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[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States.
PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange a stock bearing an interest of five per cent. for certain stocks bearing an interest of six and seven per cent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the seven per cent. stock, and of the six per cent. stock of the year eighteen hundred and twelve, and also, for fourteen millions of the six per cent. stock of the years eighteen hundred and thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, be, and the same is hereby proposed: for which purpose, books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several Loan Offices, on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, to continue open until the first day of July next thereafter, for such parts of the above mentioned description of stocks as shall on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and on those of the several Loan Offices, respectively, which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the whole, or any part of any sum, which shall be thus subscribed, of the 6 per cent. stocks of the years one thousand eight hundred and twelve, & one thousand eight hundred & thirteen credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate, or certificates, purporting that the U. States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum, to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States, in the proportion, and at the periods herein defined, viz. one third at one time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty; one third at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; and the remainder at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and that for the whole, or any part, which shall be thus subscribed, of the seven per cent. stock, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate, or certificates, purporting that the United States owe to the holder, or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum, to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, transferable in the manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States, at any time after

the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three: Provided, That no reimbursement shall be made, except for the whole amount of such new certificate, nor until after at least six months public notice of such intended reimbursement. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be re-transferred to the respective subscribers, the several sums by them subscribed, beyond the amount of the certificates of five per cent. stock, issued to them respectively.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, if the amount of seven and six per cent. stocks, authorized to be subscribed by the first section of this act, shall not have been subscribed by the first day of July next, the remainder of that amount may be subscribed on the books of the Treasury, at any time between the said first day of July, and the first day of October next thereafter; and for the whole, or any part, of any sum, which shall be thus subscribed, of the six per cent. stocks of the years eighteen hundred and twelve, eighteen hundred and thirteen, eighteen hundred and fourteen, and eighteen hundred and fifteen, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate, or certificates, purporting that the United States owe to the holder, or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum, to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption, at the pleasure of the United States, in the proportion, and at the periods, herein defined, viz: one-third at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty; one-third at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; and the remainder at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and that, for the whole or any part which shall be thus subscribed of the seven per cent. stock, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate or certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder, or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum, to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, transferable in the manner as is provided, by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to the redemption at the pleasure of the United States, at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three: Provided, That no reimbursement shall be made, except for the whole amount of such new certificate, nor until after at least six months' public notice of such reimbursement.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the same funds which have heretofore been, and now are pledged by law for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the stock which may be subscribed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said fund, yearly and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest accruing to the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said commissioners are hereby authorized to employ, from time to time, such sum and sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase or reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of said stock. And such part of the said annual sum of ten millions of dollars, vested by law in the said commissioners, as may be necessary and wanting for the above purposes, shall be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act shall have been redeemed or reimbursed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed in any wise to alter, abridge, or impair, the rights of those creditors of the United States who

shall not subscribe in the loan to be opened by virtue of this act.

Washington, March 20, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplementary to an act, entitled "An Act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all purchasers, and every legal holder of any certificate of the purchase of the public lands of the U. States, who were entitled to, but who have not availed themselves of any of the provisions of the act of Congress of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, entitled "An Act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty," be allowed, at any time on or before the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, to surrender their certificates of purchase, to accept, and, on filing such acceptances, shall be entitled and subject to such of the provisions of the aforesaid act, as apply to cases, where complete payment may be made of any tract of land prior to the thirtieth day of September next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all purchasers, and every legal holder of any certificate of purchase of the public lands of the United States, who may not have accepted any of the provisions of the aforesaid act, of March the second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, or who may not avail themselves of the provisions of the first section of this act, be permitted, at any time prior to the thirtieth day of September next, to file their acceptances, and surrender their certificates of purchase, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and subject to all the provisions of the aforesaid act of March the second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, which relate, in any manner, to relinquishment and classification, and to the extension of the time of payment by instalments, and the proceeding in relation thereto, in the same manner as if such acceptances had been filed on or before the thirtieth of September last.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all purchasers, and every legal holder of any certificate of purchase of the public lands of the United States, who may have filed their acceptances and surrendered their certificates of purchase, and accepted the provisions of the aforesaid act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, which relate to payments to be made by instalments, be permitted, notwithstanding their acceptances heretofore filed, to make complete payment on one tract of land, on or before the thirtieth day of September next, and shall be entitled to the discount provided for by the fourth section of the aforesaid act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the registers and receivers of the several land offices of the United States to perform the duties prescribed by, or necessary to carry into complete effect the provisions of this act, according to the forms and instructions heretofore given by the Treasury Department, to keep full and faithful accounts and records of all proceedings under the same, in the manner prescribed by the eighth section of the aforesaid act, to make report of the same to the Treasury Department within the term of three months from the thirtieth of September next, and shall receive, as compensation for like services, the fees provided for by the seventh and eighth sections of said act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every tract of land which would have been forfeited from a failure to file an acceptance and to surrender the certificate of purchase on or before the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, be, and the same is hereby, exempted from forfeiture and sale until the thirtieth day of September next, and no longer.

Washington, April 20, 1822

Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to revive and continue in force "An Act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed the seventeenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An Act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Mary-

land and Georgia," and which, by subsequent acts, has been revived and continued in force until the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, be, and the same hereby is, revived and continued in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the demand of a duty on tonnage or vessels propelled by steam employed in the transportation of passengers.

Washington, April 20, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

Miscellaneous Selections.

Elegant Extract.

It would be well, indeed, if those who are twisting, quirkling, finessing and cheating, to oppress or deceive their fellow men, would always keep the fact before their eyes, that—"Life is short: the poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for." What matters it if your neighbor lies interred in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the tracks of time, a vast desert of unnumbered ages lies open in the retrospect; through this desert have your forefathers journeyed on, until wearied with years and sorrows, they sunk from the walks of man. You must leave them where they fell, and you are to go a little further and you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, be not dismayed. The universe is in endless motion; every moment big with innumerable events, which come not in slow succession, forcibly from a revolving and an unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence."

BLAIR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Over the door of a house at Crickdale, in Wilts, is the following: "Shoes mended according to the latest and most approved method. Drowned persons, on application, immediately restored, so as to prevent the complaint ever returning."

N.B. The person must not be dead.

The Unfortunate.—Caporali, a native of Modena, was unfortunate in every thing he undertook, and not more unfortunate than discontented. Amongst his other complaints, he used to say, that he had no doubt if he had been bred a hatter, men would have been born without heads!

An honest Irish laborer observed a lottery advertisement this morning, beginning thus, "Save five dollars," and upon reading a little farther on, found that this was to be done by buying a ticket to day for 20 dollars, which would rise on Monday to 25 dollars, exclaimed "And by St. Patrick, why not save the whole twenty by not buying at all?—I'll take the hint, so I will."

Clown and bishop.—There goes a pleasant story of a German Clown, who being at work in a field, saw his Bishop pass by, attended by a train more becoming a Peer, than one who calls himself the successor or deputy of an Apostle; being highly scandalized at it, he could not forbear laughing and laughed so loud that the Rev. gentleman would needs know the reason of it. The Clown answered in his natural way, that is, as a true and plain person; "I laugh when I think of St. Peter and St. Paul, and see you in such an equipage." "How is that?" said the Bishop. "Do you ask how?" said the fellow. "they were ill-advised to walk alone on foot throughout the world, when they were thus heads of the Christian Church and Lieutenants of Jesus Christ, the King of Kings, and thou who art only one Bishop, go so well mounted, and have such a train of Hectors, that thou resemblest more a Peer of the Realm, than a Pastor of the Church." To this his Reverence replied, "but my friend, thou dost not consider that I am both a Count and a Baron, as well as thy Bishop." At which the rustic laughed still more, and being asked the reason, he answered, "Sir, when the Count and Baron are in Hell; where will the Bishop be?" This confounded the Right Reverend who proceeded on his journey without answering a word.

English Journal.

Cardinal D'Este.—This magnificent prince of the church invited Cardinal de Medices to sup with him. After supper they played at primero for a

considerable sum of money, and the Cardinal d'Este had prime, which he conceded, and lost his money to the Cardinal de Medices. When he was gone, one of Cardinal d'Este's attendants observed to his eminence, that he had really won the game. "So I had, sir," replied he; "but I did not invite my brother cardinal here to win his money."

POETRY.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

TO SPRING.

By WILLIAM RAY, author of a volume of Poems recently published.

So sweet—so pure—so calm and bright,
 Thy beauteous countenance appears,
 Thou must have sprung from heavenly light:
 Been born of some celestial sphere—
 Clothed by a rainbow richly gay,
 And nursed by yonder milky-way.

At thy descent creation smiles—
 Nay—hills and valleys laugh and sing:
 The rivers, like a thousand Niles,
 Their fertilizing tribute bring,
 And clap their hands with joy to see
 The world from death-like winter free.

Yet oft, methinks, I see thee grieve,
 For thou hast dark and dismal hours—
 At morn—at noontide—and at eve—
 Weeping in dew-drops or in showers,
 As if thy swelling heart would burst
 In floods, to quench all nature's thirst.

But chearless beams thy visage
 The cloudy sorrows of thy face,
 And on its smiling features dwell
 The bloom of beauty—charm of grace:
 The feather'd minstrels chaunt their lays,
 In wild—devoid—unconscious praise.

To Spring, the bird of heaven's own blue,
 Her feeble anthem pours along;
 Of bolder notes and brighter hue,
 Myriads of warblers catch the song,
 While grazing beasts, in hoarser strains,
 Roar acclamation from the plains.

There's not on earth—there's not in air
 A creature by the Almighty made,
 That feels not—owns not—sees not there,
 His bright beneficence displayed—
 Creative wisdom—mercy—power—
 Glow in the skies—fall in the shower.

Nature inanimate—if such
 In vast creation can be found,
 Unites to show his love as much,
 And spread his mighty wonders round,
 As those possess'd of living souls,
 Where thought expands, and vision rolls.

The humblest flower that decks the vale—
 The gloomiest cypress of the grove—
 The breath of heaven their leaves inhale,
 And whisper back that "God is love"
 Streams speak his praises as they flow,
 And winds soft hallelujahs blow.

But MAN—God's image—where art thou—
 Lost in the worlds bewildering maze?
 Come forth—a grateful heart avow,
 And join the vernal song of praise—
 The bounteous Lord of Lords adore,
 And King of Kings forevermore.

*The floods clap their hands.—Psalms.

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS.

On the death of Mrs. BLAKE, who perished with cold in December, 1821, on the Green Mountains in Vermont, near the town of Arlington.

Tax cold winds swept the mountain's height,
 And pathless was the dreary wild,
 And 'mid the cheerless hours of night
 A mother wander'd with her child:
 As through the drifted snow she press'd
 The babe was sleeping on her breast.

And colder still the winds did blow,
 And darker hours of night came on,
 And deeper grew the drifts of snow—
 Her limbs were chill'd, her strength was gone—
 O God! she cried, in accents wild,
 If I must perish, save my child!

She stript her mantle from her breast,
 And bared her bosom to the storm,
 And round her child she wrapt the vest,
 And smil'd to think her babe was warm,
 With one cold kiss, one tear she shed,
 And sunk upon a snowy bed.

At dawn a traveller pass'd by,
 And saw her death a snowy veil—
 The frost of death was in her eye,
 Her cheek was cold, and hard, and pale—
 He mov'd the robe from off the child,
 The babe look'd up, and sweetly smil'd.

MEMNON.

If religion be the star you sail by,
 Doubt not of a good voyage; at least
 you are sure of a good harbor.

FOREIGN.

From London papers received at the office of the Union.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

West India Colonies.—Mr. Canning rose to present a petition from certain West India proprietors and merchants resident at the town of Liverpool. The petitioners complained of the depression under which all descriptions of West India produce labored, and suggested among other remedies for this unfortunate state of things, the opening of a commercial intercourse between the West India Colonies and the United States of America. He thought it necessary to observe that the petition had been placed in his hands a considerable time back, when he was invested with a discretionary power of withholding it from presentation until he ascertained whether it was the intention of government to propose any measures which should bear a relation to this question. He now understood that such a measure would be brought before the house tomorrow by the President of the Board of Trade. Under these circumstances he was of opinion that it would be useless, at least on the present occasion, to do more than move that the petition be brought up. The petition was then ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

LONDON, March 22.

Committee on Agriculture.—The Agricultural Committee, it is affirmed, have resolved upon the following scale of protecting duties:—

1. That the future import price of wheat shall be 70 instead of 80 shillings.
2. That a duty of 12 shillings be imposed upon imported wheat, when the price is from 70s. to 80s.
3. That a duty of 5s. be imposed upon imported wheat, when the price is from 80s. to 85s., after which the duty shall be reduced to 1 shilling.
4. That a further additional duty of 5s. shall be imposed upon imported wheat for the first three months after the ports open, and when the price is from 70s. to 85s.

Advices of the very recent date of the 5th instant, have been received from Corfu. They mention the arrival of the Turkish fleet, in all 76 vessels, at Patras, where they had landed 12,000 men. All doubts are now removed of the fate of Ali Pacha, who has fallen into the hands of Churschid Pacha, the Turkish General commanding the force before Joanina, by whose orders he had been decapitated, and his head sent to Constantinople. This event is a most fatal one for the Greek cause, as the army of Churschid Pacha is estimated at 25,000 men, who would be placed at liberty to support the operations in the Morea; another division of the Turkish army, of nearly equal force, under the Pacha of Salonica, by whom the surrender of Cassandra, and the convention with the Greeks at Mount Ainos had been effected, are also understood to be marching for the same destination; so that the Greeks in the Morea would have opposed to them a force little less than 60,000 men. Of the movements or strength of the Greeks by land, there have been no recent accounts that can be relied on. Their fleet is said, in the letters from Corfu, nearly to equal that of the Turks, and it is added that they meditated an attack on the Turkish fleet at Patras.

LONDON, March 23.

A mail from Constantinople has arrived with letters of the 11th Feb.—An energetic remonstrance has been addressed to the Turkish Government by the Austrian Ambassador, calling on the Divan to accede to the just demands of Russia, by withdrawing their troops from Wallachia and Moldavia, and by reinstating the Hospodars in the governments of those provinces.—Lord Stratford had adopted a similar course; and these representations are said to have made the impression on the councils of the Divan to which they were entitled. Indeed, it is now asserted that the disposition of the Porte has long been to preserve peace, by making the requisite concessions; but that it has been kept secret for the purpose of overawing the turbulence of the Janissaries by the prospect of a Russian war, and thus establishing the favorite project of the Sultan, for creating an army disciplined after the European manner, to which the Janissaries are so decidedly opposed, that the Sultan, in the event of a failure, would have just reasons to fear their vengeance. An encampment of troops from Romania and Anatolia, consisting of 50 or 60,000 men, had been formed round Constantinople, and further reinforcements were expected, after which it was supposed the whole would be stationed within the city.

As a further indication that peace will be preserved, it is stated in letters from Odessa that the regular communication between that place and Constantinople by post has been restored.

We regret to state that intelligence has been received from Madeira of an

unpleasant character. When the accounts came away (Feb. 12) the soldiery, in a tumultuous manner, had taken military possession of the island and the guns of the fort were pointed at the town. The cause, we learn, originated in the writings of one of the Priests, who had in several recent publications severely censured the conduct of the military during the late revolution in Portugal. The inhabitants were incensed, and a spirit of insubordination manifested itself in the garrison, which the magistrates were unable to subdue.

A large party of soldiers went to the residence of the priest, forcibly seized him, dragged him in the public streets, and left him nearly in an expiring state; he was rescued from his perilous situation by some of the humane inhabitants, and he afterwards applied to the Governor and other authorities for redress. During the progress of the investigation, it was reported that the Governor had expressed himself very strongly on the outrages which had been committed. This rumor was industriously circulated, and the consequence was the rising of the soldiers against the local authorities. When the accounts came away, there were serious fears entertained that the soldiers would proceed to commit the greatest excesses.

Letters from the neighborhood of Ageo state that there are circulated in that quarter, *Bulletins of the Victories gained by Gen. Bentin*, at the head of 20,000 men, and detailing the triumphs and progress by this rebel. These fabricated documents add, that discontent is universal, and that Paris is in full revolution.

We learn from Chalons-sur-Marne, that seditious songs have been industriously circulated amongst the youth of the School of Arts.

A Nantes Journal states, that at a grand review of the national guard in that town, the first company called out "*Vive le Roi*," on which the other exclaimed "*Vive la Chartre*," which cries were incessantly repeated until they were dismissed.

The Brussels Oracle contains a letter from Chambray dated the 17th inst. which gives the following details respecting some seditious movements:—A new conspiracy, the object of which was to excite an insurrection in the neighborhood of Loan, has just been defeated. A numerous troop of audacious men, under the direction of some disguised officers, had formed the project of exciting an insurrection in the villages of this canton, and afterwards marching to La Fere and seize the artillery. The tocsin was sounded in some communes and tri-colored cockades displayed; but these revolutionary attempt have been ineffectual.

MADRID, March 14.

In the Sitting of the Cortes, on the 11th instant, M. Burnaga denounced that he had, on the preceding day, seen detachments of soldiers, armed with bludgeons, on the bridge Segovia, exclaiming, "Long live the absolute King!" This is scandalous, said the Honorable Member, in the capital of the monarchy. It was the heroic militia of Madrid who saved the country. I demand that the executive government send these dangerous soldiers elsewhere.

The President Riego declared, that he had just received information that new assemblages of the enemies of the Constitutional system were forming on the bridge of Toledo.

The Chamber instantly nominated a Special Commission, to take cognizance of these events, and to report thereon.

M. Meca complained that the officers did nothing to restrain their men. The above commission was instructed instantly to concert with the Executive power.

M. Burnaga said, the ministers had only one object in view—that of concealing the truth.

The president Riego rose.—Yesterday, on leaving this Hall, I mounted my horse, and proceeded to the Porte de Atocha; there I saw with my eyes 5 or 600 persons tumultuously assembled; a grenadier of the guard recognized me, and told me things which, in regard to this assembly, I cannot repeat. I told the people to go home.

M. Valdes—You hear, gentlemen, our worthy President, has seen all, and the Ministers all! It is only energetic measures can save us.

We have received this morning Hamburg papers to the 19th instant, from which we make the following extracts:—

VIENNA, March 9.

Among the reports in circulation, is one stating that the King of England will come here this summer, and be present at the Congress of Sovereigns which will be held at Florence.

STOCKHOLM, March 8.

The official Gazette publishes a letter from the Emperor of Morocco to his Majesty our King, thanking him in the most friendly manner for the 20 brass cannon which he has sent him.

ANOVER, March 15.

We learn that an Ordinance is expected shortly to appear, abolishing the

use of torture in the kingdom of Han-

over. The Paris Journals of Wednesday last have arrived this morning. The discussion of the grants of credit for the several Ministerial Departments is still in progress in the Chamber of Deputies.

The following are extracts from the Paris Journals:—

PARIS, March 27.

The quantity of arms which had been seized, it is said, a few days ago, in the Rue St. Maguerite, Faubourg St. Germain, have been deposited at the Prefecture of Police.

VIENNA, March 14.

The latest accounts from Jassa of the 3d of this month mention the death of the Turkish commander-in-chief, Salia Pacha, on the 28th February, after a week's illness. His body was sent on the 1st of March by the Porte to Buila. A severe reprimand which he received from the Porte, on account of the bad discipline of the troops under his command, and of the disorders and pillage in the province, proceeding from this cause, had such a bad effect on his constitution, which was already weak, that he became seriously ill and died. After his death the command was assumed by his Kiaz Bey.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser April 26.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

Capt. Champlin, of the Cincinnati, has furnished us with London evening papers and a shipping list of the 1st inst two days later than were received by the James Monroe. They contain no news of importance.

Paris papers of the 28th had reached London, but they were not so late as the express which arrived on the 30th, with information of a decline in the French stocks, and the cause was not explained. The French stocks are quoted on the 28th at 50, 51, and fell two per cent on that day. Another express was said to have arrived with news of a further depreciation, but nothing had transpired. The British stocks fell, in consequence of the rumors, only 1-8 per cent.

An account from Trieste, of the 12th of March, states, that the Ottoman fleet had landed 10,000 men at Patras. Another account from the same place, on the 15th March, states that an engagement had taken place between the Greek and Turkish fleets off Patras, in which the former succeeded in capturing 25 transports. The Greeks, it is said had 75 sail, and the Turks only 60 in the engagement.

Insubordination continued in Ireland. The criminal calendar at Cork for the ensuing assizes, amounts to the number of 350; at Tralee, to 183. A vessel of war was ordered to the Shannon to receive on board all convicted under the insurrection act, preparatory to transportation.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, April 28.

Two days later from London.

The ship Cincinnati, Capt. Champlin arrived on Saturday in the very short passage of 23 days from London. By this vessel, the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received the London Times of the 1st of April, from which the following articles are extracted:—

LONDON, April 1.

Thursday's Paris papers announces, on the authority of the Nantes Journal, that 25 officers of different ranks have been arrested at Rochelle, in consequence of the information given by some of their associates in the plot.—No further circumstances have yet transpired to determine its extent or its precise objects. The articles of the budget continued on Wednesday to form the subjects of discussion by the Chamber of Deputies, and gave rise to the usual bursts of intemperance between the opposing parties. General Girard took occasion, in the course of his speech, to eulogize the military administration of Marshal St. Cyr and to reproach the ministers with the practical abandonment of the law for recalling the veterans of the imperial army to activity, under the form of an army of reserve.

The most important circumstances of provincial news detailed in the last Irish papers, may be summed up in the murder of an unfortunate man, named O'Neill, and the recovery of Miss Gould, who has been restored to her friends, much harassed by fatigue, but otherwise uninjured.

By letters of Thursday from Paris we learn that the French funds have declined to 88f. 85c. being a fall of full 1 1/2 per cent. This is ascribed to large sales made on English account, and to rumors of approaching hostilities between Russia and Turkey; but the first cause is inadequate, and the last has been so often repeated, as to have wholly lost its effect. We understand the real or the principal cause to be the receipt of some unpleasant intelligence from Brest, relative to the temper of the military in that place, who were said to be in a state of insubordination.

What added very much to the impression this news made at Paris, was the entire uncertainty as to the actual extent of the danger. Nothing was known but that the gates of Brest were closed by order, and that no individuals were suffered to enter or to go out. With so imperfect a degree of information, it would be idle to speculate on what may be the actual grounds for the alarm.

On Friday night an Austrian courier arrived at the Secretary of State's office for Foreign Affairs, in Downing-street with despatches.

A Paris paper states that M. Chateaubriand, whose appointment as Ambassador to London was long ago announced, was to set out definitively for that mission on Friday, with a legation composed of M. M. Marcellus and Delatousson of the Deputy of that name, and of M. Bertin, son of the editor of the Journal des Debats.

The Active frigate, Captain A. King, is to be fitted at Portsmouth directly, for the reception of Mr. Canning and suite. Mr. Ellis, it is said, goes as Secretary to the Governor General.

Travelling by steam.—We are informed that the possibility of travelling and transporting goods in carriages moved by steam, will soon be tried on a most extensive scale. So confident are the projectors of their success, that not contented with securing their means by patent in England, they have made themselves citizens of Holland and France, and have taken such steps in Germany as will enable them to try their experiment over half Europe simultaneously. We are instructed in the details of this invention, or rather application of invented principles in mechanism, and in the use of that powerful agent, steam; but persons of judgment in such matters speak in sanguine terms of the plan.

Medical Quackery.—The police of Paris, from a conviction of the mischiefs and dangers frequently resulting from the secret remedies of Charlatans, has revived and enforced the law which prohibits the editors of journals from publishing the advertisements of quacks and pretenders.

A lady in London lately advertised for a cook and housemaid, and by twelve o'clock the same day, 105 presented themselves at her house. She was obliged to send for police officers to protect her property and disperse the applicants. She was so frightened that she dared not hire any one of them.

James I.—King James once went out of his way to hear a noted preacher. The clergyman seeing the king enter, left his text to declaim against swearing, for which that king was notorious. When done, James thanked him for his sermon, but asked, what connection swearing had with it? He answered, "Since your Majesty came out of your way, I could not do less than go out of mine."

Dr. Barth.—When the well known Dr. Barth preached for the first time in his native city of Leipzig, he disdainful the usual precaution of having his sermon placed in the Bible before him, to refer to in case of need. A violent thunder storm suddenly arising, just as he was in the middle of his discourse, and a tremendous peal of thunder causing him to lose the thread of his argument, with great composure and dignity he shut the Bible, saying, with great emphasis, "When God speaks, man must hold his peace." He then descended from the pulpit, while the whole congregation looked on him with wonder and admiration.

A country girl, riding by a turnpike road without paying toll, the gate keeper hailed her and demanded his fee. On her demanding his authority, he referred her to his sign, where she read, "A man and horse six cents." "Well," says she, "you can demand nothing of me, as this is but a woman and a mare."

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 6td

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. 55f

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale at

Public Vendue,

On Wednesday the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A Lot of Meadow,

Situate in the township of Stoe Creek, said to contain about 9 acres, late the property of Daniel Bacon, deceased. Conditions at sale.

ANN BACON, Admin'r.

March 30. 70 1mo q

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 21st day of May next, between the hours of 12 and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Stoe Creek, joins MacKenzie's run, and lands of Levin Robertson, the heirs of Moses Sheppard, and others, contains ten acres & ten perches, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of Hannah M'Connel, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Gilman, assignee of Edward H. Mulford, and to be sold by

WM. R. ETTIAN, Sheriff.

March 16. April 15. 68

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.

REMOVAL.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer,

Attorney at Law and Master in Chancery,

HAS removed his Dwelling and Office to the house on Laurel Hill, lately occupied by Ebenezer Seely, Esq.

For the convenience of those having business with him, his Office will be kept during the sitting of Court at the Inn of Philip Souder.

Bridgeton, April 15th.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he will be prepared by the first of May, to receive WOOL for Carding into Rolls, and for Manufacturing into Cloth as heretofore;—a Building will be erected to enable him to commence

Fulling and Dressing

Cloth in September; the Cards and Machinery will be new, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction, to those who favour him with their custom.

Those persons who are indebted to the Subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts without delay, and save expence and trouble.—Grain and Wool received at market prices.

Enoch H. More,

Bridgeton Mills, April 15th. 68f

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

February Term, 1822.

Elias P. Seely, Esq. executor of Hannah Schensler, deceased—Philip and Charles B. Fithian, executors of Joel Fithian, Esq. deceased—James A. Whitecar, administrator of Nathaniel Gaudy, deceased—William R. Fithian, Esq. administrator of William Conger, 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, for 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.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1822.

Oyster-Bed Controversy.

JOHN KEEN,
vs.
PHILIP RICE.

On Friday last was concluded the trial of this interesting cause, in the District Court of the City and County of Philadelphia, present, Honorable JAMES INGERSON and JOSEPH B. McKEAN, Judges.

Many points of law and fact were discussed during three days, and we have been promised by a gentleman who attended on behalf of Maurice River township, (who had pledged herself to support the defendant) a full account of the proceedings.

The argument, we are informed, was conducted with great ability and ingenuity by Messrs. C. J. Ingersol and J. R. Ingersol for the Plaintiff, and Messrs. J. W. Condy, Bayes Newcomb and Bloomfield Milvaine, for Defendants.

At present it is in our power only to state the result of the controversy—and to congratulate the citizens of this and adjoining Counties, that the verdict was in favor of the Defendant. The charge of the Court was such as to assure us of the recognition of our rights by a sister State, in several important particulars. The Jury returned the verdict in about fifteen minutes after they received the charge.

Thus, the practice of catching, or rather, of destroying Oysters in Delaware Bay, by means of a dredge or net, is adjudged to be unlawful—so it was declared to be by an act of this State, whose right to pass it is admitted and confirmed by the enlightened Judiciary of another.

CHRONICLE.

The last Woodbury "Herald" makes mention of two robberies, in Salem county—one the Store of William Keyser & Co. at Sweetshorough, on the 25th ult. by a black man, where several articles, and three dollars in cash were taken; and another, the Store of P. Flitcraft, at Eldridge Hill, also by a black man, as supposed—where goods were taken worth about 40 or 50 dollars. A reward of twenty dollars is offered for the apprehension of the thief who robbed the first named Store.

Nearly the whole of the village of Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, was destroyed by fire on the 19th of February.

Specie is from 80 to 85 per cent. advance at Louisville, Ky. This is one of the Kentucky blessings! Who would not be there?

Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte, lately arrived at South Amboy, in the brig White Oak from Leghorn.

The Wilmington "Watchman" of the 19th ult. says—"Thomas Massey, of this borough, has an improved Drill, which runs out, drops and covers Corn, sows Beet, Radish, Turnip, Carrot and Parsnip seeds, Peas, Beans, &c. with a precision and expedition truly surprising. A boy and horse have planted ten acres of corn with this drill in a day."

The Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey, have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. WILLIAM WARD, of Scrapsport, in the East Indies.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. Daniel Pierson, of Springfield, aged about fifty-five years, put a period to his existence, in a fit of insanity, by cutting his throat with a razor. So effectual was the fatal stroke, that it is said he survived it but about 3 minutes.

[New Jersey Journal.]

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer names the venerable NATHANIEL MASON, as a suitable candidate for the next presidency.

A young man in Pennsylvania, on being told by his mother he should not go to mill, put a period to his existence by hanging himself.

A late National Intelligencer states that one of the objects of the cruise of the Macedonian, is to demand from the Captain General of Cuba, the delivery of the documents and archives of Florida, which Col. Forbes was obliged to leave.

The attempt of the Legislature of New York to amend the Steam Boat Law, so as to allow the Boats of other States to ply to and from the city of New York, has failed.

The Legislature of New York adjourned on the 17th ult. after having passed 275 laws.

Boundary Line.—The Commissioners under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, have closed their business, and held their final meeting in this city on Saturday last. The commissioners, disagreeing in opinion, have made

separate reports, duplicates of which have been delivered to the two governments; and we understand, that the reports and accompanying papers designed for our government, will be forwarded to Washington in the course of this week. *Com. Adv.*

A CURIOSITY.

Many of the citizens of Philadelphia have within a few days past, been gratified with the novel spectacle of a wagon, drawn by four dogs, completely harnessed. They are driven by a lad who is the owner of them, and who has spent about a twelvemonth in training them. They have drawn six hundred pounds weight for a considerable distance. We understand they will remain at the Bush Hill tavern during the present week, at the close of which they will be removed from the city.—There is every disposition in the lad who owns them to gratify the curiosity of citizens, by exhibiting them, for which he makes no charge, but accepts whatever they may choose to give him for his trouble.

American Sentinel.

If flying becomes a fashionable mode of travelling, our inkeepers must feel its effects severely. Some, indeed, have expressed doubts whether suitable houses of entertainment can be established for aerial voyagers, and suppose they must descend to our terrestrial taverns for refreshment; but surely those who invented the art of flying, can easily "build castles in the air."

Ladies of South America.—A letter from Lima, published in an English paper, states, that the theatre is opened twice a week; that the most fashionable ladies stand up in the front boxes and light their segars by the chandeliers; and that the house is constantly filled with smoke.

N. York Daily Advertiser.

Drunkards.—A fisherman of the name of Isaac Carpenter, at Pompy, (N. Y.) lately drank three quarts of raw whiskey within a few hours of each other, which occasioned his death. Another lover of the bottle, in Manlius, named Burton, having drunk too freely, and laid down to sober himself, was killed by the falling of a tree, which some of his neighbors were cutting down at a short distance from the spot where he lay.

Com. Adv.

For raising Cabbages.—Take from the stumps of old cabbages, which you generally set out in the spring, the most prominent shoots, after they have sufficiently expanded themselves, and set them out in the same mode you do your plants, and they will immediately take root, and afford you a very early and luxuriant cabbage. Those who have tried this method affirm, that they are much earlier, and by far superior to any that can be produced from the plants. They must be broken from the stumps and not cut off, as the small fibres greatly facilitate their taking root.

The following paragraph appears in the Gazette de France:—At a masked ball, which took place at Cassel on the 31st of January the Prince Royal being pursued by several masks, and apprehensive of being recognized, changed masks with his valet de chambre. The latter was accosted by the person who had followed the Prince, and had the imprudence to accept from them a glass of grog. He was immediately taken ill, and expired the next day. The letter of the 9th of February, which announces this event, states, that up to that day no traces had been discovered of the parties implicated in this crime."

Lucien Bonaparte passed through Frankfurt, March 11th, on his way to Brussels, where his son was to marry the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte. It is announced in the continental papers that the king of England will again visit Hanover in June, and that he will pass through Paris.

From Port au Prince.

By the schr. Patty and Sally, from Port au Prince, we learn that the embargo was taken off at the Cape March 26, and at Port au Prince April 10.—At Jacquemel and some other parts of the Island it was still in force. President Boyer was expected at Port au Prince with his army in two or three days from the Cape. Capt. Stinman passed off that place 2 Haytien men of war with troops, from the Capes for Port au Prince. The cause of the embargo was not known at the Cape.

In consequence of the attack on Saginaw by a French squadron, accounts from Port au Prince state that the President of Hayti has ordered all the French inhabitants to leave that republic in one month, and that no French vessels will be permitted to enter the ports of Hayti. This, if true, will be very advantageous to the U. States.

The State Bank at Vincennes, Indiana has recently declared a dividend of profits for the last six months of twenty per cent. so says a paper printed at that place. *Fredman.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG—DATED

Washington, April 27, 1822.

Retrenchment.

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives, in February last, to enquire whether any part of the public expenditures can be retrenched without detriment to the public service, &c. have reported three several bills on the subject—

First, Reducing the travelling allowance and daily pay of the members to six dollars, the old sum—also in about the same ratio the Secretary, Clerk, Doorkeepers, and other officers of the two Houses.

Second, Proposing to reduce specifically the salaries of the Heads of Departments, Attorney General, Post-Master General, Comptrollers, Auditors, &c.; and the Clerks generally 20 per cent.

Third, To reduce the monthly allowance to the Pensioners of the U. States—to take effect in the year 1824.

These bills were severally referred to a committee of the whole House.—On Wednesday Mr. Hardin moved that the said committee be discharged from the further consideration of them. The committee was so discharged by a vote of 105 to 30. The first bill above named was then taken up, when the following, among other less important decisions were made. On motion of Mr. Wright it was determined, 85 to 74, that 30 instead of 20 miles should be reckoned for a day's travel. Mr. Holcombe voted in the negative—all the rest of the members of New Jersey in the affirmative.

Mr. Butler moved to re commit the bill, with instructions to report it at the next session, when there would be more time to act upon it deliberately. Lost, yeas 21, noes 134; all the members from New Jersey voting in the negative.

Mr. Nelson of Va. moved that it take effect from the first of July last. Lost, yeas 35, noes 121.—Messrs. Cassedy, Matlack and Swan voting in the affirmative; Messrs. Bateman, Condict and Holcombe in the negative.

Mr. Floyd moved that it take effect from and after the first of July next. Carried, yeas 55; Messrs. Bateman and Holcombe voting in the affirmative; Messrs. Cassedy, Condict, Matlack and Swan in the negative.

Other important subjects interfered to put the bill aside until this morning, when it was again taken up, and the whole day employed on sundry propositions to amend and commit it, but nothing was conclusively determined on. In the course of the proceedings several attempts were made to decide it by calling for the previous question, but there was not a sufficient number rising in its support. The military appropriation bill, which has occasioned so much debate, is not yet out of committee, there are many other bills that ought to be acted on,—if therefore the retrenchment bills, as they are denominated, are embarrassed much further, by debate or otherwise, there will be a poor chance for them this session.

The general appropriation bill has at length passed both Houses.

APRIL 30th.

A motion submitted by General A. Smyth, to re commit the bill to reduce the pay of members of Congress, &c. with instructions to incorporate in it the provisions of the bill to lower the salaries of the Officers of the Government generally, thus uniting the two bills in one, has, with the numerous amendments proposed to be added to the instructions, been largely discussed yesterday and to-day. A re-commitment has been refused, but no disposition yet made of the bill. In the course of the proceedings on it, the previous question has been called at least six or eight times, but it has never been sustained. There is reason to apprehend that this bill, by the time it will occupy, will be the means of shutting out several other important measures of retrenchment, in relation to the army, navy, &c. It was hoped that the principle of it would have been decided, without having the flood-gates of debate opened—but those expectations were vain."

Rev. Mr. Summerfield.—A letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to the editor of the Delaware Watchman, thus speaks of this celebrated preacher—"You have doubtless heard that the celebrated Methodist minister, Mr. Summerfield, is in this city, and has been preaching several times. I went to hear him on Sunday last: & I declare to you that I never before felt, in its full measure, the mighty power of eloquence. The discourses of this wonderful man are not formed upon the model of orators ancient or modern. They are not made up according to the prescriptions of rhetoricians of great or lesser name; they owe nothing to the magnificence

of words, or to the studied graces of manner; but they are deeply imbued with the living spirit of thought, and are dependant for their influence alone upon the omnipotence of truth, and the irresistible energy of genius. His gestures are without affectation; few, but fearless and appropriate; his words spring free and spontaneous from his thoughts; and these gush out with one continued flow from the deep and unfailing fountain of a spirit whose source is in nature and God. It is difficult to characterize his eloquence, for it is neither florid nor sterile, nor argumentative; but a happy combination of those qualities which captivate the fancy, convince the judgment, and convict the heart. His sermons are not ushered in by a well worded exordium, nor are they closed by a corresponding peroration. There is nothing prepared or artificial about them. They are the workings of an affluent and vigorous mind; keenly alive to all the truths it inculcates, and seeking the most direct and efficient means of enforcing and illustrating them. Hence he cannot be called a figurative speaker, for he does not seek for flowers, and plucks them only when they obstruct upon his path. Yet sometimes he breaks forth into the most sublime and beautiful metaphors, transported out of himself, and carried, as it were, into the third heaven of eloquence. Once describing the value and the loss of an immortal soul, he burst into this magnificent apostrophe:—"What shall sing the dirge of the soul that is lost? what celebrate the obsequies of the entombed spirit? The sun hides his face—the stars lose their lustre—the heavens are clothed in sackcloth—the earth is convulsed throughout her whole circumference, and from mountain top to mountain top bursts forth the yell of desolation." These are something near his words, but his manner was beyond the pen or the pencil."

Warning to young Persons.

In the town of Manchester, in England, not long since, a number of young persons combined, without intending any evil, to frighten one of their companions, a girl about 18 years of age. For this purpose they procured a skeleton of a man, from a neighboring doctor, and laid it in the bed in which the young woman usually slept; they then placed themselves in an adjoining room, to await the issue. At the common hour, Nancy (this was her name) retired to her chamber—in a few minutes, her friends were alarmed by a noise in her room; they rushed in, already laughing at the fears their plan had excited, when, horrid to relate, they beheld the lovely female in the most agonizing convulsions, pressing the grim skeleton to her bosom, and lavishing upon it a thousand kisses!

As soon as the astonishment of the spectators would permit, she was removed from the chamber, and every art exerted to soothe her to reason, but without effect. She soon expired, an unfortunate victim to the folly of her inconsiderate friends.

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that a new mathematical instrument has been recently invented by Mr. William Bolles, a young man of Griswold, in this State. It is called a trigonometer, and consists of three straight graduated rulers, and two gradual arches, so adjusted as to admit of solving all the problems of plane trigonometry without calculation, and sooner than the mathematician, provided with tables, could turn to a sine, tangent, secant, or logarithm of a number; and the result given by the instrument quite as exact as any traverse tables extant would give it in case of right angles, and all obtuse angles are solved by it with equal facility. Indeed, if well graduated verniers were applied, it must be as exact as calculations by the tables in common use; and enable the sailor, engineer, surveyor, architect, or carpenter, to solve all the problems in plane trigonometry, without studying the art, or having more learning than is necessary to keep a mechanic's book.

Connecticut Current.

BOTANICAL.

Mr. C. S. Rafinesque says that he has discovered, within the last four years, about 25 new genera, and above 100 new species of plants, in the state of Kentucky, chiefly among the hills, knobs, barrens, cliffs and bottoms, at a distance from Lexington.

Philad. Union.

We understand that the Governor has appointed William Duane, Editor of the Aurora, and Joseph Watson, lumber merchant, to be Aldermen for the city of Philadelphia.

Franklin Gazette.

An order has been issued at the War Department, requiring the Officers of the U. States' army to wear crepe on the hilt of their swords for 30 days, as a testimony of respect to the memory of Brigadier General Moses PONTRE, lately deceased.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, EDWARD H. MULFORD, Merchant, of the firm of Charles & Edward H. Mulford, in the township of Lower Alloway's Creek, county of Salem, and state of New Jersey, did on the 19th day of April, 1822, execute to the undersigned an assignment of all his property, real, personal and mixed, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to the said Edward H. Mulford, and also to the firm of Charles & Edward H. Mulford, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly attested to the subscribers for settlement.

Thomas W. Cattell,

Salem,

Charles Mulford,

Hancock's Bridge,

Abraham Johnson,

Lower Penn's Neck,

ASSIGNEES.

Salem, April 27, 1822.

TAKE NOTICE.

The Creditors of JAMES NORTON are requested to take notice, that a dividend of his Estate will be made by me on TUESDAY the 6th day of AUGUST next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

SAMUEL HARKER,

May 6. 71 3mo. Assignee.

For Sale at this Office,

A FEW COPIES OF

THE

VISION

OF

BUTLER NEWCOMB,

Of Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and Deacon of the Baptist Church at Dividing Creek.

Price 12 1/2 Cents.

SADDLE, BRIDLE,

Harness, Collar & Whip

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general that he has removed from the Pole Tavern, in Salem county, to

LAUREL HILL, BRIDGETON, Opposite the Store of Bacon & Tomlinson,—where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

Saddlery and Harness.

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable prices; and by his experience in the business he is warranted in saying they shall be equal in neatness and durability to any made in Philadelphia.

All orders will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch. Country Produce of every kind will be taken in payment.

Andrew Holdzkom.

70 6mo.

N. B.—One or two APPRENTICES are wanted to the above business, about the age of fourteen or fifteen years.

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 settling 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

Blank Deeds,

(With or without Warranty)

For Sale at this Office.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Fitch, per lb	\$0 6 to 0 8
Beans, bushel	1 25 to 1 50
Beef, mess, barrel	10 12
Brick, run of Kiln, M.	6 50
Butter, American, lb.	12 15
Do, salt, imp.	12 14
Do, lump, "	12 12
Candles, tallow dip.	26 27
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.	25 25
Do, 2d quality	25 25
Do, Java	27 28
Do, mixed qual.	25 26
Cheese, "	10 11
Cider, best, barrel	5 50
Feathers, American, lb.	32 35
Flax, clean, "	8
Firewood, hickory cord	6 6 50
Do, oak	3 75 5 50
Do, pine	3 50 4 50
Do, gum logs	6 50
Flour, wheat, barrel	3 75
Do, rye	3 25
Do, corn meal	3 25
Glass, wind	9 00
8 by 10, 100 feet	10 10 50
10 by 12, "	10 10 50
Green, wheat, bushel	1 20 1 30
do, rye	70 75
do, corn	70 75
do, oats	35 40
do, bran double	30
Hams, lb.	10 13
Iron, in bars, ton	95 100
do, sheet	165 170
do, hoop, large	123 130
do, do, small	140
do, rod	125 130
do, hollow ware	80 90
Lard, lb.	0 9 0 10
Lumber, 1000 feet	
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	14 00 15
do, do, heart, 1 inch	25 30
do, white pine, panel	25 30
do, do, common	17 50 22 50
Scantling, pine, 1000	15 20
do, heart do	25 30
do, sap do	14
Lath, oak	7 9
Oar, rafters	25
Timber, pine	25
do, inch spruce	12 20
do, oak	22 25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	17 21
do, cyp. 22 inch.	4 4 25
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200	70
do, hhd. do	38
do, do, red oak	20 24
do, barrel, w. oak	18 24
Heading, oak	38 55
Hoops, shaved	25
do, rough	
Mackarel, barrel	
Molasses, sug. house gall.	0 38 0 40
do, West India	35 39
Nails, cut, all sizes, lb.	7 12
Oil, sperm, gall.	75 80
Peas, bushel	75
Pork, Jersey, barrel	13 00
Rice, new crop, cwt.	3 75
Shad, southern, barrel	
Salt, fine, bushel	
do, ground	6 50
Seed, clover	50 62
do, hard grass	3 50 5 00
do, timothy	6 16
Sergans, Spanish, 1000	1 75
do, American	9 50
Shot, all sizes, cwt.	9 50
Spirits, viz.	
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	80 90
do, Penn's 1st pf.	65 75
Gin, Philad. dist. do	41 45
Rum, New England	38 40
Whiskey, rye	29 31
do, apple	38 40
Starch, lb.	7 8
Sugar, New Orleans, cwt.	12 50 13 00
do, loaf	18 20
do, lump	16 17
Tallow, country	10
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	9 14
do, do, caven	9 32
do, do, spun fine	25 30
do, do, large	15
Wax, bees, yellow	36 37

General Advertiser.

10,000
THREE FEET
CEDAR SHINGLES,
FOR SALE BY
Thos. & Chas. Sheppard.
Greenwich, 4th Mo. 20th. 69 5g
LIKEWISE,
A quantity of good FLAX,
FOR SALE.

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 Bateman 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. Elmer, Attorney.
March 18. 64 2mo.

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

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

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

On the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz: Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 and 11, in range 10, west of the 5th meridian line

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

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

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

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

By the President: **JOSEPH MERRIS.**
Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.
March 25—vt Nov 1
Printers who publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first Monday in November next, and send their accounts (received) to the General Land Office.

PROPOSALS

By Francis S. Wiggins, Trenton, For publishing by subscription **The Religious and Moral Miscellany,** A PERIODICAL WORK.

THE subscriber, in presenting to the public a prospectus for the publication of a new "Religious and Moral Miscellany," is not entirely unacquainted with the many obstacles which stand arrayed against its ultimate success. The unprecedented pressure of times, alone, presents no common barrier to its advancement; and the augmentation of periodical publications, which crowd almost daily upon public notice, and lay claim to public liberality for support and patronage, may possibly be advanced as an argument to discourage the undertaking; or, as a reason why it should be kept still longer in the back ground. To this plausible excuse of many, we briefly answer, that in the state of New Jersey, which contains a population of 270,000 immortal souls, there is but a solitary religious publication, the "Wesleyan Repository," printed in Trenton. Let the reader make the comment. And is New Jersey, which ever has ranked foremost in each glorious, noble, spirited, national and political enterprise, destitute of that spirit of pious liberality which should foster, nurture and cherish every laudable and praiseworthy undertaking, that has, not only the moral and temporal, but also the spiritual and eternal happiness of its inhabitants, and the advancement of the dear Redeemer's kingdom, in view.

News-papers generally are the vehicles by which political intelligence and local matter are conveyed throughout our land. And may we not make use of the like means to disseminate, among our fellow-men, the glorious intelligence that is extant in the religious world?—Almost every revolving sun brings us the cheering intelligence of the wide-spreading influence of the "Son of David," and the mighty conquests of the "Lion of the tribe of Judah." The glorious and heavenly proclamation has gone forth into all the world—the watchmen of the Lord proclaim it on the walls of Zion.—The pious missionary, like the Faithful soldier, takes his life in his hand, and courageously marches forth in the cause of the King of Kings, regardless of all the temporal sufferings that may attend his toilsome life! The glorious Sun of Grace that is rising in all its splendour, casts athwart the gloom of superstition and prejudice, its vivid rays; and discovers to man the error of bigotry—the danger of sin, and the necessity of holiness of heart. For what do the real soldiers of the Cross of Christ contend, but the salvation of men's souls, and the advancement of the Kingdom of Heaven?—Surely nothing! Shall we then aid them in their arduous undertaking? Shall we then assist them in their efforts to win souls to Christ by endeavoring to inculcate in the minds of youth, those principles of morality, of reverence, and of godly fear, which, if duly attended to, and cherished, will lead to a cheerful and obedient compliance and discharge of all the sacred requirements and injunctions that are obligatory on them and on all, by the gospel of our blessed Saviour? If so, then aid in the prosecution of a plan that is evidently auxiliary to their labors? To the youth it may be highly advantageous, as a portion of the paper will be set apart particularly for their service! We will endeavor deeply to impress their minds with the great necessity of Early Piety.—Those who are already in the narrow way we shall strive to encourage—to strengthen the weak—to animate and cheer the weary—and to excite to action every latent principle and energy of soul.

The plan will consist of as great a variety as the nature of the work will admit. Religious Essays in prose, original and selected—discarding indiscriminately every thing that savours of a controversial nature. The dark ages have passed—the debateable ground no longer exists, especially in our land—a Christian is a Christian, to whatever denomination he may belong. Union should be the watchword—name and party should have no influence—Christians should be united, and make the good work a common cause—and we will endeavor to preserve our pages pure and uncontaminated from that spirit of rancor and hostility which we may sensibly hope is rapidly declining in the Christian republic. Any thing opposed either directly or indirectly to the fundamental principles of the gospel of Jesus, shall in no wise make its appearance in our columns.

Extracts from and accounts of *Reviews of Religion* in different sections of the land; & among all denominations—missionary and foreign religious intelligence—Christian letters—Biography—Obituary—Poetry, interspersed with select and edifying sentences, &c. &c.

FRANCIS S. WIGGINS.
Trenton, N. J. March, 1822.

CONDITIONS.
The "Miscellany" will contain four super royal quarto pages—neatly printed on good type and paper—to be issued weekly; which at the end of the year may be bound.
The price will be \$1 50 per annum, (or \$2 number) exclusive of postage, to be paid on the delivery of the 6th number, \$1 75 in six months, or \$2 at the expiration of the year. The work to commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant its publication.
Those who procure 9 subscribers, and become responsible for the same, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.
Subscriptions received at this Office.

BENNETT & WALTON,
No. 37, Market Street, Philad.

Propose to publish, by subscription, —
BROOKES'S
General Gazetteer Improved,
Or, a new and compendious
Geographical Dictionary;

Containing a description of the Empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the
KNOWN WORLD:

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

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

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

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN
By **R. Brookes, M. D.**

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

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

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

So many changes have taken place in Europe in the course of the last 8 or 10 years, as to render necessary a careful digest of the present limits of most states in that quarter of the world.
It must be obvious that in an age of active enterprise, discoveries, improvements and changes in objects of Geographical Science will be so rapid, and unceasing in their operations, as in a few years, to render defective or obsolete any System of Geography, however perfect they may be at the time of publication. It must also be more than apparent that the correctness of these observations apply with particular force to America; in one section of which, a widely extended revolution is daily developing, as objects of Geographical and Historical record, names of places, very imperfectly or entirely unknown to science, previous to the occurrence of the events which have given them a title to literary attention; and in another quarter, the energies of a free and enterprising people are effecting revolutions on the face of nature, with a celerity and an extent which has no parallel in the progress of human affairs.

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

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

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

Price, neatly bound, Three Dollars and 50 Cents, payable on delivery.
52 December—1821.

Brush Manufactory,

No. 4, north 3d street, Philadelphia.

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

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.
Save your bristles.—The value of 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—36. B. T.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

SILAS W. SEXTON,
Fashionable Clothier and
Merchant Taylor,

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

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

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

CHEAP
China, Glass and Queensware.
REMOVAL.

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

FINE AND COMMON WARE,
Which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash prices.
R. Tyndale.
Philadelphia, Sept. 17—36 1/2

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 & Warrant 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 do.
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, 1 do.
Lansingburg Bank, 1 do.
Newburg Bank, 1 do.
Newburg branch, at Ithaca, 2 do.
Orange county Bank, 1 do.
Catskill Bank, 1 do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 do.
Auburn Bank, 1 do.
Columbia receivables, 1 do.
Utica Bank, 2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 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
Northampton, par
Montgomery County, par
Harrisburg, par
Delaware county at Chester, par
Chester county at West Chester, par
Newhope Bridge Company, par
Farmers Bank of Reading, par
Susquehanna Bridge do. 1 1/2 dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 1/2 do.
York Bank, 2 do.
Chambersburg, 1 do.
Gettysburg, 1 do.
Carlisle Bank, 1 do.
Swatara at Harrisburg, do.
Pittsburg, do.
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton, 15 do.
Silver Lake, no sale.
Greensburg, 10 do.
Brownsville, 10 do.
Other Pennsylvania Notes no sale.

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

MARYLAND NOTES.
Baltimore Banks, par
Baltimore City Bank, 1 dis.
Havre de Grace, 1 do.
Elkton, par
Annapolis, 1 do.
Branches of do. 1 do.
Hagerstown bank, do.
Bank of Caroline, 12 1/2 do.

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