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## CONDITIONS.

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## CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1822.

SIR,

It has been my practice, at the close of each Congress of which I have had the honor of being a member, to address to my constituents a letter, in which I have endeavored to give a fair and intelligent summary of the most important subjects considered and measures adopted by it, accompanied with occasional reflections in relation to them.

As public attention has been more than usually directed to the present Congress, I have determined now to take some notice of its late session; whilst the transactions of it are fresh in the memory.

In the present House of Representatives there are eighty-one members who had never before been in Congress, besides others, who although formerly members had been several years out.—Whatever talents they possessed, or however useful they may prove, they were necessarily but little acquainted with Congressional legislation, and were moreover strangers to each other. With the expiration of a Congress all the pending business falls, and if it is afterwards considered, it must be originated *de novo*. Subjects to be legislated on are introduced by the recommendation of the Executive, by petitions, or at the suggestion of the members;—these subjects are almost invariably referred to committees appointed at the commencement of the session, (in the Senate by ballot, in the House by the Speaker,) which are composed of members from different parts of the Union, entertaining oftentimes a diversity of sentiments, and accustomed to different modes of transacting business. Many of these subjects require much reflection, and minute investigation; it is some weeks, therefore, before many reports of an interesting character are made, after which they are printed, and a reasonable time allowed for the other members to examine them before a final decision is considered safe or proper. These facts and statements readily account for the apparent tardiness of the proceedings in the early part of the first session of a Congress. The same causes have their influence, but less forcibly, on the second session. It is a period properly speaking, of propositions and preparation of business; and those who estimate the labor of the members by the time employed in public session, do them great injustice, inasmuch as at this time, and in fact for the greater part of the session, the service performed out of the House is more fatiguing than that within it. After this first stage, which usually continues from four to six weeks, has passed away, then comes the long debates and set speeches. Certain subjects that will best admit of amplification, and in which it is presumed the nation feels considerable interest, are selected for the purpose, and those who consider themselves as having a reputation for public speaking, or wish to acquire it, embrace the opportunity of displaying their argumentative and oratorical powers. It is at this stage of the session that the time is often most unprofitably expended. I am aware that subjects are sometimes presented which require ample discussion. These debates, however, when fairly entered on, are rarely restrained within proper limits; but are, on the contrary, protracted till patience becomes wearied, by the discursive ranges of some; and the repetitions of others of the speakers.

This evil is magnified and extended by the undue proportion of members whose trade it is to argue. If these gentlemen could admit that those who do not participate in these debates, the *Jury members*, possibly understand the subject, and apprehend its bearings as

well as those who take so much pains to enlighten them, much labor as well as money might be saved, and the business of the nation probably as well done. I do not mean to depreciate the usefulness of this class of persons, or derogate from the importance of their attainments; it is the misapplication of their learning and skill to which I object—efforts, if not gratuitous, at least disproportionate to the occasion. It is worthy of remark that the new members are most inclined to consume time in this way, and that the longer a person is continued in Congress, generally speaking, the less disposed is he to indulge in long and frequent speaking, being convinced that it is unnecessary if not improper.

This second stage of the session continues, with little disposition to interrupt it, for several weeks more, and until the accumulation of business becomes so great, and so much time has elapsed, as to excite alarm lest the period of adjournment arrive before a tolerable proportion of it will be decided. Then follows a conflict between those who wish to act promptly, and others not yet satisfied with debate, and this continues till near the close of the session with various success, till finally the urgent necessity for action overpowers the talking spirit, and decisions are made in rapid succession, and often with too little deliberation. This I consider to be a tolerably correct representation of a session of Congress, and will apply as well perhaps to the late one, as any that have preceded it. We see the time passing away, and comparatively little done—the people reproach us—we reproach ourselves, yet no one will include himself in the censure. In legislation it is thought more mischief is to be apprehended from precipitation, than from slow and cautious movements, yet this caution may be, and often is, carried to an extreme. The evils complained of are, I apprehend, in a great measure inseparable from our free institutions, and for the sake of the greater good, must be borne; yet it seems to me that the procedure might in some measure be corrected, if the people at the elections would place more value on experience and soundness of judgment, and less on flippancy of speech.

The session has been extended to 157 days, which is about the average length of the first sessions of the several Congresses since the adoption of the Constitution; and I perceive no reason to expect that they will hereafter be shorter. In addition to the causes of long sessions, before stated, the population and concerns of the nation are constantly enlarging and becoming more diversified.

I will now proceed to notice summarily a few of the topics which have occupied our attention during that time.

The census having been completed, it became our duty to fix the ratio of representation under it. This proved to be a matter of considerable difficulty, as a contrariety of sentiment prevailed in regard to the relative eligibility of a more or less numerous House of Representatives.—It was also apparent that the effect any given ratio would have upon a particular state, had an influence with its members.—Forty thousand was finally adopted, which will bring into the next House about twenty-five additional members. New-Jersey retains her present number, and is again left with a large fraction. After giving full credit for the good effects in overcoming local prejudices, and increasing the ties of affection, which a free intercourse with each other here is calculated to produce; and the advantages of bringing the representative nearer to his constituents and thereby affording him a better chance of ascertaining their wishes and supplying them with Congressional intelligence, &c. I was, nevertheless, of the opinion, that it would be unwise at this early period of our history; to swell the number of members much, if any, beyond the present limit, apprehending that by more minutely dividing the responsibility, the security for the faithfulness of the representative would be diminished, and that as the body was increased, the tardiness of its proceedings, already so much complained of, would be greater.

Notwithstanding the ability by which the Bankrupt bill was advocated, it was finally rejected by a larger majority than had been expected. The agricultural interest was generally against it, not considering it adapted to their business or condition, and appeared unwilling to extend the privileges provided for by the bill to a class of citizens who, with the exception of a few shipping merchants in the seaports, were not peculiarly exposed to hazards in their dealings. The country merchants generally are not more

liable to unavoidable losses than the cultivator of the soil, who often loses by bad seasons, insects, and sudden depression of prices, the labor of a whole season. Without the fostering care of the government, in granting extraordinary facilities to the trader, there is no fear but that the mercantile spirit of the nation will be as active, and carry its operations as far, as the real welfare of the country requires.—The disposition to commercial enterprise certainly does not need a spur; on the contrary, if there was a greater preference for those employments which produce new property, or add increased value to that already in existence, and less for that which consists merely in the sale or exchange of articles produced by others, the nation would be a gainer. A Bankrupt bill being intended confessedly to aid this spirit, and containing provisions which would make distinctions among the citizens of a character not very congenial to the genius of our institutions, I voted against it. I presume that in mercantile operations, as well as every thing else, the most prudent succeed best. Desperate hazard, ill-judged adventure, or listless inattention, in this branch of business, will always naturally draw after them embarrassment and ultimate ruin,—and perhaps it is unwise, on common occasions, to interpose between folly or even indiscretion and their consequences. I would be exceeding loth, at this time, to do any thing that should tend in any degree to impair the obligation, or lessen in the minds of the people the moral force of engagements.

A Territorial Government has been organized in Florida, on principles which have heretofore been adopted in the other territories of the Union.—Although there is much barren poor land within Florida, yet there is a sufficiency of good soil to enable us to extend very materially the cultivation of the cane and cotton. Some good judges also believe that coffee, cocoa and other tropical productions may be successfully cultivated there. The extensive forests of live oak are likewise highly important to the United States. The primary advantage of the acquisition, however, consists in the jurisdiction, by which the ingress of a foreign enemy, and the hostility of the Indians in that quarter will probably be prevented. The voluminous correspondence which grew out of the difficulties between General Jackson and the late Spanish authorities, and Judge Frennetin, were communicated to Congress by the President, in pursuance of a call of the House, but Congress declined adopting any measure in relation thereto—thus leaving the adjustment of those difficulties with the Executive Government.

By a vote of great unanimity, the fact of the Independence of several of the American governments south of the United States, has been formally announced, and provision made for establishing a diplomatic intercourse with them. It is believed that considerable commercial advantages will result to the United States from this new order of things. The Spanish minister resident here has protested in the name of his government, against our recognition, as also the proceedings of Governor Jackson against the ex-governors of East and West Florida; but I do not apprehend that any serious consequences will follow. There is too much wisdom in the councils of Spain, I am willing to believe, to permit these events to interrupt the peaceful relations subsisting between us.

Application was made from several parts of the Union, particularly Virginia, for the repeal of the countervailing navigation system, which has for some years been in operation against the British American Colonies. The committee of commerce, to which the several memorials on both sides were referred, made an elaborate and able report against the repeal, which was so satisfactory that no attempt was made to set it aside. It is by no means certain that our policy operates upon the whole injuriously, even for the time being, on the United States; and if it were otherwise, it appears to me the government cannot retract. As I remarked on a former occasion, this nation has always acted defensively on the subject, and will readily meet the other party at any time on reciprocal ground; and there is reason to believe that the complaints and sufferings of the Colonies will compel the British Ministry to give way.

The expected commercial arrangement with France has not yet been made. It is understood Mr. Gallatin has remained at Paris longer than he wished or intended, in the hope of effecting it. It appears so reasonable that an adjustment should be consented to, which would place the navigation of the two countries on a fair and equal

footing in regard to each other, that I do not despair of seeing it soon effected.

A very singular *Ukase* was issued last year by the Russian government, in which they claim a right to territory on the North West Coast of America, farther South than was before pretended; and what is still more extraordinary, and wholly indefensible on every principle of international or public law, they undertake to prohibit the approach of a foreign vessel to a nearer distance than 100 miles of that coast. This has been the subject of a spirited correspondence between the Secretary of State & the Russian Minister resident here,—nothing conclusive is decided, although, as must necessarily be the case, our government have the argument on their side. A bill was again reported, but not acted on, to authorize the occupation of the Columbia River. At some future day we may have serious collisions in that quarter in regard to boundary, &c. but I do not apprehend it soon.

The Resolution in regard to the distribution of a portion of the public lands among the old states for the purposes of education, which was submitted in the early part of the session, was never called up for discussion.—It is among the list of orders laid over to the next session. Notwithstanding several of the States have requested their representatives to advocate the measure, yet I have no doubt that a decided majority of the present Congress are against it. So long as serious doubts of the justice of the claim exist, the very great difficulty which would attend any attempt to carry it into effect, will prevent its adoption.

The time during which those indebted for public lands may avail themselves of the privileges of the act of last session, is extended to the 30th of September next. This indulgence will operate principally in favor of remote non-residents, who had not time after the necessary forms were distributed, to accomplish the requisitions required by the law within the time limited by it. A further time is also granted to those whose lands were sold for direct taxes, to redeem the same in all cases where the purchase was in behalf of the United States.

The law establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes is repealed, the capital employed in the trade directed to be withdrawn, and the business wound up. For several years a growing hostility to this establishment has been observed, much of which I have always considered ascribable to interested motives.—be that as it may, the Indian trade for the future is to pass wholly into the hands of private licensed individuals, who will be required, by a late act, to give heavy bonds for the faithful observance of the laws regulating the trade, and particularly not to introduce amongst them ardent spirits. Since our acquaintance with the Indians beyond the Mississippi and in Florida has been extended, the capital employed by the government in this department was so disproportionate to the necessities of the trade, that many of the friends of the system were of the opinion that unless it could be enlarged, the whole concern might as well be given up. It was in vain to expect the former, and therefore the latter was consented to with the less difficulty.

Great efforts have been made, and are still employed, by benevolent and christian individuals and societies, in the United States, to meliorate the condition of the Indians. The government has lent its helping hand, by a small annual appropriation from the Treasury. Schools, the arts of civilization, and the Gospel of Peace, have been introduced among them; and it is believed that the prospect of success is more flattering now than at any former period. As the game becomes scarce, and they compelled in a measure to abandon the hunter state, it seems highly proper that they should be encouraged, and taught to engage in husbandry and household industry,—we owe them much, and ought to omit no efforts which may be calculated to preserve and make them comfortable. I have witnessed, therefore, with painful sensations, even in Congress, a disposition to decry, almost denounce, these well intended labors. Unsuitable agents may have been sometimes employed, and injudicious measures adopted in furtherance of the object; but these are surely not good arguments against doing any thing.

We have had, during the session several statements of the amount and quantity of the Public debt of the United States, and sundry estimates of the revenue for the present and one or two succeeding years. This is a subject about which the people ought to be well informed and I have been pleased, of late, to observe a general disposition to

pry into it. It is alleged that the official reports have not usually been as plain and intelligible as they ought to be; but I think those of the latest date are less objectionable to this objection.—By these it appears (and in this matter there can be no mistake) that the funded debt amounted, on the 1st of January last, to upwards of ninety-three millions, four hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars, which with outstanding unsettled claims, and the five millions stipulated to be paid to our citizens by the Florida treaty, will make an aggregate of debts of nearly one hundred millions, or about ten dollars per head on the people of the United States including free and bond.—Until 1825 little of this debt is payable, but in that and the three succeeding years, the whole of the unredeemed war loans, amounting to at least sixty-three millions of dollars, will become so.—During the years 1820 and 1821, the revenue proved insufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government, discharge the interest of the debt, and reimburse the small portion of the principal of it which became due.—Loans were therefore resorted to. This year it is presumed it will be about equal to those purposes, consequently no loan was asked for. There is much diversity of opinion in regard to the avails of the present system of revenue for future years. It is apparent that any estimate in relation to it cannot be implicitly depended on—and the bad calculations for some years past, will naturally increase the distrust of those which are now hazarded. At present there is a partial revival of trade, and the imports of this year will probably be greater than the last, but it is very doubtful whether the improvement in the revenue from this source will be permanent. The imports must necessarily be limited in a great measure by the exports, in which there was a falling off last year of several millions, the effect of which, was to create a great demand for stocks, and a drain of specie, to discharge the balance against the country. The high rate of exchange against us indicated that this balance was no light matter.—I apprehend that the importations of this year are, thus far, disproportionate to the exports. The continued demand for specie, cramping the operations of the banks, has already produced a scarcity of money in our principal sea-ports, and it will not all be strange if before the close of it, this circumstance should operate to suddenly reduce the imports, and consequently the revenue. Improvements in machinery have afforded such a facility in the manufacture of merchandise, that unless the raw materials of which it is composed fail, there will always be such an abundance of it ready to be crowded into every tolerable market, that those nations who receive their supply principally from abroad will be deluged with it, and drained of their cash. This is too much our case, notwithstanding the flattering success which has attended a few of our manufactures. I have no doubt but that true wisdom requires that other branches of them be more effectually protected. We shall never become rich by exchanging raw for manufactured articles. Unless under very extraordinary circumstances it must, when conducted on a large scale, be unprofitable commerce to the nation.

Admitting the most sanguine calculations in regard to revenue to be realized, still we shall certainly be unprepared to meet the demands upon the Treasury which will commence in 1825; an act has therefore been passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue five per cent. stock, payable several years later, and offer it in exchange for a part of the sixes and sevens which will be due in 1825—6—7—8. It was thought that in consideration of extending the time of redemption the holders would be willing to make this sacrifice; but the late change in the money market renders it very doubtful whether it can now be effected. The idea of a large national debt is repugnant to the feelings of the American people; they well know that it locks up, and puts out of the way of beneficial investment, a greater portion of capital than this young nation can spare. The holders of the stock are to be sure conveniently accommodated, but how much more advantageous would it be to the nation if those sums were expended in judicious internal improvements, or vested in useful branches of home industry? The necessity of postponing the payment of the debt, (if indeed the necessity exists) is much regretted. A majority of the people, I firmly believe, would rather make present sacrifices to meet the debt, in preference to passing it over to posterity, who perchance may have their own troubles to provide for. To effect this desirable purpose, how



ever, the expenditure must be diminished to a greater extent than seems practicable consistent with the preservation of the defensive attitude which it has been thought proper to preserve; the revenue must be increased—to the extent which there appears to be objections on the part of the government. The reduction of the army, which took place last year, and the economy which has been introduced into that & other departments of the government—the diminution of the expense of collecting the revenue, which will result from a law passed a few days ago, and increased care in guarding against defalcations, will lessen the annual expenditure. The appropriations for the gradual increase of the navy, for the public buildings, and for fortifications, will after a year or two be diminished, as will also the expense of the pension list. Further efforts will likewise be made to reduce the charges for every department of the government. If these should be successful, and after making full allowance for every thing therein enumerated, I still entertain the doubts I formerly expressed, whether the debt can be paid in any reasonable time from the avails of the impost system—a system which must forever be precarious and fluctuating in its products, influenced as it may be by a thousand contingencies not subject to our control. As the revenue derived from this source is collected at a small expense, and is moreover a form of exaction less liable to be objected to than any others, it will and perhaps ought to be a principal resource; but there are strong arguments in favor of combining with it a moderate system of excise—without it many of the poor man's articles of necessity are heavily taxed, whilst many of the rich man's luxuries are exempted. It is impossible to adopt an impost system that will be equitable in its operation. Believing, therefore, that from necessity, if not choice, we shall be obliged to come to it sooner or later, I regret to see a disposition to prejudice the public mind against it. The increase of domestic manufactures will have some effect in diminishing the imports, but not to the extent many imagine. We shall probably purchase to near the value of our exports, and if those articles we have been accustomed to import should be superseded by the home production, others will be sought. I consider the prosperity of the most useful branches of manufactures so important, that as long as the impost is relied on for revenue, the interests of the Treasury, abstractly considered, will be at war with the interests of the nation apart from it. Who does not perceive that this has been eminently the case for the last seven years? Fettered by this system those whose duty it has been to provide the ways and means have been compelled to bear against the manufacturing interest, whatever their private feelings may have been.

Bills were introduced, but not decided, further to reduce the officers of the army, to reduce the number of officers in the navy, and the compensation of members of Congress, and the civil officers of the government generally;—serious objections were likewise made to going on with the system of fortifications which had been commenced. These propositions grew out of the state of the Treasury, the difficulties of which appear the most cogent argument in favor of retrenchment. To be occasionally in this state is calculated to produce a salutary effect, by necessarily inducing a rigid inquiry into the outgoes, and will tend to restrain extravagances, which will ever be ready to creep into the expenditures of a government as well as of individuals. My opinion is that the army might be placed under the command of a single Brigadier General, and otherwise so modified as to lessen the expense without impairing the efficiency of it. We have also a greater number of naval officers than the service requires. Knowing how important good officers are in this service, that it requires time to make them, and also if we should again be involved in war it will be principally of a naval character, I should be loth to part with any of the choice men of this corps; but the service is encumbered, as every service will be unless occasionally purged, with some men who are a dead weight, if not disgrace to it. I am in favor of reducing the list sufficiently to enable the government to get rid of these.

Respecting the reduction of the pay of members of Congress and the civil officers generally, my opinion is unchanged. True economy in public or private affairs is promoted by granting good and faithful agents a liberal compensation. I heartily wish that none but those of this description should ever be employed, and would be glad to see all of a different character forthwith discharged. I am of the opinion that some of the salaries are higher than even faithful services are worth, and would therefore reduce them. To enable this to be done with a better grace, it has been thought proper to commence with ourselves, and for the sake of carrying into effect the more readily a general system of retrenchment, I shall not hesitate to consent

although I do not believe that the present compensation is, when privation and sacrifices are taken into account, much if any too great. Respecting the extent to which our system of fortification is to be carried, there is very naturally an honest diversity of opinion, as there is no means of estimating the value of a preventive remedy. If by the expenditure of a few millions our principal cities can be rendered secure, and an enemy kept out of our most important inland waters, every body would consider the money well laid out. There is such a thing as to be "penny wise and pound foolish," in public as well as private affairs; and if by negligence in these particulars we should in any measure invite aggression, and thereby be involved in war, the proverb will be verified.

This Congress has proved very inquisitive—an unusual number of inquiries have been submitted, and all hands about the Executive Department kept busy in preparing answers; I have no doubt they are heartily glad that we are about to grant them a respite. Some of these inquiries are rather frivolous in their character, and lead to no practical result, perhaps occasionally they may be induced by a querulous spirit; but these must be tolerated, as it is right for Congress to ask, and the duty of the Executive to afford information on subjects connected with legislation, when required.—This investigating spirit will, I apprehend, have the effect of inducing greater circumspection on the part of the administration, for I consider it as having partook, in some measure, of the heedlessness and improvidence which took such deep root, and pervaded all classes and almost every individual after the close of the late war. The formidable list of outstanding balances against its officers and agents is one among other evidences of it. Although a great proportion of these balances are merely nominal, yet the lists afford ample evidence that not very vigorous efforts have been employed to bring the accounts to a close.

From what has passed in Congress, a casual observer would conclude that there is a rankling hostility in it to the Executive government. I do not believe this to be the case;—honesty and correct intentions are at once accorded to it; but they are disposed to charge on it a sort of inertness, and want of business-watchfulness over the money concerns of the nation. Several of the heads of departments are considered candidates for the Chief Magistracy; a circumstance which it is feared will create, if it has not already produced, jealousies among them, not very favorable to that oneness of purpose and harmony of movements which ought to characterise the cabinet. It is this also which has given rise to much of the cross-firings and bickerings which have taken place in Congress. Many of the resolutions and propositions introduced having for their ultimate object the elevation of a favorite or the depression of a rival candidate. These things, which it would be idle to attempt to conceal, are truly unfortunate; but I have the satisfaction of knowing that the representatives from New Jersey, as well as the editors of newspapers and citizens within it, have in a good measure kept themselves aloof from this sort of business, under the impression, no doubt, that management in matters of this kind is never to be commended, but is particularly improper and premature at this time. I am altogether unable to determine upon which, or whether any of the candidates that have been named, a majority of the electoral suffrages will be united. Under a persuasion that the policy of the government will be much the same, let who may succeed, I am not disposed to make myself unhappy about it, believing that most if not all of them possess the requisite talents and patriotism.

By the law of 1820, in relation to Revolutionary Pensions, many that had previously been placed on the roll were stricken from it on account of the amount in value of the property held by them. In some instances this property was subsequently sold to satisfy bona fide debts of old date. The law adverted to, was given a construction which did not allow the Secretary of War to reconsider a case once stricken off, with a view to reinstatement. In consequence of numerous petitions for relief, from persons of this description, a bill passed the House to direct the head of the war office to restore to the rolls all those who may prove to his satisfaction that they are really in needy and distressed circumstances—but this bill was rejected in the Senate, leaving these poor old men without hope. What is particularly mortifying to many of them is that hundreds less meritorious are still in the enjoyment of their pension. If the difficulties of the Treasury were esteemed an insurmountable objection, I would greatly have preferred reducing the monthly allowance to the whole of the Pensioners, for the sake of getting these restored.

The difference between the President and the Senate, in relation to certain military appointments, grew out

of different constructions of the law under which they acted. I know there are some who affect to understand it differently, but I am satisfied they are mistaken.

A bill was introduced into the Senate authorizing the Supreme Court to take cognizance of and determine disputes in regard to boundaries, &c. between the states. It was occasioned by our difficulty with New York. The bill being general in its nature was objected to, and the subject is laid over to the next session, when it is believed, if an amicable arrangement shall not sooner take place, permission will be granted to have this unpleasant and long standing controversy settled by the umpirage of that venerable tribunal.

An act has been passed directing that the District Court for the District of New Jersey shall hereafter be held at New Brunswick, on the second Tuesdays of March and September, & at Burlington on the third Tuesdays of May and November, in every year.

A new Post-Route has been established from Philadelphia by Woodbury, Glassborough, Malaga, Cumberland Furnace, and Etna Furnace, to Beasley's at the mouth of Great Egg Harbor river. Five thousand dollars have been appropriated for the erection of a Light House on Cape May.

The predicament in which the Cumberland road is placed, by the refusal of the President to sign the bill authorizing the erection of toll gates on it, is much to be lamented. It will be disreputable to the nation if this great work which has cost so much should be suffered to go to decay.

The Post Office establishment is in rather an unpleasant state. The expenditures of it last year exceeded its receipts about \$150,000. Congress have just authorized a long list of new routes, without at all increasing the revenue of it. A necessity is hereby imposed on the head of that department to use more diligence in calling in the outstanding balances against present and past Postmasters; many of which are of long standing,—for this necessity I for one am not sorry.

Several other subjects are at least worthy of a passing notice,—but contrary to my intention I have already extended myself too far, and must therefore desist.

In conclusion, I must say that the present Congress is very respectable in point of ability,—that I have no reason to believe it to be less patriotic than those which have preceded it, & that though all that was desired, has not been done, yet a great deal of secondary business has been disposed of, and the general tenor of its proceedings are, I doubt not, calculated to promote the public interests. The tardiness of its proceedings affords perhaps just cause of complaint; but it is nothing new, and cannot, I fear, be easily remedied, certainly not unless in the manner before adverted to. The Americans, especially those in the midst of active political life, are too proud of their equal rights and the privileges of speech and debate guaranteed to them by our excellent Constitution, ever to yield the exercise of it to a few head men or leaders, as is the case in the British parliament. Wishing to be entirely candid and impartial, I am not conscious of having bestowed commendation or blame unjustly. I have witnessed many things not altogether agreeable to my mind. The people at large have no doubt done the same,—it is their province to admonish and rebuke,—to make known their complaints, and to judge of public agents by their works. I should lament to have their confidence withdrawn from the government, not believing there is any necessity for it. It has no doubt sometimes mis-judged, and acted unwisely; but there can be no doubt of the purity of its intentions. With the same end in view, it is very natural that different sentiments should be entertained as to the best means of compassing it. The evils most complained of are, I hope and trust, in a train of correction. Ours is the best constituted government on earth,—let us cherish and protect it, so far as its acts are justifiable, and fearlessly and honestly administer reproof where it is due.—The civil and religious privileges we enjoy as a people are of the first order, which demand our unfeigned acknowledgements to the Giver of all Good, and which it would be the height of ingratitude to withhold.

#### EPHRAIM BATEMAN.

#### Miscellaneous Selections.

**Monkeys**—On a shooting party, one of his friends killed a female monkey and carried it to his tent, which was soon surrounded by 40 or 50 of the tribe, who made a great noise, and seemed disposed to attack the aggressor.—They retreated when he presented his fowling piece, the dreadful effects of which they had witnessed, and seemed perfectly to understand. The head of the troop, however, stood his ground chattering furiously; the sportsman did not like to fire at the creature, and nothing short of firing would suffice to drive him off. At length he came to the door of the tent, and finding threats

of no avail, began a lamentable moaning, and by the most expressive gestures to beg for the dead body. It was given him—he took it sorrowfully in his arms, and bore it away to his expecting companions. They who were witnesses of the extraordinary scene, resolved never again to fire on one of the monkey race.

The foregoing is an extract from *Forbes' Oriental Memoirs*. A story which was told us by a gentleman who had resided for some time in the West Indies, would seem to prove that the accidental race of these animals is not very different from the oriental, or, in other words, that monkeys are monkeys all the world over.

Dr. — of the island of Antigua, in riding out one day, alighted from his horse to pick up a half grown animal of that species, which lay wounded in the middle of the road. On finding itself a prisoner in the hands of that dreadful creature, man, the young monkey changed the piteous moans its wounds caused it to utter, for screams of terror, which quickly summoned a multitude of its own tribe to its assistance. These formed a circle around the Doctor, and made their approaches with great regularity, apparently determined to rescue the prisoner by force, if negotiation failed. After they had taken such arrangements as were deemed necessary, one or two of the party advanced a few steps to act as orators, the others taking care to preserve the line of battle unbroken. The orators began to chatter, mixing tones of expostulation and intreaty, with threats and upbraiding, and the Doctor, partly moved by their eloquence, and partly intimidated by some movements which indicated a disposition to proceed immediately from words to blows, released the prisoner. The whole tribe were then dispersed.

**Interesting Anecdote.**

At a trial some few years ago in Ireland, a Mr. Morton prosecuted one John Farrel, for an assault with an attempt to commit a rape upon his daughter. When Mr. Morton had given his testimony for the crown (as the term is,) he was cross examined by the counsel for the prisoner.—The first question, asked by one of the counsel was, "Pray sir, is this young lady your daughter?" The witness replied "Yes." "Pray Sir," continued the council, "How do you know she is your daughter?"

The witness thus expressed himself:—"Gentlemen of the jury I am called upon in this court to give my testimony.—I have given it; and given it honestly to my mind, and true as to the fact. A counsel (at least I suppose him so by his impertinence) has asked me whether I can upon oath, swear this young lady is my daughter?—many of you are fathers, and will feel upon this occasion as I do. One observation I beg permission of the court to make; it is that in support of the laws of the country, I come forward to punish a transgressor at my own expense; and that man who has asked me the question as to my daughters legitimacy, and who, no doubt, means to ask many more of the same sort, is a person bribed to prevent the course of justice.

"Gentlemen I will prove the assertion. Look to his brief—he there acknowledges to have received ten guineas to defend a villain.

"Will you believe the testimony, on oath of a man who is not purchased, in preference to the argument of a man who is purchased, in preference to the argument of a man who is publicly bribed, or will you not? That is the question."

This so completely humbled the self-sufficient counsel, that he was immediately dumb founded, and the prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, and to give security for his good behaviour during life, himself in two thousand pounds, and his securities in one thousand pounds each.

If every witness would act in like manner the scandalous liberties of counsel would be less frequent.

#### The Earthquake.

The Journal of Savoy contains the following details respecting the earthquake of 19th February.

"At Aix they experienced two succeeding shocks, which lasted about seven seconds. The noise was like that we heard here. A number of chimneys fell. The waters impregnated with sulphur, were of a whitish grey color, and they continued in a state of agitation near two hours.—Their temperature did not vary. All the phenomena were the same as those observed at the earthquake which happened at Lisbon in 1775. At Yenne, where a religious ceremony had called many persons to church at the moment, the preacher had uttered the exordium, we were suspended between heaven & hell—a frightful noise was heard.—The vaulted roof of the church opened, and a shower of mortar and stones descended on all sides. It is impossible

to describe the scene of desolation which struck the terrified congregation. Their agitation in the dust, and the dreadful screams uttered in their rush to get to the doors were awful in the extreme—several were trampled under foot, whilst others crept into holes & corners to escape death. Many persons are suffering under the effects of this event, but only two persons have received serious wounds—a circumstance, almost incredible. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the earthquake was felt in three other churches, at the very moment when the preachers were pronouncing the very words uttered by the preacher at Yenne.—At La Motte Servolex, the curate announced to his parishoners that if they did not make haste to do penance, immediate punishment would follow their sins. At the same instant the earthquake was felt, and all the congregation fell upon their knees to implore forgiveness of their sins. At the College of Chamoray, in one of the Lectures upon Death, it was urged, that death might strike any one of his pupils in a month, in a day, perhaps that instant. At these words the church shook and the roof seemed falling on the students, who ran precipitately to the door, uttering a cry of terror."

**Wonderful preservation of three boats crews by a Poland dog.**—During the gale, which proved so fatal to the Thomas and Mary, and her crew, on the 4th ult. three boats were seen in Chiswell Cove, with the crews in most imminent danger from the fury of the waves, which, rising in terrific majesty, frustrated every attempt of the people on shore to render them assistance. At this critical juncture, a dog of the Newfoundland breed, but born in the island, plunged into the water, and succeeded in reaching the nearest boat.—The crew immediately put a line into his mouth, and the sagacious and brave animal returned with it to the shore.—This line was eagerly grasped by the sailors on the beach, a rope was fastened to it, and by great exertions and presence of mind, the three boats were safely pulled on the beach, the boats having communication with each other, by means of a long rope. This is not a solitary instance of the vast utility of the dogs bred in Portland, in case of marine distress. *Wey. Gaz.*

#### 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 and 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. Catell,  
Salem,  
Charles Mulford,  
Hancock's Bridge,  
Abraham Johnson,  
Lower Penn's Neck,  
ASSIGNEES.  
Salem, April 27, 1822. 7140

#### 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 expense and trouble.—Grain and Wool received at market prices.

Enoch H. More.

Bridgeton Mills, April 15th. 681f

#### 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.  
60 131. February 18.



# THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1822.

CAROLINE'S Poetical Effusion is unavoidably postponed till next week, together with many other articles prepared for publication.

We understand that a few Landing lots on Dennis' Creek, Cape May, were sold on the 10th instant, at 3545 Dollars per acre.

The brig *Clia* arrived at New-York from Curacao, brings intelligence that the Columbian forces have again made themselves master of Coro. Nothing is now wanting but the capture of Puerto Cabello, and the discomfiture of Morales, to free that republic from its foreign enemies. *Union.*

A Frenchman, who was lately tried at Baltimore, on three different indictments for house breaking, and sentenced to 16 years imprisonment, signified his acquiescence by making a very polite and low bow to the court.

A vessel is to sail from Baltimore in a few days, with from 40 to 50 blacks for the American settlement at Cape Messurado, on the west coast of Africa.

We learn that a sail boat, which started from Roosevelt street wharf on Monday forenoon, and proceeded through Hell Gate, filled with water in a heavy blow, near Cow Bay, the same afternoon, and six persons on board, (four women and two men) were drowned. Two men who hired and managed the boat, were saved. The persons lost, were Susannah Inare, Hannah Smith, Ann Stoughtenburgh, Ann White, Samuel Dumelft, and John McQuay. Some of the bodies have been found. The accident is said to have been caused by overballasting the boat. *Amer. Adv.*

**New Mexican Government.** The Congress of the new Government of Mexico, has been lately organized. The first oath which the members took, was "To defend and preserve the Catholic and Apostolical and Romish Religion, without admitting any other into the Empire."

An American gentleman, writes from Port-au-Prince, that President Boyer has emancipated all the slaves in the island of St. Domingo.

**Earthquake.**—About ten minutes after three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, an earthquake was very sensibly felt by the inhabitants of this city. The shock was so considerable that many of the inhabitants ran out of their doors. *Lancaster Journal.*

Since the opening of the London Eye infirmly, in 1805, 32,400 poor persons have been discharged, cured and relieved, and 1262 remain upon the list. Of 1852 operations for the removal of the Cataract, 1174 were successful, and 122 of these were on persons born blind.

**Salt water,** in great abundance, has been discovered in Illinois, and it is computed that fifty gallons of it will yield one bushel of salt. Preparations were making to erect extensive works, and at these already erected it is sold at 50 cents per bushel. A rock is penetrated, as at Kenhawa, &c. in this instance, to the depth of 104 feet, and the salt water stands at 40 feet deep in the well. The price of salt, before these works were established, was 125 cents per bushel.

At this time, when we hear of the Small Pox committing such ravages in various places, the following extract from Dr. Smith's letter to the Hon. Mr. Floyd, read in the Senate on the 1st inst. may afford a piece of reasonable and useful intelligence to many persons:

"But it is my determination, says the Doctor, under all the disadvantages I must encounter, not to relinquish an Institution which I established many years before the enactment of the law of 1813, (now repealed.)"

"The genuine vaccine matter, therefore, shall be preserved and furnished, as heretofore, to all those who may apply for it, (post paid.)" *National Intelligencer.*

GEORGETOWN, D. C. May 16.

A duel was fought on Monday last, between Mr. Gibson, clerk in the treasury department, and Mr. Cooke, formerly of the navy. The second fire the latter was mortally wounded,

and expired next day, having suffered the most excruciating agony. *Metropolitan.*

The poor rates for the city and county of Philadelphia, a few years past, amounted to \$180,000 per annum. Within the last twelve months they have been decreased more than one third. This pleasing result is in part owing to the progress of different manufactories in our vicinity, where a number of children are constantly employed. *Even. Post.*

WILMINGTON, (Del.) May 17.

The notorious Joseph Johnson, who was so long concerned in the abominable traffic of kidnapping negroes, and conveying them out of the state, and who, it will be recollected, we some time since mentioned had been taken, was tried, and convicted at the last session of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Sussex, and was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, at the public whipping post, to stand in the pillory for an hour, to have his ears nailed thereto, and the soft part cut off. *Gaz.*

REMARKABLE CASE.

CONCORD, (N. H.) April 28.

Widow Elizabeth Todd, (formerly Emery,) now living at Pembroke, began to grow deaf at the age of 40, and continued in this state almost entirely deaf until last November, at which time she was eighty years of age. All at once the smallest sound became painful, and the natural voice to her seemed like thunder; and since this time she hears with the most perfect accuracy.

Latest from Europe.

Arrived the British ship Bengal, capt. Pearce, who sailed 10th April from Liverpool.

We have seen a paper of the 10th, with London dates, to the 8th, but there is not one word of news in its columns, in addition to that by the Florida. Markets the same as per last quotations. *Philad. Gaz.*

SPANISH MAINE.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Porto Cabello on the 4th ult. He says that that place was closely besieged by land by the Patriot army, consisting of about 3000 men, and that the port was blockaded by a Patriot force. The royal troops consisted of about 1200 men. The people and troops were nearly reduced to famine; no supplies had been received for a long time, and provisions could not be had. Full rations had not been delivered to the troops for some time, and they had been long without pay, much neglected, and were sick and tired of the war.

The Patriot troops lay about 5 leagues from the place, but every night parties came to the heights near the city. They could command the heights, but they were without artillery, without which the place could not be reduced, unless it was by starvation, which, it was expected, would be effected. *N. York Daily Advertiser.*

**English and the Chinese.**—The last arrivals from Canton, bring intelligence of difficulties arising between the English and the Chinese, which are not likely soon to be adjusted.

Some time ago, as our readers may recollect it was stated that the crew of the British frigate *Topaz* had been attacked by the natives while on shore for water, in consequence of which the frigate opened a fire to cover the retreat of the men. Two of the natives being killed and several others dying of their wounds, the Chinese government, as is usual in such cases, demanded an equal number of English to be given up for execution. This they refused, and the trade immediately stopped. Mr. Ermstead, the chief of the British factory, hauled down the British flag in the presence of the whole *Hong*, and delivered to *Hogqua* as their head, the keys of the company's factory and stores. All the English, with the exception of the captains of two country ships, then embarked on board the vessels, with their wives, children, and treasures, and the shipping fell down to the second bar, to 'go off' as they said.

This the Chinese at first supposed to be a feint, but afterwards becoming alarmed they sent down several deputations to the English requesting them to return and resume their business, but at the same time using such language as could not be agreeable, and proposing such conditions as could not be accepted. Thus the Vice Roy said, that the English who came to Canton,

were the detestation of the Chinese, and the scorn of the whole world, and he afterwards told them that they should not take "even a drop of dew from the tea leaf, nor the down from the thread of silk." His propositions were about as reasonable as his language was polite. One of them was, that the trade should go on as before on condition, that when the English arrived in their own country, they should relate the affair to their own sovereign, and next year bring the specified number of Englishmen to be butchered according to their absurd laws, which consider an accidental homicide as equal to a deliberate murder. Such concessions, little as they were calculated to satisfy the British, made the lower classes of the people outrageous against the Viceroy, as they supposed that he had compromised the honor of the Chinese empire, and it was generally thought, that the Emperor, when informed of his conduct, would order him to be decapitated.

The contest in the minds of the Chinese is between pride and avarice, both powerful passions, the latter of which, however, would probably gain the victory, if it rested only with the Vice Roy and the inhabitants of Canton. But as the Emperor is despotic, it is doubtful how the affair will terminate. *Philad. Union.*



Latest from England.

NEW YORK, May 23.

By the arrival of the ship *Maria* from London, and last from Cowes, we have received London papers to the 13th April inclusive. The *Maria* has a fine Arabian horse on board for H. & G. Barclay.

LONDON, April 11.

Letters were this morning received in the city by eminent mercantile houses, dated Odessa 15th, and Constantinople 11th ult. The writers appear sanguine that the differences between Russia and the Porte would be amicably adjusted.

ODESSA, March 15.

It is stated from Galatz, that on the 12th of this month, the Turks chased three Russian vessels in the Black-Sea, and captured two of them, on the pretext that they were conveying goods belonging to the Greeks.

AIX LA-CHAPELLE, April 4.

In consequence of orders received from St. Petersburg at Cronstadt, the fleet in that port was equipped with the greatest activity.

PARIS, April 10.

"A private letter from Madrid states, that on leaving the Cortes, *Riego*, and the most distinguished Constitutional Members were assassinated by the Serviles; that the populace of Madrid instantly rose *en masse*, penetrated into the Royal Palace and massacred all the Royal Family. We know not what credit is due to this intelligence."

It is now beyond all doubt that the Turkish and Russian armies will be put in motion the latter end of the present month or the beginning of May, that is, as soon as the season will permit. We believe the epoch which is about commencing, will be more memorable and decisive than any that has occurred in our times. *Constitutional.*

ZANTE, Feb. 26.

The Turkish fleet anchored in the Roads on the 18th, and remained till the 22d, with head winds. It consisted of 68 sail, Turkish, Egyptian, and Algerine, with 6000 troops on board.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, April 4.

We hear from Vienna, that the Russian Councillor Tatischeff has despatched expresses to the Russian armies of the South and West.

The Russian fleet at Cronstadt, is equipping with the greatest activity.

Died,

On the 8th inst. at his residence in New-Hampshire, Gen. JOHN STARK, a veteran of the revolution, in the 94th year of his age.

In Jefferson County, Georgia, General HOMER VIRGIL MILTON, a field officer of the United States army during the late war.

Suddenly, at his residence near Wilmington, Del. on the 14th inst. Dr. JAMES MILTON, late Surgeon General of the U. S. Army.

Married,

On Wednesday evening the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ballentine, Mr. DAVID B. TOMLINSON, to Mrs. RUTH NEWKIRK, both of Bridgeton, (N. J.)

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 25th day of June 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 lands of Charles Clark, Philip Fithian and others, contains six acres more or less, together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of Daniel Mills; and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Mulford, jr. assignee of David Buck—and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

April 19.—May 27. 74

Take Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment on three Promissory Notes, dated March 9th, 1822, for fifty dollars each and drawn by me in favor of Samuel Williams. As they were fraudulently obtained, I am determined not to pay them.

Robert M. Morriss.

Cumberland Furnace, May 27. 74

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 5 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 Imo. q

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale,

On TUESDAY the 11th day of JUNE next, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the Store of the subscriber, in *Buckshutem*,—the following articles, viz.

Cloths, flannels, swansdowns,

calicos, checks, shawls, women's cotton stockings, woollen stockings,—threads, tapes, pins,—Ironmongery, China, Glass and Queens ware, Earthenware, Pork, Hams, Rye, Flour, Lard —Spirituos Liqueurs, Molasses, Tobacco, Soap, and a variety of other articles in the Store line, too tedious to enumerate. Attendance will be given and conditions made known on the day of sale.

John Mathews.

Buckshutem, May 8. 72 St.

N. B.—All persons indrhted either by Note, Bond or Book Account, to the firm of *John Mathews & Son*, or on my own private account, will come forward and settle the same, as the subscriber intends taking a voyage to Europe, therefore he must hare his accounts settled up.

John Mathews.

LAST NOTICE.

THE creditors of *Andrew Thompson*, of the township of Lower Alloways Creek, Salem county, New Jersey, are hereby notified, that all claims against his Estate must be made agreeably to law by the 4th of the Seventh-Month next or they will be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate, otherwise than as the law provides.

David Fogg,

John Powell,

5th-Mo. 19th.—73 6t. q Assignees.

Agricultural Exhibition.

By "the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture."

The Directors give notice that they will examine and test all Ploughs which may be offered for premiums at the exhibition in June next; three days previous to the days assigned for public show. All persons interested are requested to produce their ploughs on Monday the 3d day of June next, at the Inn of George Ludwick, in Blockley township, 1 mile from the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge, on the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Road, at or before 10 o'clock, A. M. on that day.

Subpoenas, Warrants,

And a variety of other blanks,

For Sale at this Office

ALSO,

Blank Deeds,

(With or without Warrantee)



THE ELEGANT BULL-BLOODED

Arabian Horse

GRAND SULTAN

WILL stand the ensuing season of the stable of the subscriber, in SALE, state of New Jersey, from the first day of April to the 4th of July, at the low rate of Fifteen Dollars the single leap, Twenty Dollars the Season, and Thirty Dollars for Insuring with Foal; but if the mare is parted with before the usual time of foaling, the price of the Season will be demanded.

Grand Sultan

Is a beautiful iron grey, 6 years old last autumn, 15 and a half hands high, and for elegance of form, as well as power and activity, not surpassed by any horse ever imported into the United States.

GRAND SULTAN was imported into the United States during the summer of 1820 from Tripoli, and selected with the greatest care and attention from the best stud of the Bashaw, and is declared by the certificate of the Bashaw's public secretary, signor Abraham Sereise, to be of the finest and highest Arabian stock ever reared in that country. His sire, Billah, was imported from Syria; his dam, Caulah, from Egypt.

Good pasture will be provided for all Mares from a distance, at a moderate price, but all accidents at the risk of the owners.

Michael Hackett.

March 25, 1822. 72 6t.

N. B.—Fifty Cents for each Mare to be paid to the Groom.

PROPOSALS

By Francis S. Wiggins, Trenton, For publishing by subscription

The Religious and Moral Miscellany,

A PERIODICAL WORK.

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 52 numbers) 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.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

MAY 27, 1822.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1.50
Rye, do.	.75
Corn, do.	.75
Oats, do.	.37 1/2
Wheat Flour, per cwt. 4 25 to 4 50	
Rye do. do.	2 75
Butter, per pound,	12 1/2
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, do	8
Wool, do	40 to 50
Feathers, do	50
Potatoes, per bushel,	40 to 50
Beans, do	1 00
Apple Jack, per gallon,	45 to 50
Oak Wood, dry, per cord,	4 00
do. green,	3 25 to 3 50

Pleasure is to woman what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately, it withers, it scalds, and it destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are perhaps as necessary to the full development of her charms, as the shade and the shower are to the rose, confirming its beauty and increasing its fragrance.

"For persons subject to nervous complaints, constant exercise is necessary.—Nothing conduces so much to increase all the disorders that arise from weakness, as inactivity. Riding on horseback is said to be preferable to any other. Exercise increases the natural heat of the body; promotes perspiration, quickens digestion, invigorates the spirits, facilitates nutrition, and animates all the functions. We know by observation, that active stirring people, have a fresher countenance; a greater flow of spirits; their flesh is firmer, and their limbs stronger, than what is generally met with in persons who lead a sedentary, idle, and sluggish life. The best time for exercise is before breakfast, as it then cleanses the stomach, and carries off the reflux of the last meal, and other superfluous humors, which are lodged there.

A Philadelphia paper of last week says the NORTH CAROLINA man of war hauled out from her birth at the Navy Yard, 14th inst. previous to her dropping down to Chester, where she is to be fitted for sea, and not at Norfolk, as first reported.



**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
Black, run of Kiln, M.	6 50
Butter, American lb.	scarce
Butter, lump, "	12 15
Do, salt, insp. "	12 14
Candles, tallow dip.	12
Coffee, W. I. fine gr. "	26
Do, 2d quality "	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 "	
Firewood, hickory cord	6 6 50
Do, oak "	3 75 5 50
Do, pine "	3 50 4 50
Do, gum logs "	
Flour, wheat, barrel	6 50
Do, rye "	3 75
Do, corn meal "	3 25
Glass, wind	
8 by 10, 100 feet	9 00
10 by 12 "	10 10 50
Grain, wheat bushel	1 30 1 40
do, rye "	75 80
do, corn "	80 85
do, oats "	40 45
do, bran double "	37
Hams, lb.	10 12
Iron, in bars, ton	95 100
do sheet "	165 170
do hoop, large "	128 130
do do small "	140
do rod "	125 130
do hollow ware "	80 90
Lard, lb.	0 9 0 10
Lumber, 1000 feet	
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	14 00 16
do do heart, 1 inch	25 30
do 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
Hops, shaved "	25
do rough "	
Mace, barrel	
Molasses, sug-horse gall	0 38 0 40
do West India "	35 39
Nails, cut, all sizes lb.	7 12
Oil, sperm gall.	75
Peas, bushel	75 80
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 herd grass "	3 50 5 00
do timothy "	6 16
Seeds, Spanish, 1000	6
do American "	1 75
Shot, all sizes cwt.	9 50
Spices, viz.	
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	80 90
do Penn. 1st pf. "	65 75
Gin, Philad. dist do "	41 45
Rum, New England "	58 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. "	27 32
do do spun fine "	25 30
do do large "	15
Wax, bees, yellow "	36 37

**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 and 20, in range 12, do do 17, 18, 19 and 20, 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 12 10 11 12 13 and 14 4 do 1 2 5 do 12 5 9 15 14 15 18 19 and 20 1 west do 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 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 12 5 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 18 19 and 20. 9 do 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 13 4 5 6 7 8 9 & 10, range 11 do 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 12 do 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 13 do 3 4 5 6 7 and 8 14 do 4 5 and 7 15 do 5 6 and 7 16 do 6 17 do Each sale will commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will be reserved from sale: Give under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 14th day of March, 1822.

**JAMES MONROE.**  
By the President:  
JOSEPH MERRIS,  
Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.  
March 25—wtNov1  
Printers who publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first Monday in November next, and send their accounts (receipted) to the General Land Office.

**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.**  
April 22. 70 Gmo.  
N. B.—One or two APPRENTICES are wanted to the above business, about the age of fourteen or fifteen years.

**LAND-OFFICE.**

THE subscriber has at length matured a plan which has been contemplated for several months; and now offers his services to the public as an Agent for the Sale of Land. He offers for Sale, The best stand for Public Business in the county of Luzerne, being a Farm of 150 Acres, on the Post Road to Wayne county, 12 miles from Wilkesbarre, on which a Tavern and Store have been erected for many years—and connected with a water-power sufficient for the most extensive Manufactory of Flour, Cotton or Wool. 4000 Acres of New Land, in said County of Luzerne, of good quality—handsomely timbered—and held by titles derived by Patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; taxes paid to the present year—Prices from \$3 00 to \$6 00 per acre.—Also, Several improved Farms, in said County, of about 100 Acres, including Apple Orchards, Meadow, &c. (These belong to the Estate of Thomas Wright, dec'd.) In Bucks County, Pa. Three valuable Plantations, situate in good neighborhoods—on two of which Grist-mills and Saw-mills are erected—valuable Meadow—superior Buildings—good Orchard—good every convenience. TERMS. Any gentleman offering a Farm or Lot of Land for Sale, must pay fifty cents—and a short description of the property will appear in the Correspondent—stating the township, number of acres, buildings, &c. If it becomes necessary to search the Offices, previous to sale, the expenses of search and certificate must be paid by the proprietor. If a sale is effected a small commission on the amount of purchase money will be expected, varying from 4 to 1 per cent. according to the value of the property.  
**ASHER MINER.**  
Doylestown, P. May 7, 1822. 72  
All letters on the subject must be Post Paid.

**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 Smo. 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.

**HAT STORE.**

Sign of the Golden Hat, No. 2<sup>1/2</sup>, N. 3d Street, Near Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.  
**P. C. WELLMARTH,**  
Offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, **WATER-PROOF Imitation Beaver Hats** Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.  
Price \$2.50 per Hat.  
February 11. 59tf

**BENNETT & WALTON,**

No. 37, Market Street, Philad'a.  
PROPOSE TO PUBLISH, BY SUBSCRIPTION, **BROOKES'S General Gazetteer Improved,** Or, a new and compendious **Geographical Dictionary;** Containing a description of the Empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the **KNOWN WORLD:** With the government, customs, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures and curiosities of the cities and towns; their longitude, latitude, bearings and distances, in English miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished.  
INCLUDING The Constitution of the United States, the ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutions of the respective States; Together with a succinct account of at least fifteen hundred cities, towns and villages in America, more than have appeared in any foreign edition of the same work; in which the numerous mistakes & deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this country, are corrected and supplied. **Illustrated by a neat colored Map of the United States.** **ORIGINALLY WRITTEN By R. Brookes, M. D.**

The fourth American, from the London edition of 1819, with additions and improvements **BY WILLIAM DARBY,** Member of the New-York Historical Society, Author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana; Emigrant's Guide; and a Tour from New-York to Detroit. IN order to render this edition in a peculiar manner valuable to an American reader, the publishers have employed William Darby of this city as editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places on this continent, adjacent islands and elsewhere, as have not hitherto found a place in any gazetteer extant; to remedy such articles as are erroneously or defectively stated, in the original work; and in fine, as far as practicable, to comprise all the places worthy of notice in the world. So many changes have taken place in Europe in the course of the last 8 or 10 years, as to render necessary a careful digest of the present limits of most states in that quarter of the world. It must be obvious that in an age of active enterprise, discoveries, improvements and changes in objects of Geographical Science will be so rapid, and unceasing in their operations, as in a few years, to render defective or obsolete any System of Geography, however perfect they may be at the time of publication. It must also be more than apparent that the correctness of these observations apply with particular force to America; in one section of which, a widely extended revolution is daily developing, as objects of Geographical and Historical record, names of places, very imperfectly or entirely unknown to science, previous to the occurrence of the events which have given them a title to literary attention: and in another quarter, the energies of a free and enterprising people are effecting revolutions on the face of nature, with a celerity and an extent which has no parallel in the progress of human affairs. The publication of the work has hitherto been delayed in order to procure the census of 1820, which has not yet been completed. The publishers however confidently hope to receive the necessary document, and present the work to their patrons, in the course of the ensuing season: in a form worthy of their acceptance: but the Gazetteer will not be put to press before the returns of the census are obtained; collated, and the various articles digested according to its results. The Post Office list will be carefully arranged up to the present time, and the mark P. O. placed, before the description of all places containing a Post Office. No comment can be necessary to elucidate the advantages which must be comprised in a portable volume, in which will be concentrated the proposed improvements and additions.

**PRINTING**

Neatly executed at this Office.

**BRUSH MANUFACTORY,**

No. 4, north 3d street, Philadelphia. THE subscriber has on hand, a large stock of good bristles of a very general assortment of consistings, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.  
**BENJAMIN TAYLOR.**  
Save your bristles.—The value of hogs' bristles is not perhaps generally known, or there would be more attention paid to saving them.—A pound of clean white bristles is worth from 60 to 75 cts. and dark ones from 30 to 50, according to the length. A person may, when hogs are killed, by using a horn or iron comb, cleanse as many bristles as will enable them to save as many as will amount to a number of dollars.—White cow tails if not very curly, when washed clean and cut off from the dock is worth 50 cts.—White horse hair 75 cts. per lb. an object this to farmer's boys. The Carlisle Herald, Lancaster Journal, and Boston Sentinel, will please to insert the above advertisement six times in their paper, and forward their bills to Mr. Taylor.  
Nov. 19—36t E. T.

**PHILADELPHIA.**

December—1821.

**SILAS W. SEXTON,**

**Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,**  
No. 28, MARKET STREET, Between Front and Second streets, south side, two doors east of Leitch's 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, Pantalions, 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 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—36tq

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE**

**THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY,** FOR THE YEAR 1821. **ALSO,** **The Presbyterian Magazine,** From No. 1 to No. 14.

**BLANKS**

For Sale at this Office. Executions, Summons, Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds, Common & Judgment Bonds, Constables' Sales, Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

**Bank Note Exchange.**

**CORRECTED WEEKLY.**  
U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par  
Banks in New Hampshire, 2 p. c. dis.  
Boston Banks, 1 do.  
Massachusetts Banks generally, 1 1/2 a 2 do.  
Rhode Island Banks, do. 2 do.  
Connecticut Banks, do. 1 1/2 do.  
**NEW YORK BANK NOTES.**  
All the city Bank Notes, par.  
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale.  
Albany Banks, 1/2 p. c. dis.  
Troy Banks, 1 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 1/2 do.  
Catskill Bank, 1 1/2 do.  
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 1/2 do.  
Auburn Bank, 1 1/2 do.  
Columbia receivables, 1 do.  
Utica Bank, 2 do.  
Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 1/2 do.  
Plattsburg Bank, 3 do.  
**NEW JERSEY NOTES.**  
Bank of New-Brunswick, par.  
All others, par.  
**PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.**  
Philadelphia Notes, par.  
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par.  
Lancaster Bank, 1 dis.  
Easton, par.  
Germantown, par.  
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 1/2 do.  
Gettysburg, 1 1/2 do.  
Carlisle Bank, 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, 1/2 dis.  
Halve de Grace, 1 do.  
Elkton, par.  
Annapolis, 1 do.  
Branches of do. 1 1/2 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, 5 do.  
OHIO—Chillicothe, 5 do.  
Most others, no

**General Advertiser.**

**10,000 THREE FEET CEDAR SHINGLES,** FOR SALE BY **Thos. & Chas. Sheppard.** Greenwich, 4th Mo 20th. 69 5tq. **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 Bate-man against John Tompkins, in a plea of trespass on the case for two hundred dollars, returnable to the term of November last, has been duly returned by the Sheriff, attached as per inventory. Dated February 18, 1822.  
**Ebenezer Seeley, Ck.**  
**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'a Saturday do.  
Presbyterian do.  
Blackwood's Edinburgh do.  
Eclectic Repertory, do.  
North American Review, do.  
Edinburg Quarterly Review, do.  
Silliman's American Journal of Science and the Arts, (Quarterly) do.  
Brookes's Gazetteer, (now publishing) do.  
American Farmers' Magazine, to be published at Morristown, N. J. do.  
And most of the religious and literary works of eminence now published in the United States.