencia, mer- } Vestings.
- eilles and roboy } do.
- Fine and middling white } Flannels.
- red and yellow } do.
- Red and green backing Baize. } do.
- Figured pelisse Flannels. } do.
- 30. Rattinets. } do.
- Fine, middling, low priced, } Bombazetts
- figured and plain } do.
- Figured, bordered, plain, fine, } do.
- middling and low priced } Shawls.
- Waterloo } do.
- Canton Crape and Silk } do.
- Worsted and plain Cashmere } do.
- Worsted Bombazens. } do.
- Black and colored Canton Crapes. } do.
- Senshaw, Lutestring, Mantua } Silks.
- and other } do.
- Black, blue and white Sattins. } do.
- Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs. } do.
- Madrass, Malabar and other Cotton do. } do.
- Women's black, white, } Gloves.
- and other Silk } do.
- Women's Beaver, Kid } do.
- and York-tan } do.
- Men's Buckskin, Dog- } do.
- skin and other quality } do.
- Figured Swiss, Jackonet, } Muslins.
- Book and Leno } do.
- Plain Mull, Book, Leno } do.
- and Jackonet } do.
- Linen Cambricks. } do.
- 7-4 Linen Table Diaper } do.
- Fine, middling and low priced Irish Linens } do.
- and Long Lawns } do.
- Cotton Counterpanes. } do.
- Worsted, Woollen and } Hose.
- Women's Wrosted and Cotton } do.
- Plaid, plain, mantua and sattin Ribbons. } do.
- Cotton Cord, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c. } do.

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**

- Bleached and brown Sheetings. } do.
- do. do. Shirtings. } do.
- Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays. } do.
- Tickings and Checks. } do.
- 4-4 and 6-4 Diaper. } do.
- Coverlet and other Cotton Twist, } do.
- Cotton filling—different no's. } do.
- Striped and plain Linsey. } do.
- Cassimets and Sartinets } do.
- Hatted, Raw Cotton, and } do.
- cotton Candle Wick. } do.

**Liquors & Groceries.**

- Fourth proof French Brandy. } do.
- Middling and low priced do. } do.
- Jamaica Spirits and common Rum. } do.
- Holland and Country Gin. } do.
- Madeira, Lisbon, Port, } Wines.
- Samos and Malaga } do.
- First and second quality Molasses. } do.
- Gun Powder, Young Hyson, } Teas.
- Hyson Skin and Bohea } do.
- Loaf, lump, white Havana, } Sugars.
- Canton and brown } do.
- Winter strained and oiler Oil. } do.
- Mould and dipt Candles. } do.
- Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, } do.
- Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Salt petre. } do.
- White and brown Soap, } do.
- Rhode-Island Cheese, Coarse and fine Salt } do.
- Mackerel. } do.
- Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour: } do.
- Together, with a general assortment of } do.

**Hard-ware, Hollow-ware.**

**Cutlery, China, Glass and QUEENS-WARE,**

Looking Glasses, Bread and Snuffer Trays, &c. &c.  
 All which they will sell at a small advance for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.  
 Feb. 22. 113tf

**Cumberland Orphans' Court.**

February Term, 1823.  
 Elizabeth Reeves and Dan Sirnkins, administrators of Abraham Reeves, deceased, Thomas Varamar, administrator of Isaac Varamar, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court, duly attested, accounts of the debts and credits of said decedents, by which it appears that their personal estates is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of real estate, in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.  
 It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the judges of this court on the first Monday of June next, and shew cause if any they have, why so much of the real estate of said decedents, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid.  
 By the court,  
**T. ELMER, Clerk.**  
 March 22. 117 6t

**Cumberland Orphans' Court.**

February Term, 1823.  
 Upon application of Matgare C Freeman, administratrix of the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, deceased, Elizabeth Reeves and Dan Sirnkins, adm'ts. of Abraham Reeves, deceased, Ann Bowie and David Lupton, adm'ts. of Alexander Bowie, deceased, Leven Chance and Spencer Chance, adm'ts. of Leven Chance deceased, Mary Parvin and Dan Sirnkins, executors of Josiah Parvin, deceased, to limit and appoint a time, within which the creditors of said decedents, shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands.  
 It is ordered by the court, that the creditors of said decedents, bring in their respective claims, on or before the 25th day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and that said administrators and executors, give public notice thereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state, the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor, against said administrators and executors.  
 By the court,  
**T. ELMER, Clerk.**  
 March 22. 117—8t.

**Philadelphia Prices Current.**

Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Flitch,	per lb	50	9 to 10
Beans	bushel	1 25	scarce
Beef, mess	barrel	10	12
Brick, run of Kilo,	M.	6	50
Bristles, American	lb.	14	18
Butter, lump,		10	
Do. salt, insp.		11	
Candles, tallow dipt		26	27
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.		26	27
Do. 2d quality		26	27
Do. Java		22	23
Do. mixed qual		8	9
Cheese,		1 50	
Cider, best	barrel	32	55
Feathers, American	lb.	11	12
Flax, clean		6	7
Firewood, hickory cord		4 75	5 25
Do. oak		3 50	4 00
Do. pine		5	5
Do. gum logs		4 25	
Flour, wheat, barrel		3 50	
Do. rye		6	7
Do. corn meal		7 75	
Glass, wind	100 feet,	1 40	1 45
8 by 10,		75	80
10 by 12		65	70
Grain, wheat	bushel	38	40
do. rye		30	
do. corn		10	12
do. oats		95	100
do. bran double		165	170
Hams	lb.	128	130
Iron, in bars	ton	140	130
do sheet		125	130
do hoop, large		80	90
do do small		9	0 10
do rod		1000 feet	
do hollow ware		14 00	16
Lard	lb.	25	30
Lumber		25	30
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch		25	30
do do heart, 1 inch		25	30
do white pine, panel		17 50	22 50
do do common		15	20
Scantling, pine	1000	25	30
do heart do		14	scarce
do sap do		8	
lath, oak		20	25
Oar, rafters		25	20
Timber, pine		22	25
do inchespruce		17	21
do oak		3 50	4
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.		70	
do cyp. 22 inch.		38	
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200		25	
do lhd. do		24	
do do red oak		38	60
do barrel, w. oak		38	26
Heading, oak		3 50	5 50
Hoops, shaved		0 38	0 40
do rough		24	
Mackerel, barrel		30	30
Molasses, sug. house gall.		65	70
do West India		75	
Nails, cut, all sizes	lb.	14 50	15 00
Oil, sperm.	gall.	3 50	3 50
Peas	bushel	6 50	5 50
Pork, Jersey	barrel	6 00	
rice, new crop	cwt.	12 50	13 00
Shad, southern	barrel	16	17
salt, fine	bushel,	13	14
do ground		9	
Seed, clover		7	10
do herdgrass		37	32
do timothy		25	30
segars, Spanish,	1000	15	
do American		33	34
Shot, all sizes	cwt.	28	30
Spirits, viz.		27	30
Brandv. Peach 4th pf. gall.		6	8
do. Penn's 1st pf.		12 50	13 00
do. Philad. dist. do		16	17
Rum, New England		13	14
Whiskey, rye		7	10
do apple		37	32
do do caven		25	30
do do spumfine		15	
do do large		33	35
Wax, bees, yellow		50	54
do white			

**Bank Note Exchange.**

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes,	par.
Banks in New Hampshire,	2
Boston Banks,	1 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally,	2 do.
Rhode Island Banks do.	2 do.
Connecticut Banks do.	1 1/2 do.
NEW YORK BANK NOTES.	
All the city Bank Notes,	par.
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank,	no sale.
Albany Banks,	1 p. c. dis.
Troy Banks,	1 do.
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady,	1 do.
Lansingburg Bank,	1 do.
Newburg Bank,	1 1/2 do.
Newburg branch, at Ithica,	2 do.
Orange county Bank,	1 do.
Catskill Bank,	1 do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	1 1/2 do.
Auburn Bank,	1 do.
Columbia receivables,	1 do.
Utica Bank,	2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica,	1 1/2 do.
Plattsburg Bank	10 do.
NEW JERSEY NOTES.	
New Brunswick Bank	1/2 p. c. dis.
State Bank at Trenton	1 1/2 do.
All others	par.
PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.	
Philadelphia Notes,	par
Farmers Bank at Lancaster	par
Lancaster Bank,	par
Easton,	par
Germanstown,	par
Northampton,	par
Montgomery County,	par
Harrisburg,	par
Delaware county at Chester,	par
Chester county at West Chester,	par
Newhope Bridge Company,	40
Farmers Bank of Reading,	par
Susquehanna Bridge do.	1 1/2 dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county,	1 do.
York Bank,	2 1/2 do.
Chambersburg,	2 1/2 do.
Gettysburg,	2 1/2 do.
Carlisle Bank,	do.
Swatara at Harrisburg,	do.
Pittsburg,	do.
Northumberland, Union, and Co.	15 do.
Lumbia Bank at Milton,	no sale.
Silver Lake,	5 do.
Greensburg,	5 do.
Brownville,	5 do.
Other Pennsylvania Notes	no sale
DELAWARE NOTES.	
Bank of Del. at Wilmington,	1/2 d.
Wilmington and Brandywine,	3
Commercial Bank of Delaware,	3 dis
Branch of do. at Milford,	par.
Farmers Bank of Delaware,	25
Laurel Bank,	25
MARYLAND NOTES.	
Baltimore Banks,	1 1/2 d.
Baltimore City Bank,	1 dis
Havre de Grace,	1 do.
Elkton,	par
Annapolis,	1 do.
Branches of do.	1 1/2
Hagerstown bank,	do.
Bank of Caroline,	1 1/2 do.
VIRGINIA NOTES.	
Richmond and Branches,	1 1/2 do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling,	5 do.
All others,	2 1/2 do.
COLUMBIA DISTRICT BANKS, generally, 1	
Franklin bank of Alexandria	no sale
North Carolina,	8 dis.
South Carolina,	9 do.
Georgia, generally,	8 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches	70
OHIO—Chillicothe	2 dis.
Most others	no sale

**PRINTING**

Neatly executed at this Office.  
**WHISTLER & SEELEY,**  
 No. 210, Market Street, Corner of Decatur Street,  
 PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully inform their friends & the public that they continue to do Tailoring work in a fashionable and complete style, equal to any in the city. They keep constantly on hand, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Drillings, Seersuckers,  
 And a variety of new & fashionable Summer and Winter Clothing,  
 Which will be furnished on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. They warrant all work done by them to be executed in the best manner, or not taken.  
 Gentlemen residing in the country, by leaving their orders, will have their work forwarded with promptness and despatch, agreeably to directions; the box enclosing them being furnished at a very moderate price. June 3, 1822.  
 75 6m.

**GERMAN FLUTES,**

With Preceptors,  
 For Sale at this Office.

**CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.**

THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published every Saturday evening, at Two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance.—An 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 advertisement at the same rate.