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CONDITIONS.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States.
PUBLIC ACTS.

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.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the claims to land said to be derived from the British or Spanish authorities, reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by the registers and receivers of the land offices at St Helena Court House, and at Jackson Court House, in the districts east and west of Pearl river, appointed under the authority of an act, entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the Island of New Orleans," which are contained in the several reports of the registers and receivers, and which are, in the opinion of the registers and receivers, valid, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs, of the said governments, be, and the same are hereby, recognized as valid and complete titles, against any claim on the part of the United States, or right derived from the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That all the claims reported as aforesaid, and contained in the several reports of the said registers and receivers, founded on orders of survey, requestes, permission to settle, or other written evidences of claims derived from the Spanish authorities, which ought, in the opinion of the registers and receivers, to be confirmed, shall be confirmed, in the same manner as if the title had been completed: *Provided*, That the confirmation of all the said claims provided for by this act, shall amount only to a relinquishment forever, on the part of the United States, of any claim whatever to the tract of land so confirmed or granted.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted.* That every person, or his or her legal representative, whose claim is comprised in the list or registers of claims reported by the registers and receivers, and the persons embraced in the list of actual settlers, or their legal representatives not having any written evidence of claim reported as aforesaid, shall, when it appears by the said reports, or by the said lists, that the land claimed or settled on had been actually inhabited or cultivated by such person or persons in whose right he claims, on or before the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be entitled to a grant for the land so claimed or settled on as a donation: *Provided*, That not more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than six hundred and forty acres; and that no lands shall be thus granted which are claimed or recognized by the preceding sections of this act, or by virtue of a confirmation under an act, entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the Island of New Orleans," approved on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen: *And provided*, also, That no claim shall be confirmed where the quantity was not ascertained, and report made thereon by the registers and receivers, prior to

the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted.* That the registers and receivers of the public moneys of the said respective districts, except in relation to perfect titles, as recognized in the first section of this act, and the first section of the act of the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall have power to direct the manner in which all lands claimed in virtue of the preceding sections shall be located and surveyed; and, also, to direct the location and manner of surveying all the claims to land recognized by the second, third, and fourth sections of an act, entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the Island of New Orleans," approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, having regard to the laws, usages, and customs, of the Spanish government on that subject; and having regard, also, to the mode adopted by the government of the United States in surveying the claims to land confirmed by virtue of the second and third sections of an act of Congress, entitled "An act regulating the grants of lands, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee," approved on the third March, one thousand eight hundred and three. And that, in relation to all such claims which may conflict, or in any manner interfere, the said registers and receivers of public moneys of the respective districts shall have power to decide between the parties, and shall, in their decision, be governed by such conditional lines or boundaries as may have been agreed on between parties, either verbally or in writing, at any time prior to the passage of this act. But, upon the decision of those claims alluded to, which may conflict or interfere, and in relation to which the parties interested have agreed on no conditional lines or boundaries as to the manner of locating the same, the said registers and receivers of the respective districts shall make an equal division of the land claimed, so as to allow each party his or their improvements: *Provided*, however, That, should it be made appear, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of public moneys of the respective districts, in any such case, that the subsequent settler had obstructed on the claim of the former, and had made his establishment after having been forbid so to do, the said registers and receivers of public moneys shall have power to decide between the parties, according to the circumstances of the case and the principles of justice.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted.* That patents shall be granted for all lands confirmed by virtue of the provisions of this act, in the same manner as patents are granted for lands confirmed under former acts, to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted.* That to every person who shall appear to be entitled to a tract of land, under the second and third sections of this act, a certificate shall be granted by the register and receiver of the district in which the land lies, setting forth the nature of the claim, and the quantity allowed; for which certificate the party in whose favor it issues shall be paid one dollar, to be divided between the said receiver and register.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted.* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to remove the land office from St. Helena Court House to such other place within the said districts as he may deem suitable and convenient.

Washington, May 8, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to designate the boundaries of a Land District, and for the establishment of a Land Office in the state of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the sale of the unappropriated public lands in the state of Indiana, to which the Indian title is extinguished, the following district shall be formed, and a land office established: All the public lands, as aforesaid to which the Indian title was extinguished by the treaties concluded at St. Mary's in the month of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, lying east of the range line, separating the first and second ranges, east of the second principal meridian, extended north to the present Indian boundary, and north of a line to be run separating the tiers of townships numbered twenty and twenty-one, commencing on the old Indian boundary, in range thirteen east of the said principal meridian, in

Randolph county, and the said district to be bounded on the east by the line dividing the states of Ohio and Indiana, shall form a district, for which a land office shall be established at Fort Wayne.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the aforesaid district, a Register of the Land Office, and a Receiver of Public Moneys; which appointments shall not be made, for the aforesaid land district, until a sufficient quantity of public lands shall have been surveyed within the said district, as to authorize, in the opinion of the President, a public sale of land within the same; which Register of the Land Office, and Receiver of Public Moneys, when appointed, shall each respectively, give security, in the same sums, and in the same manner, and whose compensation, emoluments, and duties, and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same in respect to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are or may be provided by law in relation to the Registers and Receivers of Public Moneys in the several land offices established for the disposal of the public lands of the United States, in the States of Ohio and Indiana.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted.* That all the public lands within the aforesaid district, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and which have not been granted to, or secured for, the use of any individual, or individuals, or appropriated and reserved for any other purpose, by any existing treaties or laws, and with the exception of section numbered sixteen, in each township, which shall be reserved for the support of schools therein, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at the land office for the said district, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office, and Receiver of Public Moneys, on such day, or days, as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose: the lands shall be sold in tracts of the same size, on the same terms and conditions, and in every other respect, as provided by the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted.* That the President of the United States shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, to remove, whenever he shall judge it expedient so to do, the land office aforesaid, to such suitable place, within the said district, as he shall judge most proper.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted.* That the Register of the Land Office, and Receiver of Public Moneys, shall, each, receive five dollars for each day's attendance in superintending the public sales, in the said district.

Washington, May 8, 1822

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

By the President of the United States,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the second section of an act of Congress, of the 6th May last, entitled "An act in addition to the act concerning navigation, and also to authorize the appointment of deputy collectors, it is provided; that, in the event of the signature of any treaty or convention concerning the navigation or commerce between the United States and France, the President of the United States, if he should deem the same expedient, may suspend, by proclamation, until the end of the next session of Congress, the operation of the act, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes;" and also, to suspend, as aforesaid, all other duties on French vessels, or the goods imported in the same, which may exceed the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in the same:— And whereas a convention of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and his majesty the King of France and Navarre, has this day been duly signed by John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, on the part of the United States, and by the Baron Hyde de Neuville, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from France, on the part of his most christian majesty, which convention is in the words following:—

ORIGINAL.

Convention of Navigation and Commerce between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, being desirous of settling the relations of navigation and commerce

between their respective nations, by a temporary convention reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, and thereby of leading to a more permanent and comprehensive arrangement, have respectfully furnished their full powers in manner following, that is to say:— The President of the United States to John Quincy Adams, their Secretary of State; and his most Christian Majesty to the Baron Hyde de Neuville, Knight of the Royal Military Order of St. Louis, Commander of the Legion of Honor, Grand Cross of the Royal America-Order of Isabella the Catholic; His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States, who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

Articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, imported into France in vessels of the United States, shall pay an additional duty, not exceeding twenty francs per ton of merchandise, over and above the duties paid on the like articles, also of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, when imported in French vessels.

ARTICLE 2.

Articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France, imported into the United States in French vessels, shall pay an additional duty, not exceeding three dollars and seventy five cents per ton of merchandise, over and above the duties collected upon the like articles, also of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France, when imported in vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE 3.

No discriminating duty shall be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of France, imported in French bottoms into the ports of the United States for transit or re-exportation.

Nor shall any such duties be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of the United States into the ports of France for transit or re-exportation.

ARTICLE 4.

The following quantities shall be considered as forming the ton of merchandise for each of the articles hereinafter specified.

Wines—four 61 gallon hogsheads, or 244 gallons of 231 cubic inches, American measure.

Brandies, and all other liquids, 244 gallons.

Silks, and all other dry goods, and all other articles usually subject to measurement, forty-two cubic feet French, in France, and fifty cubic feet American measure, in the United States.

Cotton—804 lb. avoirdupois, or 365 kilog.

Tobacco—1600 lb. avoirdupois, or 725 kilog.

Ashes—pot and pearl, 8240 lb. avoirdupois or 1016 kilog.

Rice—1600 lb. avoirdupois, or 725 kilog.

And for all weighable articles not specified, 2240 lb. avoirdupois, or 1015 kilogrammes.

ARTICLE 5.

The duties of tonnage, light-money, pilotage, port charge, and all other duties upon foreign shipping, over and above those paid by the axional shipping in the two countries respectively, other than those specified in articles 1 and 2 of the present convention, shall not exceed in France, for vessels of the United States, five francs per ton of the vessel's American register; nor for vessels of France, in the United States, ninety-four cents per ton of the vessel's French passport.

ARTICLE 6.

The contracting parties, wishing to favor their mutual commerce by affording in their ports every necessary assistance to their respective vessels, have agreed that the Consuls and Vice Consuls may cause to be arrested, the sailors, being part of the crews of the vessels of their respective nations, who shall have deserted from the said vessels, in order to send them back, and transport them out of the country. For which purpose the said Consuls and Vice Consuls shall address themselves to the Courts, Judges, and Officers competent; and shall demand the said deserters in writing—proving, by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel, or ship's roll, or other official documents, that those men were part of the said crews; and on this demand, so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused: and there shall be given all aid and assistance to the said Consuls and Vice Consuls, for the search, seizure, and arrest, of the said deserters, who shall even be detained, and kept in the prisons of the country,

at their request and expense, until they shall have found an opportunity of sending them back. But, if they be not sent back within three months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE 7.

The present temporary convention shall be in force for two years from the first day of October next, and even after the expiration of that term, until the conclusion of a definitive treaty, or until one of the parties shall have declared its intention to renounce it; which declaration shall be made at least six months beforehand.

And, in case the present arrangement should remain without such declaration of its discontinuance by either party, the extra duties specified in the 1st and 2d articles, shall, from the expiration of the said two years, be on both sides diminished by one-fourth of their whole amount, and afterwards by one fourth of the said amount, from year to year, so long as neither party shall have declared the intention of renouncing it, as above stated.

ARTICLE 8.

The present convention shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, within one year from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible. But the execution of the said convention shall commence in both countries on the first of October next, and shall be effective, even in case of non ratification, for all such vessels as may have sailed, bona fide, for the ports of either nation, in the confidence of its being in force.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have thereto affixed their seals, at the city of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1822.

John Quincy Adams, [L. S.]
G. Hyde de Neuville, [L. S.]

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

The extra duties levied on either side before the present day by virtue of the act of Congress of the 15th May, 1820, and of the ordinance of the 26th July, of the same year, and others confirmative thereof, and which have not already been paid back, shall be refunded.

Signed and sealed as above, this 24th day of June, 1822.

John Quincy Adams, [L. S.]
G. Hyde de Neuville, [L. S.]

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

It is agreed that the extra duties, specified in the first and second articles of this convention, shall be levied only upon the excess of value of the merchandise imported, over the value of the merchandise exported in the same vessel upon the same voyage:— So that if the value of the articles exported shall equal or exceed that of the articles imported in the same vessel, (not including, however, articles imported for transit or re-exportation) no such extra duties shall be levied; and if the articles exported are less in value than those imported, the extra duties shall be levied only upon the amount of the difference of their value. This article, however, shall take effect only in case of ratification on both sides, and not until two months after the exchange of the ratifications. The refusal to ratify this article, on either side, shall in no wise affect or impair the ratification or the validity of the preceding articles of this convention.

Signed and sealed as above, this 24th day of June, 1822.

John Quincy Adams, [L. S.]
G. Hyde de Neuville, [L. S.]

Now, therefore, be it known, that JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, do hereby suspend, from and after the first day of October next, until the end of the next session of congress, the operation of the act aforesaid, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes;" and also all other duties on French vessels and the goods imported in the same which may exceed the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in the same, saving only French vessels and goods imported in the

growth, produce and manufacture of France, imported in the same, stipulated by the said convention to be paid:—

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at Washington, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-sixth.

By the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Sec. of State.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

For the Washington Whig.

ODE.

Composed for the 4th of July, 1822.

PURE "Anacron in Heaven."

When slavery's night overshadow'd our land,
And the spirit of freedom no home could discover,

An Angel of Mercy extended her hand,
And cri'd "here be thy mansion—no more
be a rover!

In this region so pure,
Be from tyrants secure,
Let heroes no longer
Such bondage endure!

But to banish it hence, and Columbia to save,
She first must be purg'd by the blood of the
brave!"

When each freeman heard this, soon his
sword flam'd on high,

As the Cherub's once did round the first
habitation;
And he swore on the ALTAR of FREEDOM to
die,

Or secure to his children his country's
salvation!

Then a patriot band,
Through each part of our land,
United in heart,
And united in hand,

Bra'd the tempest of war, and sent death
on the foe,
While LIBERTY triumph'd in every blow.

Then our heroes pronounc'd the immortal
decree,

(Which illumin'd our land like the sun in
his glory.)

That the Sons of Columbia or might should
be FREE,

And their deeds be enroll'd in the annals
of story!

Then each slave took his flight,
As to regions of night,
For great WASHINGTON led,
The defender of right!

The word "Independence" soon spread all
around,

And the nations of Europe re-echo'd the
sound!

Now the deeds of our sires to remembrance
we'll bring,

And their virtues, so great, in our bosoms
we'll cherish;

And oh! let our praises on gratitude's wing,
Ascend to that LEADER who made our foes
PERISH!

And rais'd us a name,
On the records of fame,
The envy of slaves,
And the freeman's acclaim!

Let each heart, true to virtue, its MAKER
adore!

And be THIS DAY rever'd until time is no more!

J. C.

Bridgeton, July 1.

The Rev. Mr. Summerfield.

It is a subject of sincere congratulation to the friends of fervent piety, & the admirers of pulpit eloquence, that the Rev. Mr. Summerfield is now convalescent. There is no better proof of the lofty estimation in which this gentleman's character and talents are held than the intense anxiety which has been manifested for his recovery. We recollect no instance of the kind in which public sympathy has been so warmly engaged, or in which the danger of one individual has produced so lively a sensation upon the general mind.

It has often been asked by those who have not enjoyed the pleasure of hearing Mr. Summerfield, in what the peculiar character of his preaching consisted.

The youth and apparent debility of the speaker, the different and solemn manner in which he performed the initiatory offices of divine worship; and above all, the chaste and fervent simplicity of his petition to tire Eternal, swept aside all prejudice, and opened every heart and every eye to the truth and beauty of holiness."

His sermon was, beyond all comparison, superior to any thing the writer ever heard, though he has enjoyed on portinities of hearing with no careless ear, many faithful and able ministers of the word. It was not of that declamatory kind which was calculated to excite the feelings of a profane assembly, nor of that subtle and metaphysical texture which involves the most vigorous intellect, and perplexes the plainest truth. It was, on the contrary, an happy union of argument and entreaty: seeking to convince and to "persuade men;" of propositions distinctly stated, cogently enforced, and happily illustrated by natural and felicitous imagery. It was the outpouring of a full heart, seeking to disburthen itself of the awful responsibility of its station, and to give vent to the "glad tidings" of the gospel; "as the Spirit gave it utterance."

This was the first time the writer ever heard Mr. Summerfield. He afterwards enjoyed this pleasure several

times, and his admiration was on every occasion increased by the wonderful versatility of his powers. His eloquence was not of that luscious kind which cloy by the unhappy profusion of its sweets; nor of that mechanical construction which begins every paragraph with a trope or concludes it with a figure. It was rather of that captivating character which takes the hue of the object whereon it dwells, and finds the manner in the matter. Sometimes he would lash the offending conscience with the scorpions of the Law; and at other times he would bind up the broken hearted with the promises of Christ; and pour into "the bleeding and contrite heart," the oil and wine of the gospel. Occasionally he would descend into the inmost recesses of our nature, and probe to the core the corruptions of the unrenewed heart, which is "evil, only evil, and that continually." Then he would melt into unstrained tenderness, while he exclaimed "turn ye—turn ye—why will ye die?" And again, as promise and prophecy flashed upon his mind, the veil of eternity seemed rent from before him; the glories of the second advent appeared to burst upon his vision, and a voice seemed thrilling in his ears, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

from the New York Commercial Advertiser. June 18.

Has a man a right to the possession of his own wife?—This question, it appears, has been recently and gravely agitated in the Court of Common Pleas and general sessions of the peace at Geneseo, Livingston county, under the following circumstances:—An action on the case was brought by the husband against the father of the wife, for forcibly taking her away and detaining her against her own will, and that of her husband. The decision in the court below was in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed. On the trial of the appeal, it was admitted that the daughter was a minor, and married against the will and without the consent of the defendant. The marriage was admitted to be legal. The defendant's counsel contended that the father had a right, by law, to the custody and services of his minor child, the marriage notwithstanding; and the court on that ground non-suit-ed the plaintiff. On a subsequent day of the term, however, the court set aside the non-suit, and granted a new trial: Riggs and Jones, Judges, dissenting; so that the parties now stand in statu quo. We may add ante bellum.

DUELLING.

Extract from a work entitled "Modern Chivalry," written by the late facetious H. H. Breckenridge, of Pennsylvania.

"I have two objections to this duel matter: The one is lest I should hurt you; and the other is, lest you should hurt me, I do not see any good it would do me to put a bullet through any part of your hotly. I could make no use of you when dead, for any ordinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no cannibal to feed on the flesh of men. Why then shoot down a human creature, of which I could make no use? A buffalo would be better meat. For though your flesh might be delicate and tender, yet it wants that firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any rate it would not be fit for long voyages. You might make a good barbecue. It is true, being of the nature of a racoon or an opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing any thing human now. As to your hide, it is not worth taking off, being little better than that of a year-old colt.—As to myself, I don't like much to stand in the way of any thing that is harmful—I am under apprehensions you might hit me. That being the case, I think it most advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistols, take some subject, a tree or a barn-door, about my dimension. If you hit that send me word, and I shall acknowledge, that if I had been in the same place, you might also have hit me."

The following is a specimen of many satirical and severe articles which appeared in the Bermuda papers, previous to the departure of Governor Lumley, who had rendered himself particularly odious to the Bermudians: "The dearest Friends must part!! SO FAREWELL!—A LONG FAREWELL!! "Rejoicing more abundantly for the words that he spake, that they should see his face do more: And they accompanied him to the ship."

To-morrow, (Wednesday) it is said, our "Worthy and Pious" embarks for England, to lay before his majesty the civil honours he has acquired during his celebrated administration; which, if they bear but a decimal proportion to the general joy expressed at his departure, must exalt him to the very pinnacle of fame.

We need not enter into a detail of the advantages derived from his long to be remembered mildness of disposition; as that subject will be better elucidated before the king in council, and a Westminster Hall, on a future day. Should it enter into his Majesty's gracious intentions to confer on him any future favors, honors or situations, we hope that he may be so situated, honored and favored, that the iron rod of tyranny may be exercised over him in the same ratio with his disposition to exercise it over others.

We cannot close these remarks, however, without expressing gratitude to his Majesty, for having called to himself one so "Worthy and Pious" as the one now departing. We tearlessly commit his body to the ship—groan by groan—hiss by hiss—huzza! by huzza!—in certain and sure hope of his Majesty's strong displeasure, expressed by his Ministers, who will change his high honors, it is to be hoped, to a private and degraded life, in accordance with the unanimous wish of an oppressed and insulted people, to endure repentance by the mighty working of an annoying conscience in a friendless neighborhood.

Let the floods clay their hands, let the hills be joyful together!

A Panther of extraordinary size, measuring 9 feet in length) was found dead a few days since on the lake shore near the mouth of Johnson's Creek, in Oak Orchard, in this county, supposed to have perished in a rencounter in the water with a deer.—Another has been since seen; they are the first of their species that have been discovered in this part of the country for twelve or fourteen years, and were believed to have been totally exterminated.

Batavia Times.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

It has often been asserted, and with considerable truth, that the females of Caraccas bore considerable influence in, and were always zealous promoters of, the new order of things. The following anecdote, in the words of a gentleman residing there, was communicated to the writer while residing in Carthage, in 1814, and will serve to illustrate the patriotism of a Caraccas mother—"Rladame Montilla (a lady of noble family) had three sons in the army; the eldest long since retired to North America, in disgust at the conduct of Miranda, who, he foresaw, would be the ruin of his country. The second son, Pablo, was induced, by the arts of a step brother, to desert over to Monteverde when on his way to Caraccas. The mother was so incensed at his conduct, that in a formal manner, she disinherited him. After Monteverde had got possession of Caraccas, he waited upon her, on what he called the rash step she had taken, hinting, that if she would alter her will, and revoke her sentiments against Pablo, her other son, Thomas, who was then in chains in a dungeon in Lagaira, should be released. Indignant at such a proposal, she exclaimed, with all the pride and firmness of a roman matron, 'I glory in what I have done, and while my son Pablo may descend to the grave with the curses of his mother on his head, I shall exult in my son Thomas expiring in chains, a martyr to liberty and his country, rather than he should have his Freedom on such dishonorable conditions. The general departed in confusion at this display of female intrepidity and patriotism, and was compelled to respect where he could not punish.'"

Walker's notes.

A military officer being at sea, in a dreadful storm, his lady, who was sitting in the cabin, near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out, "My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a storm?"

He arose from a chair lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by a pillar of a bed place, he drew his sword, and pointing it to the breast of his wife, he exclaimed, "Are you not afraid?" She instantly replied, "No, certainly not." "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his lady, "I know the sword is in the hand of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me." "Then," said he, "remember I know in whom I have believed, and that he holds the winds in his fist, and the water in the hollow of his hands."

Congressional Wit.—In the course of the long dozing debates of the last session of Congress upon the Bankrupt Bill, Mr. Archer, of Virginia, occupied the floor in a speech of two days. At the close of the second, an eastern wag exclaimed, in the words of Dr. Young: is lie left the Hall, "Insatiate ARCHER! could not once suffice? Twice hast thou sped thy dart, and twice My peace was slain."

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'r.) 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 12 1/2 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 abovementioned by

Elizabeth W. Miller, Exec'x.

William F. Miller, } Ex'rs.

Jonas Freedland, } Ex'rs.

Sixth-Month 27th. 79 ts.

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

Cape May Orphans' Court,

TERM OF MAY, 1822.

Present—Cresse Townsend, Shaggar Hewitt, Jacob Foster, and others, esquires, Judges;

David Townsend, administrator, &c. of Joseph L. Hand, dec'd—

William Leaming, administrator &c. of Parmenas Corson, 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 Corson, 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 shew 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 8t.

Subpoenas, Warrants,

And a variety of other blanks,

For Sale at this Office.

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 13th August.

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

H. R. Merceilles.

Bridgeton, June 24. 18 6t. q

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. 68 8t

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

Gentlemen residing in the country, by leaving their orders, will have their work forwarded with promptness and despatch, agreeably to directions; the most 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 Steelling.

John Bishop.

June 8. 76 5t.

Subscriptions are received for

the following works at the Office of the Whig:

Philad'a Nat'l Monthly Mdgazine,

Presbyterian do.

Blackwood's Edinburgh do.

Flectric Repository,

North American Review,

Edinburg Quarterly Review,

Silliman's American Journal of Science and the Arts. (quarterly)

Brookes' Gazetteer, (now publishing)

American Farmers' Magazine, —to be published at Morristown, N.J.

And most of the religious and literary works of eminence now published in the United States

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.	37 1/2
Wheat Flour, per cwt. 4 00 to 4 50	
Rye do. do.	5 00
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	scarce
Apple Jack, per gallon,	45 to 50
Oak Wood, dry, per cord,	4 00
do. green,	3 25 to 3 50

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
MONDAY, JULY 8, 1822.

Celebration of the 4th of July.

The Anniversary of our Independence was celebrated in this Town on last Thursday the 4th Inst. in a manner which has not been exceeded at any former period. In our last Number we published the arrangements made by the committee who were appointed to conduct the affairs of the day. Scarce had "Aurora expurpled the morn" when the principle part of the inhabitants were in motion to pay to it the homage of their respects. A discharge of Artillery from the Bridge, together with the music of the *reveille* announced the approach of day. At sun rise the colors were displayed on every mast in the harbor, and soon after the inhabitants were observed to be in motion, decorating their houses with evergreens and flowers, which was done in the most fanciful manner, many, in the arrangement of them, displaying great taste and elegance. The order of the day was observed throughout with all the form and punctuality which the occasion required. The Cumberland Horse Guards, commanded by Capt. Elmer; the Infantry companies commanded by captains Ewing, Woodruff and Racon, and the Artillery company commanded by captain Foster, made an excellent appearance, which was greatly heightened by the presence of the General and Field Officers in full uniform. The Procession moved in excellent order to the Presbyterian Church, agreeably to previous arrangements. The Rev. Mr. Smalley and Mr. Ballantine officiated on the occasion. After the Declaration of Independence was read, Mr. William S. Bowen delivered an ORATION which was received by all with the highest marks of approbation.

The services at the Church were altogether appropriate and impressive. Several Odes were sung during the ceremony, and the whole was enlivened with an excellent band of music. The splendid assemblage of ladies who were present on the occasion contributed greatly to give interest to the ceremony by their beauty and the elegance of their appearance. After the benediction was pronounced, and the band had played some airs, the procession moved from the church in the same order in which it went, and on arriving at the Court House a *feu de joie* and national salute were fired. The military then retired to a *bowel*, where an excellent dinner was provided for them.

FIRE.—A Barn belonging to Mr. Joseph Miller, of Greenwich, in this County, was struck by lightning in the afternoon of Tuesday last, and totally consumed—a quantity of grain (the whole amount, we understand, of Mr. Miller's present harvest) which had been placed in the barn early in the same day, was also destroyed.

Mr. RUSSELL has, at length, come out with a long reply to the "remarks" of Mr. Adams on his Letter respecting the negotiations at Ghent. We shall probably notice it hereafter.

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation stating that James H. Ladson is appointed Vice Consul of his Danish Majesty for the state of South Carolina.

FRANCE.—At Lyons, during a late election of deputies, a very serious tumult ensued, in which several royalists were thrown down and trampled upon. The civil authorities were unable to quell the disturbance, and several detachments of the military were called in before order was restored.

The following solemn warning is one of the most awful and impressive we have ever perceived. It is impossible to read it without feeling the truth of the scripture which says "verily there is a God that judgeth in the earth." The writer, however, has indulged in a remark which the Scriptures will not

justify, and (if man is a probationer in this state of being, and the word of God authorizes us to believe it,) which reason will confound. The idea of pleading for mercy at the tribunal of the Deity, presupposes that mercy may be sought and found there. We read no mediator in a future state of being. Jesus Christ took on him the form of man, and suffered to expiate man's offences. This sacrifice for sin continues until nian ceases to be; and when he is left in a separate state, there to remain until time is no longer. At that moment the mediator becomes the Judge, for there is no more existing for whom to mediate—and man is raised to appear at the tribunal of the Most High.

NATCHEZ, June 1.

Solemn Warning.—On the evening of the 25th ult. a man by the name of William Clark, from Pittsburgh, and late of Baton Rouge, was killed by a stroke of lightning, on the bluff in front of this city, while standing under a tree for shelter. This unhappy man had just been indulging in the most extreme profanity, insulting the Majesty of Heaven in terms of wanton malignity, and amongst other dreadful expressions had just expressed a wish that the Almighty God would send a flash of lightning from Heaven to strike him to death. The thunder at this moment was raving, and the lightning flashing through the heavens in the most appalling and terrific manner, and in a few moments the boasting tongue which breatheth anathemas against its Maker, and the eye that braved the avenging flash, lay still and closed in death. He lay a scathed and withered corpse on the blackened earth; and his soul was wafted on the red wing of the tempest, to plead for mercy at the tribunal of that Deity so lately outraged and defied. How weak and how wicked are the idle denunciations of man; to revile, to outrage his fellow man, is wicked—to revile, to outrage, and to defy his Creator, is horrible.

CHRONICLE.

A Richmond paper of June 26 states that "several thousand bushels of new Wheat have been brought to this City, and sold at \$1.33."

DIED, recently in the state of New York, Col. Benjamin Throop, aged 80 years, and Col. John M. Kinstry, also fourscore years of age,—soldiers of the revolutionary war.

General Henry Dearborn, lately appointed Ambassador to Portugal, is preparing to leave Boston in a few days for his place of destination.

The U. States brig Enterprize, capt. Kearney, arrived at Charleston on the 23d ult.—all hands on board in excellent health. Capt. K. has been cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, and along the West-India Islands, but has made no captures since those of the 7th of March, which have been already noticed in the papers.

The western papers mention, as "something new under the sun," that SHAD were lately caught in the Ohio river.

Langdon Cheves, Esq. President of the Bank of the U. States, has notified the stockholders that his intention to retire from that station at the end of the present year is "fixed and unchangeable"—thus giving them sufficient time deliberately to fix upon a successor.

As it should be.—It is proposed in Connecticut to lay a duty of two cents per gallon on domestic spirits, which it is said would produce \$22,000 annually to that State.

The Government of Colombia has appropriated \$12,000 dollars for the purchase of a printing press, types, &c. to print books for Congress, and works on political economy.

New Trade.—We understand that Mr. William Bates, an enterprising and industrious horticulturalist, near Camden, in this county, shipped for New York, via Bordentown, on the 25th ult. two hundred barrels of Cucumbers. We wish him a ready sale and good prices.

[Woodbury Herald.

Other Conflagration.—The town of Portland, Me. was visited on the 15th ult. by a most terrible conflagration, which commenced in a joiner's shop, from firs communicated to the shavings under it by the blowing of rocks in the vicinity. Eleven dwelling houses and ten barns and stables were destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at twenty thousand dollars.—The most spirited exertions were made by the inhabitants of the town to stop the ravages of the flames, particularly by the ladies, of whom upwards of an hundred occupied the lanes in passing

buckets of water till the fire was suppressed.

Blacks of South Carolina.

We have seen a letter from Charleston, of the 17th inst. of which the following is an extract:

"You will doubtless hear many reports and exaggerated ones respecting an insurrection among the negroes.—There certainly was a disposition of revolt manifested; and some preparations made, principally as far as we have ascertained, by the plantation negroes, to attempt to take the city; but from the arrangements for defence made by us, there is now little hopes that the attempt will be made—anti if made, do fear of the result. I say hopes, because we did hope they would progress so far as to enable us to ascertain and punish the ringleaders, in an exemplary manner. I was ordered on duty last night, but the orders were afterwards countermanded, we however got very little sleep.

"Assure my friends, and those who have friends here, that we feel in perfect security, although the number of nightly guards, and other demonstrations, may induce a belief, among strangers, to the contrary."

N. Y. Gazette.

FROM CARACAS.

A friend recently from Caracas called at our office on Saturday morning. His account of the flourishing state of that metropolis and Lagaira, is truly gratifying. About 8,000 Creoles, who had fled to the West Indies Islands, are returned—money was plenty and in free circulation—new stores were every day opening—the soil was again under cultivation—political animosities were buried or forgotten—friends that have been separated for ten years, have again met, determined to support the new government—in short, says he, the old Spaniards say that this Republic has already assumed a state of commercial activity and prosperity, which was unknown under the old regime.—Bolívar was universally popular—his conciliatory manners had converted more Spaniards to the new system, than the sword.

Washington City Gnz.

The Duel.—The late cold blooded attempt of Cummings and McDuffie to murder each other, in the recent combat on the confines of South Carolina, has called forth from the Press an unusual burst of indignant feeling and loud reprobation. There is something so abhorrent in this barbarous custom, so shocking to humanity, so repugnant to moral and christian feeling, that it is "strange, passing strange" that men in the right use of their reason, and living in a civilized country, should countenance or abet so vile and degrading a custom.—Thou shalt do no murder, is heaven's high decree—and in many of our States, scarcely any other crime but that of murder is punishable with death. Yet in defiance of these precepts divine and human, we see gentlemen of the highest attainments in science, of the most exalted stations in society, and of the most amiable characters, forgetful of their dignity, and prompted by a false sense of honor, deliberately, and apparent without any compunctions of conscience, fearlessly and wickedly indulging in this barbarous practice. A man who assails his fellow on the highway, and with a club takes away his life, pays the forfeiture by an ignominious execution on the scaffold. But another, who for an imaginary affront, shoots his antagonist in cool blood, is esteemed by this law of fashion, a hero and a gentleman, and almost universally escapes with impunity the sanction of public justice. These things ought not to be.

Newark Centinel.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

The ship Liverpool, Capt M'Lellan, arrived at Portland on the 27th ult. Papers to the 21st May have been received. Extracts follow:

LIVERPOOL, May 21.

Accounts from Constantinople, dated the 9th ult. relate fresh popular excesses, in which two Greeks had fallen victims. All the Pranks and Raws were enacted with massacre. A council was assembled to deliberate upon measures for preserving order, to which the Aga of the Janiesarica was

summoned, and enjoined on his personal responsibility to prevent their recurrence. In consequence, he patrolled the streets with a strong force, and took 240 vagabonds into custody, 80 of whom he caused to be strangled, and sent the others on board the fleet. The Moniteur contradicts the report of a French expedition having sailed to the Spaish part of Pi Domingo. Only a few vessels had been sent for the protection of the French established there, but no troops had been landed and the Moniteur observes, that the French officers, who commanded on that station, are too well acquainted with the law of nations to be capable of interfering in the concern of a colony belonging to Spain.

Intended Tax on Cotton Wool Abandoned.—A great sensation has been excited in this town from its being understood that government hail an intention to lay an additional tax upon Cotton Wool. We are happy, however, to inform the public, that our Chamber of Commerce have received information on which reliance may be placed—"That no alteration of the duty on cotton wool will be proposed during the present session of Parliament." We beg leave to congratulate our readers on the occasion.

Manchester Chronicle.

It is stated on the authority of letters from St. Petersburg of the 4th of May, that the Emperor Alexander had set out to join the armies, but the exchange on Eundon did not experience any decline in consequence. Of the negotiations with Turkey little is mentioned, and that too in so guarded a way, that it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion on the subject. The political relations between Russia and Turkey, it is asserted, had undergone no change since the last advices were written.

An order has been received in London from St. Petersburg, for 400,000 muskets for the Russian army.

General Sebastiani has refused the command of a large French army to be formed as a cordon, on the frontiers of Spain.

The corporation of Liverpool have voted 3002. for the relief of the distressed peasantry in Ireland.

A vessel has arrived at Toulon with intelligence that the Greeks were besieging the Turks in the Acropolis, at Athens, and it was feared that many of the noble works of art in that city would be destroyed. The Parthenon (temple of Minerva) had been demolished.—The French admiral had succeeded in saving some of the beautiful bas reliefs which adorn the celebrated lantern of Demosthenes.

Mr. Canning's bill for the admission of Roman Catholic Peers into Parliament, was read a third time in the House of Commons, on the 17th May, without any discussion, no opposition being given to it.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of AUGUST 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 Souder, in Bridgeton.

A Lot of Land.

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain one hundred & seventy-two acres, more or less, joins lands of Joseph Millvaine and Gihnel Coney—together with all the lands of the Defendant. A description given at the time of sale.

Seized as the property of Nathaniel Foster, and taken in execution at the suit of Charles Kinsey, Henry Hampton, and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

June 1.—July 8. 80

STRAY MARE.

ESCAPED from the pasture of the subscriber, on the evening of the 29th ult. A BAY MARE, 5 years old last Spring, marked with several white spots on the near side of the neck, a small star in the forehead, and a scar on the back part of the near thigh, a small mark of wind-gall on the near hind foot-lock, with black legs, mane and tail. She has been traced to the neighborhood of Stull's Mill, or Broad Neck. A suitable Reward will be given to any person who will take up the Mare, and give information where she may be found—and all reasonable charges if returned to the owner, at Port Elizabeth.

John Smith.

July 8. 80 St. q

CUMBERLAND BANK.

BRIDGETON, July 2, 1822.

The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND for the last six months, on the Capital Stock of the Bank, of One Dollar per share, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst.

C. READ, Cashier.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

June Term, 1822.

Ephraim Padgett, administrator of John Deford, deceased, & Sarah Dare, administratrix of Gabriel Dare, deceased, having severally exhibited to this Court duly attested, an inventory of the personal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts and credits by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedents died several seized of real estate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the Judges of this Court on the first day of September Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estates of said decedents, situate in the County of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clerk.

July 8. 80 3mo.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

June Term, 1822.

Ephraim Padgett, administrator of John Deford, deceased, and James Earl, administrator of George Earl, deceased, to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands, or be paid by administrators—an action against

It is ordered by the Court, that the Administrators of Zadock Bowen and John Deford, deceased, give public notice to the creditors of said decedents, to bring in their respective claims, duly attested, on or before the tenth day of December next, and that the creditors of George Earl, deceased, bring in their respective claims on or before the tenth day of June, 1823, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this County, for two months, and by publishing the same in one of the Newspapers of this State the like space of time; and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand, within the time so limited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred by his or her action therefor against said Administrators.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clerk.

July 8. 80 2mo.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Bridgeton, N. J. July 1, 1822.

- A.—George Adcock
- B.—Aaron Broad, R. G. Brewster, Obed Bowen, Isabel Parker.
- C.—Edward Chapman, Cornelius Compton, Edward S. Cone, W. Cook.
- D.—Samuel Darling.
- F.—George Facemire.
- G.—John Garrison, John Gilmore, Hetty Garrison.
- H.—William Hanham, Abijah Harris, Joseph P. Harrison, William Hand, Enos Hann, Jonathan J. Hann, Elizabeth Hopkins.
- I.—John Ireland, Samuel Jonson.
- K.—R. G. Kendall—2.
- L.—Library Company—2.
- M.—William Money, Charlotte Miller, Elizabeth M'Gee.
- R.—John Reeves, Dayton Riley, Eunice Reeves.
- S.—John Skourds, James Steelman, John Shannon, Silas Smith, Nancy Samuel Seekey, 2, Sarah Stratton, Nancy Statbam.
- T.—William Tomlinson.
- W.—Jacob Wick, Esq.
- Y.—Eliza Yapp.

Curtis Ogden, P. M.

July 8.—80 3t.

\$ 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 Reeve.

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

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Bacon and Hides, Beans, Butter, Coffee, Flour, etc.

General Advertiser.



Arabic Horse GRAND SULTAN, WILL stand the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber...

Grand Sultan Is a beautiful iron grey, 6 years old last autumn, 15 and a half hands high...

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.

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

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. He offers for Sale, The best stand for Public Business in the county of Luzerne...

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.

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. Price 12 1/2 Cents.

HAT STORE.

Sign of the Golden Hat, No. 2 1/2, N. 3d Street, Near Market Street, PHILADELPHIA. P. C. WILLMARTH, Offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits. WATER-PROOF Imitation Beaver Hats

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.

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.

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 311 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.

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

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

Brush Manufactory,

No. 4, north 3d street, Philadelphia. THE subscriber has on hand, a large stock 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 this to farmer's boys. The Carlisle Herald, Lancaster Journal, and Easton Sentinel, will please to insert the above advertisement six times in their paper, and forward their bills to Mr. Taylor. Nov. 19—36t. B. T.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

SILAS W. SEATON,

Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor, No. 28, MARKET STREET,

Between Front and Second streets, south side, two doors east of Letitia Court, PHILADELPHIA: AS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Suitouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloak, Pantaloon, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspensers, & 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.

CHEAP China, Glass and Queensware.

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 & Warrant Deeds, Common & Judgment Bonds, Comtables' 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 JERSEY NOTES.

All the city Bank Notes, par. Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale. Albany Banks, 1/2 p. c. dis. Troy Banks, 1/2 do. Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, 1/2 do. Lansingburg Bank, 1/2 do. Newburg Bank, 1/2 do. Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do. Orange county Bank, 1/2 do. Catskill Bank, 1/2 do. Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1/2 do. Auburn Bank, 1/2 do. Columbia receivables, 1 do. Utica Bank, 2 do. Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 1/2 do. Plattsburg Bank, 3 do.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes, par. Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par. Lancaster Bank, 1 dis. Easton, par. Germantown, par. Northampton, par. Montgomery County, par. Haverhill 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 1/2 do. Gettysburg, 1 1/2 do. Carlisle Bank, 3 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, 5 dis. Farmers Bank of Delaware, no sales. Laurel Bank, no sales.

MARYLAND NOTES.

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

VIRGINIA NOTES.

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