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## CONDITIONS.

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[BY AUTHORITY]

## Laws of the United States. PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT confirming claims to Lots in the town of Mobile and to Land in the former Province of West Florida, which claims have been reported favorably on by the Commissioners appointed by the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the claims to lots in the town of Mobile, founded on complete grants derived from either the French, British, or Spain authorities, reported to the Secretary of the Treasury by the commissioner for the district east of Pearl river, appointed under the authority of "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to land in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the island of New Orleans," or which were so reported by the register and receiver, acting as commissioners, under the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act for adjusting claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the island of New Orleans," which are contained in the reports of the commissioner, or of the register and receiver, acting as commissioners, and which are, in their opinion, valid, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs, of the said governments, be, and the same are hereby, recognized as valid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the claims to lots in the town aforesaid, reported as aforesaid, and contained in the reports of the commissioner, or of the register and receiver, acting as commissioners, founded on order of survey, requesters, permissions to settle, or other written evidences of claims, derived from either the French, British, or Spanish authorities, and bearing date prior to the twentieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, and which ought, in the opinion of the commissioner, to be confirmed, shall be confirmed, in the same manner as if the title had been completed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the claims of lots in the town aforesaid, reported as aforesaid, and contained in the reports of the commissioner, or of the register and receiver, acting as commissioners, founded on private conveyances which have passed through the office of the commandant, or other evidence, but founded, as the claimants allege, on grants lost by time and accident, and which ought, in the opinion of the commissioner, to be confirmed, shall be confirmed, in the same manner as if the titles were in existence: Provided, That, in all such claims where the quantity claimed is not ascertained, no one claim shall be confirmed for a quantity exceeding seven thousand two hundred square feet.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for all the other claims to lots in the town aforesaid, reported as aforesaid, which are contained in the report of the register and receiver, and which, by the said report, appear to have been built upon, or improved, and occupied, on or before the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the claimants shall be entitled to grants therefor as donations: Provided, That, in all such claims, where the quantity claimed is not ascertained, no one claim shall be confirmed for a quantity exceeding seven thousand two

hundred square feet: And provided, also, That all the confirmations and grants provided to be made by this act, shall amount only to a relinquishment forever, on the part of the United States, of all right and title whatever, to the lots of land so confirmed or granted.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the land offices at St. Helena Court-House, and at Jackson Court House, respectively, shall have the same powers to direct the manner in which all lands confirmed by this act, shall be located and surveyed; and, also, to decide between the parties in all conflicting and interfering claims, as are given by the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the island of New Orleans."

Washington, May 7, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

## AN ACT to authorize the building of Light-Houses therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, as soon as the jurisdiction, of such portions of land at Moragan Island, on the coast of Maine; at Billingsgate Island, in Barnstable Bay; at Cutter Hook Island, near New Bedford, in the state of Massachusetts; at Stonington Point, in the state of Connecticut; at Old Field Point, Long Island, in the state of New York; at Cape May, in the state of New Jersey, at or near the Port of Ocracoke, in the state of North Carolina, at Cape Florida, and on the Dry Tortugas, or some place in the vicinity, as the President of the United States shall select for the sites of light houses, shall be ceded to, and the property thereof respectively vested in, the United States, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide, by contracts, which shall be approved by the President for building light-houses respectively on such sites, to be so lighted as to be distinguishable from other light-houses, near the same, and, also, to agree for the salaries, wages, or hire, of the persons to be appointed by the President, for the superintendence of the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, to cause to be removed the floating light, placed at or near the said port of Ocracoke, and to have the same placed at the narrows in the Potomac river.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to provide, by contract, for procuring and placing buoys at the following places, to wit: one at Harbor Island bar, one on Pine Point shoal, one on the Point of Marsh shoals, one on Swan Island shoal, one on the east end of Brant Island shoal, one on the Middle Ground shoal, one on the Bluff shoal, and one on the Long Shoal, all being situated on the coast of North Carolina; and, also, for three buoys for the bar of the port of Georgetown, in South Carolina.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be appropriated for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to wit: For building the light-house at Monagan Island, three thousand dollars; at Billingsgate Island, on Barnstable Bay, two thousand dollars; at Cutter Hook Island, near New Bedford, and for placing buoys near thereto, three thousand dollars; at Old Field Point, Long Island, two thousand five hundred dollars; for placing a lamp on the mess-house at Fort Niagara, one thousand dollars; for finishing the pier, near the part of Kennebunk, in the state of Maine, the further sum of four thousand dollars; for completing the light-house on Throgsneck, the additional sum of five hundred dollars; for building a light vessel, and placing the same on or near the outer bar of the harbor of New York, fifteen thousand dollars; for placing three buoys on the bar, near the port of Georgetown, South Carolina, three hundred dollars; for rebuilding and completing the light-house on Frank's Island, in the state of Louisiana, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for building the light-house at Stonington Point, three thousand five hundred dollars; for building the light-house at Cape May, the sum of five thousand dollars; for building the light-house at or near Ocracoke, the sum of twenty thousand dollars; for building the light-house at Cape Florida, eight thousand dollars; and for building the light-house on the Dry Tortugas, or on some place in the vicinity, eight thousand dollars; and

for procuring and placing the buoys on the coast of North Carolina, and for removing the floating light at or near the port of Ocracoke, the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to provide, by contract, to be approved by the President of the United States, for building a sea wall or pier at the Isles of Shoals, between Cedar Island and Smutty-nose Island, on the coast of New Hampshire and Maine, conformably to the report of the commissioners appointed under the fourth section of the act passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the building of light-houses therein mentioned, and for other purposes," and that a sum, not exceeding eleven thousand five hundred dollars, is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and required to cause to be erected in the Bay of Delaware, at or near a place called the Shears, near Cape Henlopen, by contract or contracts, to be approved by the President of the United States, two piers, of sufficient dimensions to be a harbor or shelter for vessels from the ice, if, after a survey, made under his direction, the measure shall be deemed expedient; and provided that the jurisdiction of the site, where such piers may be directed, shall be first ceded to the United States, according to the conditions in such case by law provided; and that, for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, there be appropriated the sum of twenty two thousand seven hundred dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the light authorized to be built on Cross Island, in the state of Maine, be, and the same is hereby, directed to be built on the south point of Libby Island, and for building and completing the same, the sum of five hundred dollars, in addition to the former appropriation, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes: to wit: Four thousand dollars to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the patent right of David Melville and others, to a newly invented lamp, for lighting light-houses; and a sum not exceeding four thousand two hundred and forty dollars, for placing the same in light houses.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, for making and completing a survey of the coast of Florida, under the direction of the President of the United States, a sum of money, not exceeding six thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for carrying the same into effect.

Washington, May 7, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

## AN ACT requiring Surveyors general to give bond and security for the faithful disbursement of public money, and to limit their term of office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passing of this act, every Surveyor General, commissioned by the authority of the United States, shall, before entering on the duties of his office, and every Surveyor General now in commission, shall, on or before the thirtieth day of September next, execute and deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, a bond, with good and sufficient security for the penal sum of thirty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful disbursement, according to law, of all public money placed in his hands for disbursement, and for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commission of every Surveyor General, now in office, shall, unless sooner vacated, by death, resignation, or removal from office, cease and expire on the first day of February next; and the commission of every Surveyor General, hereafter commissioned, by the authority of the United States, shall cease and expire, unless sooner vacated, by death, resignation, or removal

from office, in four years from the date of the commission.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he may deem it expedient, require any Surveyor General of the United States to give new bond and additional security, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the faithful disbursement, according to law, of all money placed in his hands for disbursement.

Washington, May 7, 1822

Approved JAMES MONROE.

## AN ACT to establish an additional Land Office in the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the public lands of the United States as lies east of the Mississippi river, north of the lines separating the thirteenth and fourteenth tiers of townships north of the base line, and west of the third principal meridian, in the state of Illinois, shall form a land district, for the disposal of said lands, and for which purpose a land office shall be established at such place therein, as the President of the United States shall designate, until the same shall be permanently fixed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a register and receiver appointed to the said land office, to superintend the sales of the public lands in the said district, who shall reside at the place where the said office shall be established as aforesaid, give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, and duties, and authorities, shall, in every respect, be the same in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are, or may be, by law provided in relations to the registers and receivers of public moneys in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands. Provided, That the said appointments shall not be made until a sufficient quantity of public lands shall have been surveyed within the said district, to authorize, in the opinion of the President, a public sale of lands within the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the second, third, and fifth sections of the act, entitled "An act to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices for the disposal of the public lands, not heretofore offered for sale in the states of Ohio and Indiana," approved March third, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty, be, and the same are hereby, made applicable to the said district and office, so far as they are not changed by subsequent laws of the United States.

Washington May 8, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

## POETRY.

From the Statesman.

[The editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, in publishing the following sublime ode to the Supreme Being, remarks that he knows not who is the author. We have the pleasure to inform him, that it is from the Russian Anthology, and was written by the celebrated Derzhavin, a sketch of whose life was some time since published in the Statesman. This poem is said to have been translated into Japanese, by order of the emperor, and is a h a g u p, embroidered in gold, in the temple of Jeddoh. It has also been translated into the Chinese and Tartar languages, written on a piece of rich silk, and suspended to the imperial palace at Peking. It is a noble composition, worthy of all these honors.]

## GOD!

O Thou Eternal One! whose presence bright,  
All space doth occupy—all motion guide;  
Unchang'd through Time's all devastating  
flight,

Thou only God! there is no God beside!  
Being above all beings! Mighty One!  
Whom none can comprehend, and none  
explore,

Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone!  
Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er—  
Being whom we call God, and know no more.

In its sublime research, philosophy  
May measure out the ocean deep—may  
count

The sands, or the sun's rays—but God! for  
three  
There is no weight nor measure; none can  
mount

Up to thy mysteries. Reason's brightest  
spark,  
Though kindled by thy light, in vain  
would try  
To trace thy counsels, infinite and dark:  
And thought is lost ere thought can soar so  
high,  
Even like past moments in eternity.

Thou from primeval nothingness didst call  
First, chaos, then existence—Lord on thee  
Eternity had its foundation—all  
Sprung forth from thee,—of light, joy,  
harmony,

Sole origin—all life, all beauty, thine,  
Thy word created all, and doth create.  
Thy splendor fills all space with rays divine,  
Thou art, and wert, and shall be glorious  
great  
Life-giving, life-sustaining potentate!

Thy chains the unmeasur'd Universe surround:  
Upheld by thee, by thee inspir'd with  
breath!

Thou the beginning with the end hast bound  
And beautifully mingled life and death!  
As sparks mount upwards from the fiery  
blaze,

So suns are born, so worlds spring forth  
from thee!

And as the spangles in the sunny rays  
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry  
Of Heaven's bright army glitters in thy  
praise.

A million torches, lighted by thy hand  
Wander unwearied through the blue abyss:  
They own thy power, accomplish thy com-  
mand,

All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss,  
What shall we call them? Piles of chrystal  
light?

A glorious company of golden streams?  
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright?  
Suns lighting systems with their joyous  
beams?

But thou to these art as the noon to night.

Yes! as a drop of water in the sea,  
All this magnificence in thee is lost—  
What are ten thousand worlds compared to  
thee?

And what am I then? Heaven's unnum-  
ber'd host,

Though multiplied by myriads and array'd  
In all the glory of sublimest thought,  
Is but an atom in the balance weigh'd.

Against thy greatness,—is a cypher bro't,  
Against infinity! What am I, then?—  
Nought.

Nought!—But the effluence, of thy light di-  
vine,  
Pervading worlds, hath reach'd my bosom  
too;

Yes! in my spirit doth thy spirit shine,  
As shines the sun beam in a drop of dew.

Nought! but I live, and on hope's pinions fly  
Eager towards thy presence; for in thee  
I live, and breathe, and dwell, aspiring high,  
Even to the throne of thy divinity.

I am, O God! and surely know must be!

Thou art! directing, guiding all, thou art!  
Direct my understanding then to thee;  
Control my spirit, guide my wand'ring heart!

Though but an atom 'midst immensity,  
Still I am something fashion'd by thy hand!  
I hold a middle rank 'twixt heaven and  
earth,

On the last verge of mortal being stand,  
Close to the realms where angels have  
their birth,

Just on the boundaries of the spirit land!

The chain of being is complete in me;  
In me is matter's last gradation lost,  
And the next step is spirit—Deity!

I can command the lightning, and am just!  
A monarch, and a slave; a worm, a God—  
Whence came I here, and how? so mar-  
vellously

Constructed and conceiv'd? unknown! This  
clod  
Lives surely through some higher energy;  
For from itself alone it could not be.

Creator! Yes! Thy wisdom and thy word  
Created me! Thou source of life & good!  
Thou spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!

Thy light, thy love, in thy bright pleni-  
tude

Fill'd me with an immortal soul, to spring  
Over the abyss of death, and bade it wear  
The garments of eternal day, and wing  
Its heav'nly flight beyond this little sphere

E'er'n to its source—to thee—its Author  
there.

O thought ineffable! O visions blest!  
Though worthless our conceptions all of  
thee,

Yet shall our shadow'd image fill our breast,  
And waft its homage to the Deity.

God! thus alone my lowly thoughts can soar—  
Thus seek thy presence—Being wise and  
good!

'Midst thy vast works, admire, obey, adore,  
And when the tongue is eloquent no more,  
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude!

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

## Fourth of July.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Bridgeton and the vicinity, on the 20th of June, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to arrange the celebration of the ensuing Anniversary of Independence.

James Clark, Isaac H. Hampton, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, David Reeves, and William S. Bowen.

The committee, in pursuance of their appointment, have made the following arrangement:

At day-break a gun will be fired, and the music beat the reveille.

At sun-rise the flags will be hoisted, a gun fired, and the music beat a march.

At half past nine, 3 guns will be fired and the bell rung as a signal for the citizens and military to assemble at Laurel Hill, where a procession will be formed, and marched to the Presbyterian Church.

### Order of Procession.

1. Marshal on horseback.
2. Escort of Horse.
3. General and Field Officers and Staff in uniform.
4. Company of Artillery.
5. Infantry.
6. National and State Standards.
7. Band.
8. Infantry.
9. Committee of Arrangement.
10. Orator and Bearer of Declaration of Independence.
11. Clergy.
12. Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers.
13. Civil Officers.
14. Teachers with their Schools.
15. Citizens.
16. Escort of Horse.
17. Marshal on horseback.

A Marshal will also ride on the flank to preserve order in the march of the procession. The Marshals will be mounted on grey horses and distinguished by white flags.

When the head of the column arrives at the church, the military will open their ranks, face inwards, and receive the procession with presented arms, the music continuing to play until all have passed through.

### Exercises in the Church.

1. Instrumental Music.
2. Invocation.
3. Music.
4. Prayer.
5. Music.
6. Declaration of Independence.
7. Music.
8. Oration.
9. Music.
10. Benediction.
11. Instrumental Music.

The procession will return in the same order to the Court-house, where the Artillery will fire a national salute, and the Infantry a *feu-de-jolie*.

At sun-set a gun will be fired, the tattoo beat, and the flags lowered.

Seats will be reserved in the church for Ladies, who are respectfully invited to attend.

The citizens of the town and neighborhood are invited to join the procession. Captains of vessels are requested to display their flags, and the inhabitants of the town generally to decorate their houses with flowers and evergreens.

Blank cartridges will be furnished to the military, upon application to the committee.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES CLARK, Chairman.

Wm. S. Bowen, Secretary.

## DOWNE TOWNSHIP.

AT a meeting of a number of the citizens of Downe, held at the Inn of Clark Henderson, Dividing Creek, agreeably to public notice, Colonel HENDERSON was called to the Chair.

It was then Resolved, That the celebration in this Township, of the coming 4th of July, be held at Newport.

Also Resolved, That the citizens of this Township generally, & those adjacent, be invited, by notice in the *Whig*, to join the procession at one o'clock on that day, and proceed to a Bower that will be prepared for the occasion, where there will be an Oration delivered by Doctor Snow.

EDMUND SHEPPARD,

Secretary of the Meeting.

Newport, June 17, 1822.

## THE ABORIGINES.

Extract of a letter of Judge Touhman, of Alabama, published in the London Monthly Magazine for April.

"I enclose a specimen of the language of my neighbors, the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

"I made out this list in the Choctaw nation, about nine years ago, and the occasion was this: I had a short time before received a letter from Judge Innes, of Frankfort, in Kentucky, informing me, that in the year 1784, as

some Southern Indians were passing through Lexington, to join the American army north of Ohio, an African negro was driving a wagon through the streets of Lexington, when, seeing some Indians, and hearing them converse, he suddenly stopped his wagon, and asked his master's permission (who was riding near him) to go and speak to the Indians. They were probably the first he had seen in America; they conversed together with apparent ease, to the astonishment of Mr. Parker, his master. He enquired of the negro how he could converse with the Indians? who told his master that he was a native of the town of Golden, in Africa; that while he was a boy, the negroes bought in some prisoners, and detained them there a long time, in consequence of which he learnt their language. He said that they were people of the same color, with the same kind of long Black hair, and spoke the same language with the Indians they present.

"For the purpose of examining more minutely into this affair, being on a journey into Kentucky, I made a list of the words enclosed, with the assistance of an intelligent half-breed. There is, however, great difficulty in catching the sound of the words so distinctly as to be able to spell them with accuracy. No two persons, perhaps, would spell them alike. On reaching Kentucky, I found to my mortification that the negro was dead—Mr. Parker, however, confirmed the above account, and a neighbor of his, Preston Brown, Esq. informed me that there were other African negroes in the neighborhood, who, though not previously acquainted with the Indians, could converse with them in their own language."

"These facts open an interesting field of enquiry, and seem to lead to a determination of the long agitated question, from what quarter of the world did the aborigines of America originally come? I suspect that they may be allied to some of the tribes of wandering Arabs. Their habits are very similar, and those acquainted with the language of these tribes might, from the meagre specimens I have given of the Choctaw language, be able to determine whether there be such a similarity as would justify a suspicion that they were of one origin. I have seen no specimens of language of the modern Arabs which would enable me to pursue the enquiry, but many no doubt have in England."

**Recovery of the Drowned.**—A young man, a son of Mr. Beresford, of Cincinnati, fell from a raft into the river at that place on the 11th ult. and was taken up after strangulation and recovered in the following manner—"The wet clothes were torn off, a woollen blanket wrapped round the body, which was laid on the warm boards of the raft; the head gently raised; the froth or mucus removed by means of the finger from about the throat; the limbs rubbed with the blanket, on which hot spirits were poured. The doctor inflated the lungs by breathing or blowing in the mouth, at the same time imitating the motion of breathing by depressing the short ribs, pulling down the windpipe, and then letting the ribs suddenly expand, by which means, after ten minutes' time, some faint signs of life were discovered; but before the respiration became regular, an injection of quite warm whiskey and water was used with good effect, and the young man is now in perfect health." Let these means, which require no skill to perform, be remembered by every person.

## WOMEN.

"Not she with traitorous kiss her Saviour stung;  
Not she denied him with unholy tongue;  
She, while Apostles shrank, could danger brave."

Last at his cross, and earliest at his grave."  
Hear also Ladyard:—"I have ever found," says that extraordinary traveler and man, "that women, in all countries, are civil, obliging, tender and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest, and that they do not hesitate like men to perform a generous action. Not haughty, not arrogant, not supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and found of society; more liable, in general, to err than man; but, in general, more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he."

The following fragment, from the 17th MS. volume of Moses Plain's "Notions," found in the till of his chest after his decease, gives a very different account of the matter:

"A woman's heart," quoth bachelor Moses, "is like a surgeon's nose—soft, elastic, and always trembling.—It is kept at rest only by a bag of gold fastened to the nether end of it; and the heavier the bag, the steadier its position. No matter in what manner the loadstone is applied—the attraction lies in the metal, not in the hand that fastens it. The latter may be tremulous with age, infirmity or guilt; yet, if the bag is full, the hand is unshaken; and the more tremulous, the more accedible for then the greater the pressure that it may soon be got rid of, either by the hangman or the sexton."

In giving the latter quotation, we beg to be understood as merely intending to collate contradictory authorities, not in any wise to lend our sanction to the abominable heresy it contains.

A living toad was found in a stone taken from the Canal at Lockport.—The nearest distance from the exterior surface of the rock, to his place of confinement, was about six inches. He expired in a few moments after being exposed to the air. Facts of this kind are well calculated to excite the speculation of the curious. *Buffalo Pat.*

**Peach Trees.**—Make boxes 'round your trees about one foot in height; and in capacity, exclusive of the tree, to hold a peck; fill this with bark taken from tawais, pressing it a little together, and your trees will remain free from worms around the roots, which are so destructive to trees, as it is found that worms will not inhabit this bark if ever so old.

It has been stated in the papers, that General STARK, was the last surviving General Officer of the Revolution. A correspondent of the Haverhill Gazette states, that within a few months he has received letters from General PUTNAM, in Marietta, Ohio, where he now resides.

## Maternal Tenderness.

Nothing has been more frequently asserted, and we believe nothing is more true, than that the affection of a mother for her offspring is far the tenderest, the most enduring, the strongest, that is ever cherished in the human breast. And the assertion holds equally true with regard to the brute creation. We lately heard a remarkable instance of it, which fell within the observation of a gentleman in this town. In trimming the top of a poplar tree the last summer, he inadvertently left uncovered and exposed to the direct rays of the sun, a robin's nest full of young robins. As the heat of the sun became intense, the hen robin was observed to place herself on the south edge of the nest, standing with her wings expanded over it so as to shelter the unhatched birds, and here, while her partner provided food, turning around as the sun turned, she resolutely kept her station until the cool of the evening, although it could plainly be seen, by her drooping head and her tongue hanging from her mouth, that she herself was parched with heat, while she patiently suffered for the protection of her tender offspring.—If this be mere instinct, what is reason? *Newburyport Herald.*

A most valuable experienced remedy for a lameness, proceeding from any fixed contract of the parts affected—from the pen of a late celebrated English surgeon.

Many years ago when I lived at Yeoville, in Somersetshire, my advice was desired for a poor man's child, a boy about 9 years old, one of whose legs was contracted more than when a person is sitting in a chair. He could not stretch it out, nor move it; neither could it be extended by any person without an injury to the part affected. I prescribed a relaxing liniment, of which currier's oil was the chief ingredient, and ordered the parts affected to be gently rubbed with it, but it was of little service.

The probable just consequences of this boy's living without the use of that limb, very much moved my pity; and while I was considering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the gloves of the town-brought lamb and kid skins which were dry, stiff and hard, to be soft and supple as gloves by rubbing them with a liquor made of the yolk of eggs and water.

Hereupon I reasoned thus with myself, viz: since this egg liquor is so efficacious in removing contractions from the parts of dead animal fibres, vessels and membranes, by art made dry, stiff and hard, why may it not be as effectual when sufficiently applied to living animal fibres and membranes in a state of contraction? And I resolved to try its efficacy in the case of this poor boy.

I ordered the contracted part of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg liquor, and by this means he easily recovered the perfect use of his leg.

This egg liquor I advised to be made in the following manner:

Take the yolk of a new laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness, then by a spoonful at a time, add 3 ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated.

The liquor may be applied to the parts contracted, cold or only milk warm by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have since advised in like cases, and others, to whom I have communicated it, have found the same advantage from it in like cases.

And as this communication may be useful to persons lame by a contraction of some muscles of the body, I hope it may be acceptable to you, and to the public, from sir, your's, &c.

London, May, 1764 T. LOBB.

## POTATO BRANDY.

It is rumored that the principal of a famous distillery in Paris, is about to establish himself in London, to distil brandy from potatoes, by a process which he was there obliged to relinquish, on account of the high duties laid on to protect the vine-growers. The brandy made was accounted as finely flavored as any other, and in every respect thought to be as good.

A ludicrous circumstance occurred at an Irish wedding in Dumfries, one evening last week. After the nuptial knot had been tied, and ample libations of the mountain dew distributed to a numerous party assembled on the occasion, two Hibernians (former lovers of the bride) being doubly inspired by the enlivening spirit, determined, in their frolicsome humor, to disappoint the bridegroom, for one night at least, of the company of his dear Judy, and proceeded forthwith to lay violent hands upon her. This conduct, as might naturally be expected, produced a loud remonstrance from their justly offended host, who, suiting "the action to the word," dealt about several blows with no sparing hand. A complete row ensued, the visitors having ranged themselves on different sides, and some tremendous hits were exchanged with true Irish humor. In the midst of the affray, and fortunately before any serious consequences had taken place—the day-lights of a few being only darkened—the police interfered, and seized the unlucky cause of the quarrel, whose clamorous conduct (from having, probably, got too much of the *cratur*) induced them to consider her the most deserving of correction.—She was borne off to "durance vile," amid the tears, sighs and groans of honest Pat, who would willingly have agreed to spend, even there, the honeymoon.

## CORNISH ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote is related by a late traveller in Cornwall:

"Sir—About three years ago, two young farmers came to me, and after their accustomed obeisance, the following dialogue took place betwixt us:—

Farmer—Your Reverence, zir—when would it be convenient for you to come and bury feyther?

Parson—Convenient to bury your father! When did he die then?

Farmer—Why, zir, about three months ago.

Parson—Dead three months since, and I not know it, and not yet buried; how is this?

Farmer—Why, zir, we hadn't time you may depend.

Parson—What! no time to bury your father?

Farmer—No, zir, 'twere harest time, and we were busy, the hosses and all.

Parson—How did you keep him, then?

Farmer—Why, zir, I do hope that you'll not be angry, but when feyther died, mother put on a white shirt, & set 'em up in chimney, and mother put a knob of salt in his mouth, and a knob or two in his eyes, and he kept very well, for feyther was a main spare man. So Maister Trewaren, our taylor, comed in t'other day, and he says, "Well, how's master, then?" "Oh, (said mother) he's up in chimney. So Maister Trewaren went up in chimney: and went up close to feyther, he zeed 'em dead in his white shirt, and the knob of salt in his mouth and eyes—he were frightened, and he geed a jump back, and hitched his foot in a hole in the

planching, which drowed 'em down and broke his arm; and so mother said she wouldn't keep feyther any longer, and sent Will and I over to know when it would be convenient for you to come and bury feyther."

"Chamber. Floor.

## "I'LL TREAT."

Several people at a northern landing place in Saratoga county, New-York, were spectators of the following scene:

A raftsmen, who had drank a little too freely, fell from a part of the raft where he was employed, and was near drowning, when his brother plunged in to his relief, seized him by the hair, and was struggling with him to the shore. The tide was strong, and the brother's strength being nearly exhausted, he was about relinquishing his hold, when the despairing one, raising his head above the water, exclaimed—"Hang on, Sam—hang on! I'll treat, I swear I will." His words were stimulating, and his brother at length saved him.

## DYING.

death is no evidence of an innocent life. Felons when they know they can do no better, brace their nerves, and die like a very Hercules. He must be a pitiful fellow, that would shame himself in the eyes of the whole city. The best way would be to make them expire by themselves. I would rather judge a man by his living than by his dying, and a woman too. *Valerius.*

## 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 2d day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Scuder, in Bridgeton—

## A Lot of Land.

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain twenty acres, more or less, joins lands of William Bateman, David F. Bateman, and others.

Also, Two Lots of Bushland, together with all the lands of the defendant. A better description will be given at the time of sale.

Seized as the property of Sarah Carey, & taken in execution at the suit of Evan Ewan, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

April 30—June 3. 75

## WHISTLER & SEELEY,

No. 226, Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully inform their friends & the public that they continue to do Tailoring work in a fashionable and complete style, equal to any in the city. They keep constantly on hand, *Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Drillings, Seersuckers.*

And a variety of fashionable

Summer and Winter Clothing.

Which will be furnished on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. They warrant all work done by them to be executed in the best manner, or not taken.

Gentlemen residing in the country, by leaving their orders, will have their work forwarded with promptness and despatch, agreeably to directions; the box enclosing them being furnished at a very moderate price.

75 6mo. June 3, 1822.

## Creditors take Notice,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and they have appointed the twentieth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court-house in Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

John Clark, of Newport.

Jacob Loper,

John Nigle,

William Perkins,

William Stelling,

John Bishop.

June 8.

76 5t.

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

London New Monthly Magazine, Philadelphia 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) Brookes' Gazetteer, (now publishing) American Farmer's Magazine, to be published at Morrisstown, N. J. And most of the religious and literary works of eminence now published in the United States.

# THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,  
MONDAY, JULY 1, 1822.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation stating that a Convention of Navigation and Commerce between the United States of America and his majesty the King of France and Navarre, has been concluded and signed at Washington. We shall publish it in our next, or as soon as room will permit us.

Letters from Colombia state that the principal fort on the main land at Porto Cabello had fallen to the republican arms, and that the remaining one, situated on an island in the harbor, is now the last hold of the Spaniards. The fort held by the Colombians commands that held by the Spaniards, and it is expected it will also soon fall. The country is said to be flourishing.

The few items of foreign news which we are enabled to lay before our readers this week, contains nothing that will lead to a positive result, as respects war or peace. If they strengthen any supposition, it will be that of war. The Turks and Russians are continuing to strengthen their forces—this may be only to menace—but the rulers are despoils on both sides, and a word can make five hundred thousand swords leap from their scabbards in a moment. After they have ascertained each other's strength, and what side other nations will incline to, they will quickly determine.

The late accounts from Ireland give a most deplorable picture of the southern section of that kingdom. It is represented to be in the greatest distress from famine; and that in consequence of the shortness of provisions a fever is beginning to rage in different places, taking off many victims. The famine appears, however, to be confined to 6 or 8 counties in the south, perhaps to those districts in which disorder, turbulence and discontent has been so long raging. The shortness of provisions is attributed to the failure of the potatoe crop. How far this is correct we cannot say, but we should suppose the failure of crops could not have been general over the kingdom, or must have been only partial in its effects, as we observed this spring that in Philadelphia and New-York, Irish potatoes were imported, and paid a handsome profit. If the failure of crops has been alike general over the kingdom, we would infer that the neglect of husbandry is the proper cause to which the present famine may be attributed. Indeed in that section of the country now in so much distress, agriculture has in a great measure been abandoned by the lower classes, and the most wanton cruelties exercised on those who pursued it. In almost every country the price of labor is proportioned to the price of produce, when the markets are regulated by the natural course of trade; and in such a case the industrious poor man can live as well when his pay is low as when it is high. A Belfast paper asks how a man, without industry, can, on five pence a day, support his family, pay his rent, and pay his taxes? Of the latter he cannot have any to pay, unless he is an actual agriculturalist. We think it difficult to explain how he can do that which is necessary, without naming that for which he is never solicited. But whatever may have been the cause of the present distress, whether from inauspicious seasons, or neglected agriculture, it is enough to know that it exists, to arouse the sympathies of the benevolent in their behalf. In the United Kingdom the greatest exertions are made for the relief of the sufferers. In London upwards of 40,000l. has been subscribed, and books are opened all through the country. Scotland and Ireland are also contributing largely. It is with pleasure we learn that in Baltimore the benevolent are stepping forward to aid them—we trust their example will be followed with a spirit of liberality throughout our country.

**Walk in the Water.**—The good people of New-York have lately been amused by two aquatic pedestrians, who announced their intentions of taking a walk in the bay; of firing pistols, fighting with broad swords, and performing other aquatic evolutions. Thousands of the good people paid their dollars to see the sight. The vessels in the wharfs were crowded—the steam-boats were overloaded, and all the shore was lined with anxious spectators, ranks behind ranks,—when a boat issued from the shore, out of which, says Mr. Noah, (for no one else had the good fortune to see them) sprang two men, cased with jackets and trowsers, who walked erect in the water, fired their carbines, and would have performed prodigies, no doubt, had not boats with spectators crowded around, which made them jump into their boat and row off.—Thus while one man is going into the centre of our earth, another is taking his flight into the regions of the air, and a third is invading the dominions of Neptune, or sporting on the green waves like the fabled nymphs and tritons. So we go on. Is there any thing left undone, but the finding a passage to the moon?

We have received the two first numbers of the "Weekly Messenger," edited by Mrs. A. S. Colvin. It is published in Washington every Saturday, and contains four pages of quarto. The price is four dollars, payable quarterly in advance. Its contents will be chiefly literary,—Novel and interesting incidents, together with News, Fashions, articles on Taste, Marriages and deaths, &c. &c. will fill its pages.

A work of this kind is much wanted by the American public, and if well conducted cannot fail to be extensively patronized. Mrs. Colvin is said to be a lady of refinement and taste, and that her literary qualifications are of a high order. From the numbers we have seen we anticipate an entertaining and interesting work. We hope Mrs. Colvin will not forget the interests of her own sex. There are too few publications in our country particularly adapted to the ladies' toilet.—Some able writer should undertake the cause of the ladies, and write for their improvement. We are persuaded they would be well repaid for their labors if they would study to be truly useful. It is a cause of serious regret that they are so much neglected. Their minds are fertile; and if polished and improved, they would prove themselves equally useful in their way, to the other sex. The accomplished Cardell, Corresponding Secretary of the American Academy of Language and Belle Lettres, in a letter to Gov. Robertson, of Louisiana, says, "We seldom fail of seeing a superior family of children, where an intelligent and virtuous mother is the teacher."

## CHRONICLE.

Don Manuel Torres, Charge d'Affairs from the Republic of Columbia, was, on the 19th ult. presented to the President of the United States, by the Secretary of State.

Counterfeit Notes have been put in circulation, on the Harrisburg Bank—They are well executed, on good paper, and difficult to distinguish from the genuine. They are marked letter D. No. 2701.—Dated May 14, 1819.—Signed J. Foster, Cashier, and Thomas Elder, President.

A society has been established in Westchester county, (N. Y.) for the purpose of suppressing litigations, and to have differences left to the arbitration of neighbors, in preference to expensive and ruinous law-suits.

Choice Fruits.—The N. York Mercantile Advertiser states, that a strawberry was taken from a garden in Stamford, Conn. last week, that measured more than four and a half inches in circumference—and a late English paper mentions a cucumber that was raised in the county of Hampshire, more than five feet long!

Trade in human flesh carried on in a free country!—On Friday last, says the Washington (Penn.) Examiner, a drove of human beings passed through this place towards Wheeling, in chains. No extraordinary sensation was publicly shown on the occasion, perhaps because their skins were black.

St. Mary's Church.—After a very minute and careful investigation of the merits of the late election for trustees

of St. Mary's Church, by General Cadwalader, to whom it was referred by both parties, his decision has been given in favor of the re-election of John Leamy, John Ashly, John Doyle, Joseph Dugan, John Dempsey, Patrick Connell, Joseph Strahan and Augustine Pagan. Am. Sentinel.

Destructive Fire at Baltimore.—27 houses were destroyed by fire in Baltimore last week, in the neighborhood of McElderry's wharf. Loss estimated at \$123,000 dollars.

Naval.—It is rumored that Comm. Barron, who has been so long without an active situation, will be appointed to the command of the North Carolina, now fitting out at Thompson's Point, or to the charge of a navy yard to the southward.

A new way proposed to celebrate the 4th of July.—The Hartford Baptist association, at their last annual meeting, passed unanimously, the following resolution: Resolved, That this association do most heartily recommend to the Churches, to set apart the 4th of July, annually, as a day of public thanksgiving to God, in memory of his signal interposition in favor of our national liberty; and that a collection be recommended to be taken on that day for the benefit of the Indian mission. Similar resolutions have been adopted by other associations in New England.

## Latest Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, JUNE.

By the brig Abigail, from Dublin, we have received the Dublin Evening Post of May 18th, containing London dates of the 16th.

The Abbe Sicard, the celebrated director of the Institution of the Deaf & Dumb, died in Paris on the 10th of May, at the advanced age of eighty.

Upwards of 40,000 pounds had been subscribed in London, previous to the 16th of May, for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland. There is scarcely a town in England, or an association which has not come forward on the occasion.—The same sympathy prevails in Scotland. Edinburgh as well as Glasgow have met and made liberal donations.

A vast quantity of American flour has been shipped at Liverpool, for the ports of Cork, Limerick and Galway.

Accounts from Smyrna to the 9th of April state, that from 15 to 20 Greeks were daily murdered, and on that day, no less than 40 of these unfortunate men had fallen victims to popular frenzy. All the shops continued closed and no business transacted.

Earl Grosvenor is represented to have sustained lately, a loss of 100,000l. by the defalcation of a confidential agent who is said to have absconded from Great Britain.

Catholic Peers.—Mr. Canning moved the order of the day on the 10th of May, in the House of Commons, for the second reading of the Roman Catholic Peers' Bill. After a debate, in which Mr. Canning took a conspicuous part; the gallery was cleared for a division. For the bill 235—Against it 223—Majority 12.

Considerable intercourse has taken place at Paris, between the French Minister for Foreign Relations, and the Colombian Minister, M. Zea, as well as the Ministers of other powers. The mercantile world is said to be on the alert, on this subject.

The resignation of Lord Liverpool, which has been so often rumored, is again talked of in the Ministerial circles. A report had gone abroad in the same quarters, that Mr. Canning will not go to India.

The gross amount of taxation for the year 1821, for Great Britain and Ireland, was sixty-five millions. If we reckon the population at twenty millions, it gives a tax of three pounds five shillings for each person—man, woman and child.

A service of Plate has been presented to Alderman Wood, by the subscriptions of his fellow Britons, as a demonstration of their respect for his exertions in the cause of Caroline Amelia Elizabeth of Brunswick, Queen consort of George IV. It consists of 44 pieces, weighs 1400 ounces, and cost six hundred pounds.

The late Lord Primate. His Grace was of that illustrious perhaps we should say Royal family (the Stuarts) whose recorded boast has been—"Not we from Kings, but Kings from us."

He married Miss Penn, the lineal descendant of the great Founder of Pennsylvania.

The present Archbishop of Dublin is said will succeed the late Doctor Stuart in the Primacy of Ireland. The Archbishop of Tuam to be removed to the See of Dublin, and the Bishop of Raphoe to be promoted to the Archdeaconry of Tuam. It is also stated that the Dean of St. Patrick's, and Doctor Bisset, will be the new bishops, created by the deaths of the Primate of Ireland and Bishop Cashel.

Aquatic Pedestrianism.—A Mr. Kent has made a bet of 1000 guineas, that he will walk from Dover to Calais, and has set out on his journey. In passing along the river from Alwigh, he fired several shots, and went through the evolutions of the firelock and sword exercises.

## ANECDOTE.

A clerical gentleman, a short time since, was on a visit at the Town of —, a place noted for wickedness. While there, a clergyman belonging to the place and he took a walk. As they were passing through the town, the strange clergyman, observing some ancient buildings, remarked that there was in that place some marks of Antiquity. "Yes," replied the other, "and you may also, as you pass along, discover in this town strong marks of an-iquity."

## PROPOSALS

To publish by subscription  
**The Third Annual Lecture,**  
Founded by Doct. Jonathan Elmer, which was delivered in November, 1820, in the Churches of Bridgeton and Greenwich—in which it is clearly proved, that the doctrine of Particular Redemption is taught in the Scriptures, and that it is the doctrine of the Confession of Faith and Catechisms of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

By the Rev. Jonathan Freeman.  
PRICE 25 CENTS.

79 July 1, 1822.

## LOTS OF GROUND

### For Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Josiah Miller, deceased, will be exposed at PUBLIC SALE, on Fifth-day the 26th of Ninth Month (Sept.) next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

### Two Lots of Ground,

of the following description—

No. 1. Bounding 12½ rods on Main Street, Bridgeton, and joining lands of William Elmer and others, containing about an acre and a half, with a barn thereon.

No. 2. Two-fifths of a lot, situate nearly opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, bounding 298 feet on the eastern side of Third Street, and 66 feet on the northern side of Main St. Bridgeton.

Attendance will be given and conditions made known at the time & place above mentioned by

Elizabeth W. Miller, Exec'x.  
William F. Miller, } Ex'rs.  
Jonas Freedland, }  
Sixth-Month 27th. 79 rs.

N. B. It is expected that the owners of the other three-fifths of the last mentioned Dt will attend to sell their right.

## 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. 68cf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of WOOD & BACON, or to the estate of RICHARD WOOD, deceased, on obligation, book, or vendue account, are hereby requested to settle their accounts without delay.

George Bacon.

Charles S. Wood.

Greenwich, 6th Month 1st. 75 dt.

## CUMBERLAND BANK.

BRIDGETON, June 10, 1822.  
THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that the ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking-house, on Tuesday the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P.M.  
C. READ, Cashier.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber intends closing the Store now occupied by him, on the first of September next, and remove his Stock of STORE GOODS to the Store lately occupied by THOMAS WOODRUFF, and as his business will be materially changed, he requests all those who have unsettled accounts with him to call and settle them previous to the 10th of August.

The STORE HOUSE now occupied by him will be RENTED for one or more years from that time.

H. R. Mercilles.

Bridgeton, June 24. 78 6c q

## \$ 00.10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, an Apprentice boy, named WILLIAM H. MORRISON, in the seventeenth year of his age. Whoever will take up said apprentice and return him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid.

John Reece.

Hopewell, 6th-Mo. 24th. 78 3c q

## Cape May Orphans' Court,

TERM OF MAY, 1822.  
Present—Cresse Townsend, Shamgar Hewitt, Jacob Foster, and others, esquires, Judges:  
David Townsend, administrator, &c. of Joseph L. Hand, dec'd—  
William Leaming, administrator &c. of Parmenas Curson, dec'd—  
Spicer Hughes, administrator, &c. of Abraham Taylor, dec'd—  
Kezia Douglass, executrix, &c. of Thomas Douglass, dec'd—

Having respectively presented to this Court, duly attested, just and true accounts of the personal estates, and also of the debts and credits of the said decedents respectively, whereby it appears that the personal estate of each of the said decedents is insufficient to pay their respective debts—and the said several administrators and executrix having set forth to the court that the said decedents died seized of real estate in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.—It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of the said Joseph L. Hand, Parmenas Curson, Abraham Taylor, and Thomas Douglass, or either of them, do appear before the Court, at the Court-house in said County, on the first Monday in August next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate of the said several decedents should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay their respective debts, &c.

By the Court,  
Jehu Townsend, Clerk.  
June 4, 1822. 76 8c.

## 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,  
th-Mo. 19th.—73 6c q Assignees.

## For Sale at this Office,

A FEW

## GERMAN FLUTES,

With Preceptors.

June 3, 1822.

## Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 50
Rye, do.	80 to 85
Corn, do.	75
Oats, do.	37½
Wheat Flour, per cwt. 4 00 to 4 50	
Rye do. do.	3 00
Butter, per pound,	12½
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	scarce
Apple Jack, per gallon,	45 to 50
Oak Wood, dry, per cord,	4 00
do. green,	3 25 to 3 50

## Subpoenas, Warrants,

And a variety of other blanks,

For Sale at this Office.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Table listing various commodities such as flour, wheat, sugar, and oil with their respective prices and units.

General Advertiser.



THE ELEGANT FULL BLOODED Arabian Horse

GRAND SULTAN,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber, in SALEM, state of New Jersey, from the first day of April to the 4th of July...

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...

Michael Hackett.

March 25, 1820. N. B.—Riflemen for each Mare to be paid to the Groom.

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...

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

JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the public sales shall be held as follows...

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...

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.

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.

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...

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.

HAT STORE.

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

WATER-PROOF Imitation Beaver Hats

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability. Price \$2.50 per Hat.

BENNETT & WALTON,

No. 37, Market Street, Philadelphia. 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.

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 F. 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 SILENT 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 at the period of publication.

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

52 December—1821.

Brush Manufactory,

No. 4, north 3d street, Philadelphia.

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

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Save your bristles.—The value of hogs' bristles is not perhaps generally known, or there would be more attention paid to saving them.—A pound of clean white bristles is worth from 60 to 75 cts. and dark ones from 30 to 50, according to the length. A person may, when hogs are killed, by using a horn or iron comb, cleanse as many bristles as will enable them to save as many as will amount to a number of dollars.—White cow tails if not very curly, when washed clean and cut off from the dock, is worth 50 cts.—White horse hair 75 cts. per lb. an object thus to farmer's boys.

The Carlisle Herald, Lancaster Journal, and Eastern Sentinel, will please to insert the above advertisement six times in their paper, and forward their bills to Mr. Taylor.

Nov. 19—36t B. T.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

SILAS W. SEXTON,

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

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

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

52 6m. December 24, 1821.

CHEAP

China, Glass and Queensware, REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber 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.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

All the city Bank Notes, par. Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale. Albany Bank, 2 p. c. dis. Troy Bank, 1 do. Mohawk Bank in Sheneectady, 1 1/2 do. Lansingburg Bank, 1 1/2 do. Newburg Bank, 1 1/2 do. Newburg branch, at Utica, 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, 5 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, 2 do. Gettysburg, 1 1/2 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 sales.

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore Banks, par. Baltimore City Bank, 4 dis. Bayre de Grace, 1 do. Elkton, par. Annapolis, 1 do. Branches of do, 1 1/2 Hagerstown bank, do. Bank of Caroline, 1 1/2 do.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

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