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CONDITIONS.

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No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the time, will be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements at the same rate.

POETRY.

TIT FOR TAT,

OR THE COQUETTE PENISHED.

By S. Woodward.

ELLEN was fair, and knew it too,
As other village beauties do,
Whose mirrors never lie;
Secure of any swain she chose,
She smil'd on half a dozen beaux,
And wreckless of a lover's woes;
She cheated these, and taunted those,
For how could any one suppose
A clown could take her eye.

But whispers through the village ran,
That Edgar was the happy man,
The maid design'd to bless.
For whosoever mov'd the fair,
The youth was like her shadow there,
And rumor boldly matched the pair,
For village folks will guess.

Edgar did lore, but still delay'd
To make confession to the maid,
So bashful was the youth.
But let the flame in secret burn,
Certain of meeting a return,
When from his lips the fair should learn
Officially the truth,

At length, one morn, to taste the air,
The youth and maid, in horse and chair,
A long excursion took.
Edgar had nerv'd his bashful heart,
The sweet confession to impart,
For ah! suspense had caused a smart
He could no longer brook.

He drove, nor slacken'd once his rein,
Till Hemstead's wide extended plain,
Seem'd join'd to skies above.
Nor house, nor tree, nor shrub was near,
The wide and dreary scene to cheer,
Nor soul within ten miles to hear,
And still poor Edgar's silly fear,
Forbade to speak of love.

At last one desperate effort broke
The bashful spell, and Edgar spoke
With not one persuasive tone;
Recounted past attentions o'er,
And then by all that's lovely swore,
That he would love forever more,
To become his own.

The maid in silence heard his prayer,
While with a most provoking air,
She titer'd in his face;
Then said, "Tis time for you to know,
A lovely girl must have a beau,
Just like a reticule—for—show—
"And at her nod to come and go,
"But he should know his place.

"Your penetration must be dull,
"To let a hope within your skull,
"Of matrimony spring.
"Your wife!—Ha! ha!—upon my word,
"The thought is laughably absurd
"As any thing I ever heard;—
"I never dream'd of such a thing."

The lover suddenly dropp'd his rein,
Now on the centre of the plain,
"The linch-pin's out," he cried,
"Be pleased one moment to alight,
"Till I can set the matter right,
"Then we will ride away."

He said, and handed out the fair,
Then laughing, crack'd his whip, in air,
Exclaim'd—"Adieu! I leave you there,
"In solitude to roam."
"What mean you, sir," the maiden cried,
"Did you invite me out to ride
"To leave me here without a guide!
"Nay, stop, and take me home."

"What! take you home!" exclaimed the
beau;
"Indeed, my dear, I'd like to know
"How such a hopeless wish could grow,
"Or in your bosom spring.
"Take Ellen home; upon my word,
"The thought's as laughably absurd
"As any thing I ever heard,
"I never dream'd of such a thing."

CHOICE OF A WIFE.

I ask not beauty—'tis a gleam
That tints the morning sky;
I ask not learning—'tis a stream
That glides unheeded by.

I ask not wit—it is a flash
That oft blinds reason's eye;
I ask not gold—'tis glittering trash
That causes many a sigh.

I ask good sense, a taste refined,
Candor with prudence blended;
A feeling heart, a virtuous mind,
With charity attended.

The following lines were written by the Princess Amelia, a little before her death.

Unthinking, idle, wild, and young,
Laugh'd, and danc'd, and talk'd, and sung;
And proud of health, of freedom vain,
Dream'd not of sorrow, care, or pain;
Concluding those hours of glee,
That all the world was made for me.
But when the hour of trial came,
When sickness shook this trembling frame,
When Polly's gay pursuits were o'er,
And I could dance and sing no more,
It then occur'd how sad 'twould be,
Were this the only world for me.

An Address

Delivered at Cedarville, At. J. on
the 4th of July, 1822,
BY IGNATIUS THOMSON.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

WE are once more permitted to assemble to commemorate the day that gave our nation birth; a day sacred to the rights of man. This is a day which never ought to be forgotten by the citizens of the United States, so long as patriotism finds in our bosom an efficient protector of our civil rights; or we act worthy the descendants of those who sought and obtained them for us.

While rallying round the standard of our country, the recollection of those events which the day naturally invites, leads us to feel we are a highly favored people; the inheritors of those liberties which the valor of our fathers won. It leads us to appreciate their memories, and inscribe their sentiments on tablets more efficient than marble; a feeling heart which glows with devotion to the liberty of our country.

We meet on that level or which the God of nature has placed us, and with these sentiments, which become a rational creature, and a friend to the equal rights of man. We meet not to offer the sacrifice of fools, to gaze, and stare, and raise a shout of unmeaning applause. Nor do we venerate those scarlet habiliments which make millions wretched, or that tinsel show of external greatness which dazzles the eyes of the simple; which, while it directs them to bow with admiration, a view of lawless power makes them tremble in doubtful suspense of their own fate.

This for centuries has been a picture of the old world. Political and religious fanaticism has established their reign over that ill-fated portion of the globe, and debased human nature to a most humiliating condition. The eye of the philanthropist, like Noah's dove, finds no place to rest, through those extensive regions. They furnish one general picture of arrogance and abuse of power in the favored few, and oppression and wretchedness among the populace. The fancied doctrine of royal blood, in one part, and of infallible dogmas in the other, rivets those fetters on the mind which keep them, in a most deplorable bondage.

To this state of human degradation by human means, we may date the motives which led to the first settlement of this western world. Persecuted for the exercise of that sacred right which exists between the creature and the Creator, our ancestors voluntarily banished themselves from a country which afforded them no protection. They patiently endured all the fatigues and hardships which awaits the first settlement of a new country. Necessity led them to form a civil compact, which, in a great measure, guaranteed the popular rights. Notwithstanding in some of those societies there were transactions which cast a shade over their characters, yet they felt a deep-rooted aversion to tyranny. This gave the spirit of liberty a fostering protection in their hearts, which grew with their growth and ripened in their experience.

The British government, unconscious of the growth of this spirit in her colonies, discovered, but too late, it had become an habitual sentiment. This gave energy to their resistance to the arbitrary measures of that government: this supported them through the

desolating scenes of the revolution:—this led them to brave the fatigues of the camp, and to face the engines of death. They were actuated in this by principle, not by revenge. It was not the demanding two pence on every pound of tea imported into this country, but their assumption, which they resisted. They foresaw the consequences of not making a determined stand against those encroachments of their civil rights.

Though the hand of tyranny would not visit them personally with serious consequences, by their passive obedience, yet they saw this iniquity would visit their descendants with severity, perhaps to the thousandth generation. They could not endure the idea of purchasing the just reproach of unborn millions, by that entailment of servitude and misery which their submission would seal. This consideration established in them a spirit of resistance, which was accelerated toward perfection by the measures of the British government, and vandal barbarity of their soldiery. They were so convinced in this principle, that even life was not too dear to purchase it. This, under the patronage of the God of armies, and the prudent conduct of the ever memorable Washington, led them after eight years struggle to a confirmation of their declaration. This guided them in the formation of their respective state and federal governments.—This raised them superior to prejudices in favor of the government under which they were educated, and foiled the designs of those who only wished to exchange masters. Determined to be free, they viewed every measure with a jealous eye. This spirit has been visibly alive through all the measures of government, till the close of the late war, when the era of good feelings arose in its majesty, and the spirit of seventy-six expired in its arms.

This devotion to their civil rights led them to view Jay's memorable treaty with a degree of suspicion. This roused their attention when they saw President Adams increasing the navy, raising a standing army, levying direct taxes, and soliciting public loans.—These deadly monsters to a republican government called forth their united exertions, and the monster retired, it was hoped, forever. The last public act the venerable spirit of our fathers performed, was an open stand against the aggression of Europe. At the close of which it was imolated on a profitable system, more bold in its designs, and more hideous than the former monsters. Alas! our fathers were are they? Where are the thousands who have not bowed their knee to this Baal? Can it be, that the sons of free men have so soon forgotten the deeds of their fathers? Can it be, they can behold millions a year expended by an inefficient Congress, who limit their exertions for the good of their country to simple inquiries, without feeling a redeeming spirit rising in their breasts?

I am aware I express my sentiments with more freedom than would be pleasing to some, who have listened to that charm which has been the order of the day. My only plea of justification is an ardent devotion to the good of my country. I am also aware, it will be expected that I should give a more detailed view of those evils which exist, and which demand such plainness of speech.

Will my respected audience go with me into that disagreeable but important inquiry?

It has been asserted by the Utopian politicians of our country, that this day ought to be dedicated to the zest of good feelings, and not to hang the harp on the willow, and indulge in complaints against the government, however just occasion there may be.—If this position be true, I am not of order. But I much doubt, whether gentlemen who are governed by precedents can find the position supported by current examples, in times that are past. It is inconsistent with our nature and our duty. When we are called on to speak peace to the people on this day, while imminent dangers are threatening our rights, we might with propriety use the language of the captive Jews: "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land." In short, none but time-serving politicians who sacrifice their love of liberty to the prospect of enjoying a petty office, can be justified in it.

Let it be sufficient for me to know my duty, and endeavor to perform it, without feeling those cumbersome shackles which are suspended on the smiles of those whose patronage procures public gifts.

It is the duty of every citizen to be a sentinel in the cause of his country, and to give a timely alarm when his civil rights are invaded. This duty is as incumbent in time of peace as in

war. When the war-worn soldier is called from his arduous duty at his post and invited to enjoy the retired scenes of civil life—when the instruments of war cease to be arrayed in battle—when the orator has no occasion to dwell on those scenes "where blood and carnage clothe the ground with crimson"—when the olive-branch delightfully waves her charms over the land;—then men are prone to indulge in repose, and think the burden of duty is past. Then the designs of men brighten in prospect, and experience shews us they then accomplish that without a murmur, which before would have been blasted in its first approach.

No sooner than the late war was closed, and the dried concerns of government were in some measure adjusted, the members of Congress found the British had crowded their manufactures into this country beyond all calculation, with an evident view to crush our infant establishments. The collateral result was, the revenue rose beyond the most prosperous days of our government. This greatly alarmed every department of government.—Accounting on such an annual revenue they saw the treasury would be able to pay the public debt before it was due. But, what to do with an overflowing treasury demanded their serious inquiry. This produced a certain strange disorder on their minds, which the members of Congress as yet have not been able entirely to eradicate.—They created every new office which could be done with propriety. They raised the salaries of the officers of the government, which were already too great for the despatch of business.—They enlarged the navy to twelve ships of the line, fourteen forty-four, and other smaller vessels to the number of sixty-eight, including boats and batteries, and appropriated eight millions for that purpose. They were also lavish on the military department. These items claim our particular attention.

Large salaries serve to corrupt the incumbent, and become a curse to any nation. In the state of Vermont, the members of assembly have one dollar and a half a day, and they do their annual business in about thirty days. In the other eastern states, except Rhode Island, the members have two dollars a day, and it takes them about six weeks. In New York the members have four and sometimes five dollars a day, and they are employed about one hundred days. Congress, at five dollars a day, in time of peace, could do their business in three, and at most four months;—at eight dollars a day, it requires five. The cabinet officers of government did their business without much murmuring; but no sooner than they had a thousand dollars each added to their salaries, they immediately required about a dozen more clerks. Yes, the salaries of the clerks in one of these departments are almost equal to that of the President of the United States.

In the eastern states the salaries of the officers of state are so moderate, there exists no temptation for corruption; but in those states where the governor has from eight to twelve thousand dollars a year, and the other officers in proportion, we find the public presses bribed by a promise of patronage, and men actually employed to traverse the state before an election.

An honest man does not need a large salary; if it has any effect on him, it will make him extravagant and inattentive to business. The commissioners to settle the boundary line between the States and Canada, under a salary of forty-four hundred dollars a year, would not have close? it in this generation, had not Congress taken a hint and passed an act of limitation. Even foreign ministers, with an outfit of nine thousand dollars each, do not rise superior to a bracl of confidential trust, and of turning speculators on their own transactions.

It has been seriously urged, that men of abilities ought to be handsomely rewarded for their services; that they actually make great sacrifices to serve the public; that three and even five thousand dollars a year is no remuneration for their sacrifice. This may be true; but I am confident in this, that no professional man can acquire three thousand dollars a year by honorable means. We have speculators enough in community, without calling out a host to fill the offices of government.—Besides, great salaries does not always bring the best men into office. It is the ambitious and designing, those who are the most expert in artifice and corruption, that generally succeed. The man of abilities, and of unshaken integrity, stoops not to such measures, and is therefore generally neglected.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
"And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

The corrupting influence of large salaries keeps community in a continual bustle, not so much from a view of public measures, as personal attachments, and the long list of expectants on the success of their favorite. This is a sure bane to our civil rights, and will raze this fair fabric to the very foundation.

There is an almost total neglect in the people, in their choice of men, as one cause of this evil. They confine their elections to professional men, whose mode of obtaining property does not realize to them the farmer's worth of a dollar. Besides, the real interest of the country is very illy represented by such a selection. Far the greater part of the people is, and ought to be, farmers. This class of citizens are scarcely known in the councils of the nation, whilst nearly two-thirds of the members are professional characters. Here is a radical error in the elections. Can we expect a reform in the government, while we have an overwhelming majority in Congress who are strangers to economy? Why does not the farmer and the manufacturer seek for a representation in the nation? Is it because there are none among these classes who are capable of serving their country? The enlightened state of every class of our citizens cannot admit this position. There are many among those, who would do honor to themselves and their country.

Accustomed to the despatch of business in their personal concerns, they would not protract their sessions by long speeches, nor study to spend their lives on the bounties of the public.—They would not waste their time on the frivolous foible of female etiquette, nor close a long session with a lengthy catalogue of inefficient inquiries.—They would not spend weeks in the most infamous pursuit, in that of searching, but in vain, to traduce the only character in our country whose military fame has carried him within the region of Washington; Besides it is among these classes of men, the spirit of liberty finds an efficient protector. Uncorrupted by speculation, unobscured by foreign connections, and not accustomed to field obedience to the precedents of other nations, their acts would display the spirit of American genius. Let Congress be composed of members two-thirds of whom are of this character, and it will take the rest more than two months to become acquainted with them, or in other words, to bring them into their views.

[Remainder is our next.]

NOTICE

THE Subscribers inform their Friends, 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. 684f

Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

The "Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb" being now completely organized, and under the care of D. G. Seixas, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready for the reception of pupils.

Applications made by parents or guardians to any of the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention.

Richard Povell, No. 115 south Ninth

Washington Jackson, No. 75 south 8th

William Price, No. 87 north

John C. Nancrede, corner of 5th and Powell street.

John Swift, No. 38 south Sixth street

Committee of general superintend and Editors of newspapers in the sever-

al states of the union are requested to give the above advertisement a few insertions.

June 22. 81

For Sale at this Office.

A FEW

GERMAN FLUTES,

With Preceptors.

Miscellaneous Selections.

EXCELLENCE OF RELIGION.

True religion gives an engaging delicacy to the manners, which education or nature may mimic, but can never attain to. A sense of our infirmities and insufficiency makes us modest. A sense of divine presence makes us devout and sincere. A sense of our corruption makes us humble. A sense of divine goodness and mercy makes us obliging and compassionate. A sense of immortality makes us cheerful and happy. True religion is a principal of heavenly peace and light with us, which expands itself over the human frame & conduct, and sheds light and beauty on all around us. At ease within ourselves, we cannot give others trouble: When the master is God, the servant is Godlike; and if our conversation be on heaven, the graces of heaven will dwell on our lips, and shine forth in our actions. Religion, where it is sincerely embraced, gives orientation and patience to the sick, joy to the penitent strength to the weak, sight to the blind, and life in death itself.

JESTING.

Harmless mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits; therefore, jesting is not unlawful, if it trespasseth, not in quantity, quality, or season. Jest not with the two-edged sword of God's word. Will nothing please thee to wash thy hands in, but the font of drink health in, but the church chalice? Scoff not at the natural defects of any which it is not in their power to mend. Oh, it is cruel to beat a cripple with his own crutches. He that relates another man's wicked jest with delight, adopts it for his own. He that will lose his friend for a jest, deserves to die a beggar by the bargain. FULLER.

CURIOUS SERMON.

George Washington Webb, solicits the serious and candid attention of each of his customers, who are indebted to him for more than one quarter's newspapers, to that portion of scripture which may be found recorded in the latter part of the gospel according to St. Matthew—"Pay me what thou owest." In discoursing from these words it is the intention of the preacher to make no division of his matter—to have nothing to do with notes except bank notes—and to treat the subject neither logically, metaphysically, nor scripturally, nor religiously, nor morally, nor physically, but peremptorily. As he has a mortal aversion to long-winded people, ever since he began to collect newspaper accounts, he will be as brief as a Lawyer's summation, and leaving his text to explain itself, invite to the improvement. "Beloved Brethren! Harben unto me, and attend to the words of my mouth!—Pay the Printer quickly whilst thou art in the way with him—lest at any time the printer deliver thy account to the attorney, and the attorney bring thee before the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. Verily I say unto thee, thou shalt not come out thence till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing."

John Bull bent at last—We do not recollect to have read in all the annals of gormandizing, so faithfully recorded in the english papers, any instance to be compared with the following, which we have extracted from the Baltimore Patriot. In justice to the Editor of that paper, we have to observe, that he does not vouch for the authenticity of the statement, but considers it as a satire on some of the great feats of gormandizing, which have ornamented the columns of our papers:—

"A gentleman well known to the editor, who for motives of delicacy does not wish his name mentioned, has assured us, on the word of another gentleman, that a few mornings past, a friend ate for a wager, at a single meal, fourteen pounds of rosin soap, three pair of woolen stockings, fried in drippings and as much raw tripe as would make him a pair of leather breeches, eight dozen of lampery-eyes, thirty-four leather winged bats, thirty-two pounds of tallow candles, three pumpbolts, a ring tailed monkey, two cart wheels, a live jackass, a small negro boy, fricasseed in a hamper of chestnut burs, besides, bread, butter, &c. in proportion.

New York, June 10.

New method of rigging Ships.

Lieut. Allen of the Navy, has devised a plan by which ships standing rigging may be taken down and again replaced in part or in whole, in port or at sea, with great facility and without disturbing the topmasts or yards, which is particularly beneficial as it enables a man in a gale to replace a lost shroud with as much ease as he can replace any article of running rigging.—It also saves much injury to the mast heads and to the rigging, which both are subjected to by placing the eyes of the shrouds and stays over the mast heads.—For this valuable improvement Lieut. Allen has received a patent from

the President under the great seal of the United States, and the new ship John Wells, has been rigged on this plan.

MORE PIRACY.

Captain Burt, of the schr. George, from Teneriffe, informs us, that, while laying at the port of St. Croix, he was attacked on the night of the 14th May, by an open boat full of men. They came alongside under the pretence of getting water, when they seized the watch on deck, who fortunately extricated himself, and gave the alarm to the rest of the crew, who were asleep; they immediately got on deck, and succeeded in clearing it of the robbers, who jumped overboard. Their intention, no doubt, was to take the schr. out to sea.—Capt. B. was wounded in seven different places by a dagger.—Six of the villains were caught before Capt. B. left the island, and were safely lodged in prison, awaiting their trial.

From the Baltimore Patriot July 2.

Mr. James W. Langley, of Plymouth, (N. C.) was stopped last Thursday, in Gates county, (N. G.) by a negro fellow, who attempted to rob him, threatening him with a long two-edged knife—Mr. L. was in his chair—the place was solitary. While the fellow was unfastening his trunk from behind the chair, Mr. L. handed him a bundle of notes, which he had in his pocket. While the negro was examining them, Mr. L. drew a pistol from under his coat behind, and shot him down. He then dismounted and finished Pomp, (for so he called himself,) by a blow or two on the head, with the butt of his pistol. After this summary act of justice, he rescued his trunk, repossessed himself of the money and came on to Norfolk

NEW BERLIN, PR. JUNE 29. MELANCHOLY.

We are credibly informed that a few days since, near the turnpike that leads from Berwick to Easton, a woman in the absence of her husband discovered a large Rattlesnake some distance from the house in which she lived, determined to shoot the snake, she went into the house, and soon brought a loaded rifle to the place where the make was. But for some reason changed her determination, laid down the rifle and killed the snake with a stick after which she caught hold of the muzzle of the rifle to raise it from the ground and in the act of raising it the rifle went off and discharged its contents through her left breast; she returned to the house and immediately expired; she has left a husband and seven small children to mourn her untimely fate. A warning for those who are in the habit of handling fire arms negligently.

EARTHQUAKE.

Captain Smith, of the schr. Indus, informs; that another severe shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Jago de Cuba on the 20th ult. which injured about half of the houses in town; the walls of most of them were shattered. The wail of the house belonging to the collector of the port tumbled in, and the collector himself was severely injured, having his leg broken. N. Y. Gazette.

SHOCKING.

Yesterday morning a man was found dead about three fourths of a mile from this place, on the Middletown road.—When he was discovered he was lying on one side of the way, and all his clothes literally torn from his body. A jury of inquest was summoned, and it appeared in evidence that his name was Joseph Pope; that he had been for some days afflicted with a bowel complaint, and for the space of ten or twelve days he had been almost continually in a state of intoxication. He had stated to one of the witnesses on Thursday last, (we believe,) that he did not expect to live to see another day. The account of himself that he gave to the same witness was, that he was formerly front the state of New York, and had left several children there, and that he had friends living in or near Salisbury in the state of Indiana, that he had formerly been addicted to dissipated habits, but for a year or two, until within the last ten or twelve days, he had entirely abstained from the use of spirits. The jury returned a verdict, that he came to his death by the visitation of Divine Providence. Volunteer.

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir—Observing in your paper of this day, that a duel was lately fought on Bagshot-heath, which proved fatal to one of the seconds, who, in consequence of standing too near his man, was shot in the side, of which he died in two hours after, I am induced to trouble you with a case somewhat similar, although terminating in a less melancholy manner.

About ten years since, a Mr. Brady, apothecary to one of the hospitals, in

Dublin, went to the Phoenix Park for the purpose of deciding an affair of honor with a brother practitioner. On this occasion, the hackney-coachman who brought Mr. Brady to the field was severely wounded, and one of his horses shot dead, at the first fire. The unfortunate man, (like the gentleman at Bagshot,) had taken his station rather too near the combatants—to wit, at a distance of about fifty yards on one side. As the gentlemen fired together, it was never exactly ascertained whether one bullet had done all the mischief, or whether Mr. Brady had shot the coachman, and his antagonist the horse; from the manner, however, in which the matter was settled, I am inclined to the latter opinion. Both the parties being medical men, they attended the coachman alternately, until cured, without expense, and they very amicably clubbed their 5l. each, to make up 10l. the price of the horse.

As it may be the means of saving some lives, I am induced to send you an opinion, (founded on considerable experience,) which is, that in all citizen duels, the seconds run a much greater risk of being shot than the principals. When a young man residing in Dublin, I was (for reason which it is unnecessary here to state,) very frequently applied to to act as a second, and with which I generally courted; but having, in half a dozen instances, very narrowly escaped with my life, I came to a resolution never again to appear in the field of honor, even to oblige my dearest friend but as a principal: to this resolution I have for more than thirty years invariably adhered; and it is owing to this, as I firmly believe, that I now live to have the honor of addressing you. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

GALLIENSIS.

Slaughter's Coffee House, Nov. 26.

INDIGO.

The efficacy of Indigo as an antitote against the fatality of the bite of poisonous reptiles and insects has been proved by numerous experiments. It is made into a poultice, of the consistency of mud, with vinegar, and applied to the wound.

Why should it not be serviceable in curing the bite of a mad dog? I think it might be well for some one to try the experiment on some animal that is bitten by a mad dog, and make known the result thro' the Correspondent.

It is highly probable that it might save the life of the animal and perhaps be a shield for the human race against that fatal and awful complaint—the Hydrophobia. M. R. S.

THE CLIMAX.

At the conclusion of the American revolution, Dr. Franklin, the English ambassador, and the French minister, Vergennes, dining together at Versailles, a toast from each was called for and agreed to. The British minister began with

"George III.—Who, like the Sun in his meridian, spreads a lustre throughout and enlightens the world."

The French minister followed with "The illustrious Louis XVI.—Who like the Moon sheds his mild and benignant rays on and influences the globe!"

Our American Franklin then gave "George Washington, Commander of the American Army.—Who, like Joshua of old, commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."

THRESHING.

In some of the villages in Kent, when a man is known to have beaten his wife, it is usual to strew chaff before his door, when the joke runs through the town that such a man was threshing last night, as the chaff was seen in front of his house. Such notoriety is said to be a more wholesome restraint on bad husbands, than any legal enactment.

A new view of Matrimony.—A lady meeting with a girl who had lately left her service, enquire? "Well, Mary, where do you live now?" "Please ma'am, I dont live now," replied the girl. "I am married."

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. St. C. READ, Cashier.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

June Term, 1822.

Ephraim Padgett, administrator of John Deford, deceased, & Sarah Dare, administratrix of Gabriel Dare, dec'd, 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.

UPON application of John Bowen, administrator of Zadock Bowen, deceased, 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, claim and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said administrators—

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 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.
E.—George Facemire.
G.—John Garrison, John Gilmore, Hetty Garrison.
H.—William Hanham, Abijah Harris, Joseph P. Harrison, William Hand, Enos Mann, Jonathan J. Hann, Elizabeth Hopkins.
I.—John Ireland, Samuel Jonson.
K.—R. G. Bendall—2.
L.—Library Company—2.
M.—William Money, Charlotte Miller, Elizabeth M'Gee.
R.—John Reeves, Dayton Riley, Eunice Reeves.
S.—John Shourds, James Steelman, John Shannon, Silas Smith, jun. Samuel Seeley, Sarah Stratton, Nancy Statham.
T.—William Tomlinson.
W.—Jacob Wick, Esq.
Y.—Eliza Yapp.
Curtis Ogden, P. M.
July 8.—80 St.

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 August.

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

H. R. Merseilles.

Bridgeton, June 24. 78 6t. 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 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.

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.

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-luck, 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 3t. q.

NOTICE.

A Camp Meeting will be held on the Cumberland Circuit, Cape May county, New Jersey, to begin on Thursday the 25th of July, inst. near Dennis's Creek, on the head of Duddicum stream, on land belonging to Henry Ludlam, jun. two miles from Thomas Ludlam's Landing, where vessels can come at half tide; and about the same distance from Dennis's Creek Bridge. The pious of every denomination are invited to attend and pitch their tents along with us and worship. The Preachers are particularly invited to attend.

John Townsend, John Wishheart, Thomas Henderson, Jacob Souder, Amos C. Moore, Managers.

July 15. 81

Three Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 28th ultimo, WILLIAM GIFFORD,

an indented apprentice to the Milling business. He is about twenty years of age; five feet, 6 or 7 inches high—stout built; had on or took away with him one fur hat, about half worn, one blue cloth roundabout, one striped cotton ditto, one pair drab colored pantaloons, with various other articles of clothing not recollected. Whoever will apprehend and return said apprentice shall be entitled to the above reward but no charges; and all persons are hereby forbid harboring, employing or trusting him, under the penalty of the law.

Benjamin F. Reeve.

Port Elizabeth, July 15. 81 3t.

Subpenas, Warrants, And a variety of other blanks, For Sale at this Office.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1822.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Some time ago we informed our SUBSCRIBERS that in all the month of July, we should call on them for the respective amounts due us. It is our intention soon to perform that duty.— However unpleasant this may be to them, it is still more so to us; but as they render it indispensable, the task must be done. We have from time to time endeavored to obviate that difficulty, by bringing it to the recollection of our friends, that they might anticipate our visits; but we have only been partially successful. Whether it is that our hints have not been sufficiently impressive we cannot tell, but certainly we think they were plain enough to be comprehended by the most obtuse intellect. We are sensible that our friends are as accessible to an appeal on the score of equal justice as others; but how to make that appeal effectual may yet to us remain a secret.

That our friends may the better understand us, we will relate an anecdote of a plan once adopted by an Irish Roman Catholic Priest, to make his collections, when similarly situated.— *Father Murphy's* flock had heard him with pleasure, were edified by his ministry, and respected him for his talents. But he labored so much for their good that he neglected his own—and our readers need hardly be informed that when he forgot his own interests, they were not forward to remind him of them. One day, however, he determined to give them a hint or two on the subject. After an eloquent discourse, when the congregation were about to retire from the church, he requested their attention for a few minutes. "My dear hearers," said he, "I had last night a very singular DREAM. I thought I died and went to heaven—and on being admitted, I had a conversation with St. Peter, the distinguished head of our church. The Apostle detained me a long while in discourse, asking me questions relating to the world I had just left. In his inquiries, you, my dear hearers, were not forgotten—and I took peculiar pleasure in commending you to him for your good qualities. I told him that you were ready at all times to discharge your duty—and that if this was at any time omitted, the fault lay not in your hearts, but in your heads. I also told him that you had generous natures—that your hospitality was unbought, and your piety exemplary.— As I concluded this testimony to your character, a loud rap was heard at the gate. St. Peter arose to enquire the cause, and, on looking through a window over the gate, observed a large crowd anxiously waiting for admission. After asking them the usual questions, he enquired of me whether I knew any of them. On examination I soon perceived that it was you, my beloved congregation, who had followed close after me, and waited to be admitted. I felt an increase of joy at seeing you there, as I had been happy in your society on the earth, and immediately began to plead in your behalf. St. Peter heard me with attention—he drew out his key—sprung the bolt—placed his finger upon the latch, and when just lifting it to let you in, he made a short pause, turned hastily towards me, and said, "Father Murphy, you have told me a great deal in favor of your beloved flock, as you call them—tell me this—have they paid you up their LITTLE MATTERS AND THINGS?"—Both attention to you! what would I say?"— It is unnecessary to state that the dream related by the pious father had the desired effect.

The 4th of July has this year been celebrated throughout our country with unusual splendor. Indeed it would seem that our fellow citizens are every year more and more appreciating the era which it commemorates. There was, however, this year, an appearance of moderation mixed with the festivities of that day, which in years past was not observable; and judging from

circumstances we would be led to suppose that the time is not distant, when the day of Independence will be celebrated more agreeably to reason, and more pleasing to heaven, than heretofore. We read, in several sections of our country, the people spontaneously agreeing to go up to the house of the Lord, and render thanks for his blessings, instead of the old practice of spending it in the madness of mirth, and the extravagancies of dissipation. This innovation on the old custom will perhaps require some time to become general, but when the practice is once commenced, we may find it more progressive, particularly among professing Christians, than is generally supposed. We hope, in future years, that the people of our land will adopt this mode of commemorating that event, as doing so would be the most effectual way to secure the smiles of heaven, and make us continue to be a free, a prosperous and a happy people.

Although we are no friends to the making, drinking, or publishing of toasts, yet we cannot withhold the following, from the last Woodbury Herald, as it not only speaks sound sense, but more to the true interests of our country than all the labored volumes of *Say and Smith upon Political Economy*. It is as follows:—

"By Esquire.—The Swedesborough fair—Take off your Cantons, and on with your homespun, for you know we love you."

McDuffie and Cumming again.

Having in former numbers noticed the affair of honor which took place between these gentlemen, we feel ourselves bound in some measure to publish such statements as appear to do justice to both parties, and place the subject in a proper light. In our last we made a few observations, which some have thought too harsh with respect to McDuffie, and which seemed to favor his sanguinary opponent. This was not our design. We wished to express our contempt in general for men who could be guilty of such unwarrantable conduct; and we think it is the duty of all to show their abhorrence and detestation of such abominable proceedings. We then said we thought McDuffie the better man of the two, and the statement last published seems to prove that he was not only equally brave, (if bravery can be applied to so diabolical an act) but that he was more the gentleman, as he was more conciliating and less vindictive than the other. Cumming, in all his conduct, evidenced the strongest desire for blood—nothing less than the life of his antagonist;—and we doubt much whether the history of duelling could produce such an example of ferocity and malignity as he evidenced when his antagonist fell. Where mutual destruction is contemplated, such brutality, such a savageness of disposition might be vindicated, but then the laws of honor, which in this case they pretended to respect, would be left out of the question. We should be glad to know the cause of this dispute.— Those differences which take place among gentlemen who are political rivals—those malignities and animosities which are excited by obstruction in the path of ambition, are generally the most rancorous and deep-rooted.— Where pride and meanness are blended, the generous forgiving spirit has no residence; and we think the name of Cumming should be recorded in the annals of our country as an example of both, and as evincing a disposition which the present and future generations should execrate. We look upon a DUELLIST as one who DARES OMNI POTENCE, and FEARS ONLY the most contemptible of his fellow beings.

In our next number we shall give the statement of Capt. Elmore, McDuffie's second, and some remarks from the Augusta Chronicle, to set this subject in a proper light, and then take leave of it forever.

bliss St. Martin, the celebrated manufacturer of hats from American sheep grass, has made and forwarded one of her best, as a present, to the president of the United States. We certainly think it more valuable than a diamond ring from the Emperor of Russia.

CHRONICLE.

An elegant iron steam-boat has been built at London, to ply from that city to Paris. It is said to be the most complete piece of workmanship of the kind ever invented. It draws less water, moves more steadily, is less liable to be burned, and will remain longer without repair than those constructed with wood. She is moved along by Oldham's revolving oars, which preserves a perpendicular motion, and facilitates her progress. This vessel will establish the first direct communication between the two cities.

A bed of excellent Spanish Brown has lately been found on the lands of William Kirby, Esq. in Ticonderoga, Essex county, N. York.

A steam carriage, to ply on a common road, is building in London. It is to have the power of 6 horses.

A letter is said to have been received at Baltimore, from Gen. Wilkinson, at Mexico, stating that he was in good health, and in an employment for which he received a salary of \$15,000. Who believes all this?

It is said that Mr. Adams has prepared a reply to Mr. Russell's letter, noticed in this paper a few days since.

There is a project in agitation to remove the seat of government of Louisiana from New Orleans to Baton Rouge.

The North Carolina, 74, and the corvette John Adams, Capt. Renshaw, are at anchor below Newcastle. It is expected the Cyane sloop of war will join them from New York, and proceed together to Norfolk.

Great despatch.—The New York Evening Post states, that the new novel, the "Fortunes of Nigel," upwards of 500 pages duodecimo, was put to press in that city on Thursday morning, completed the next day, and was ready for sale on Saturday morning last, at 8 o'clock, by different booksellers. It is, however, stated in the Philadelphia Union, that the sheets are dipped in glue, and not stitched; and that in a short time they will fall apart. Let novel readers beware of this imposition.

Ministers to South America.—The following gentlemen are announced as Ministers to the South American Governments:

To the Government of Colombia—John H. Tod, of Kentucky.

To the Government of Buenos Ayres—Caesar A. Rodney, of Delaware.

To the Government of Mexico—Hugh Nelson, of Virginia.

An attempt was made yesterday morning, by several of the convicts in the Penitentiary, to escape over the eastern wall of the yard, by means of a rope-ladder, which they had succeeded in attaching to the top of the wall. The keepers, on discovering the attempt, raised an alarm, so as to draw their assistance a number of the citizens of the neighborhood. Fire arms being presented at the convicts, they resisted from their enterprise, and more than twenty, we understand, have been consigned to the cells.

[National Gazette.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Received at New York, by the last arrivals.

GREECE.

Accounts from Smyrna of the 18th April, says, the Turks who landed at Scio, had shed so much blood that they had given courage to the vanquished.— After stating that 12,000 dead bodies of Christians, of all ages and both sexes were lying in the streets, squares, & environs of the city, and that the Turks had 4,000 killed, and 10,000 wounded, the writer remarks, that "the Greeks are now entrenched in the mountainous parts of Scio, whence they will not probably venture, except with a sure prospect of success. An amnesty has been proposed for the insurgents, and the proposals have been seconded by the agents of France and Austria, who met with a positive refusal. To conquer or die, is the unanimous cry of the whole population. Since then the standard of the cross floats on all the mountains."

PERSIA.

It is asserted, in advices from the Turkish frontiers, that the Persians insist upon the cession of Armenia, but that the Porte had avoided giving any reply, in the hope that existing differences might be adjusted through the mediation of England. According to other accounts, said to rest on good authority, the Porte had ordered the Pacha of Bagdad to continue the war with Persia, and not to listen to any proposals for peace.

FRANCE.

The King of France opened the Session of the Chambers on the 4th June, by a speech, which we subjoin. As to Turkey and Russia, he merely expresses a hope, that tranquillity may be preserved. With regard to France, the speech presents us with a most favorable picture of its continued prosper-

ty; although great care seems to have been taken to discourage all idea of the existence of dissatisfaction with the government of the reigning family.

The French papers continue extremely guarded as to the state of the public mind, which, however, is represented in private letters, as extremely feverish with respect to the Bourbons. A fracas is stated to have taken place at Lyons, on the 10th May, in consequence of hostility displayed to an election return, by a few individuals.— The Royalist, who occupied the principal Hotel, called out "Vive le Roi," on which, a mass from 6 to 7000 men, who had assembled in the Place Terreaux, fell on the soldiers and in some measure overpowered them.— The whole afternoon, in every street, was heard the cry of "Down with the Bourbons! Down with the King! Vive la Liberty!"—pitchers and flowerpots were thrown from the windows on the soldiers. Things went on dreadfully, and several persons were killed. Even the life of the Prefect was attempted. It was only possible to still the movement by communicating to the military (3,000 strong) orders to fire on the people. Tranquillity was far from being fully restored when the last adouciuits came away.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The price of tea has been somewhat affected in the metropolis, owing to the stoppage of trade with the Chinese.— The general opinion in London was that the Chinese can as ill spare their trade as the English; and that, consequently, the matter would, ere this have been overlooked.

The Irish papers continue to be filled with the most afflicting narratives of human suffering, arising from the want of food, and the progress of disease.— Mr. Keane had determined to devote the produce of his benefit this year, to the fund for the relief of the distressed peasantry in Ireland.

Carlisle's shopman, who refused to give up his name, had been tried at the Old Bailey under the appellation of "a man whose name is unknown," and found guilty of publishing a seditious and blasphemous libel. He was sentenced to be imprisoned 18 months in the house of correction, and to God securities for good behaviour for five years; himself in 100l. and two sureties in 50l. each.

Mr. Hunt, the proprietor of The Examiner, was liberated from Coldbath fields prison, after suffering a year's confinement.

Butter is stated to have been sold in one of the markets of England at 4 pence (about 7 cents per pound.)

Manchester house of correction is now supplied with beef at 2½d per lb. and bread 1½d for 20 oz.

A serious tumult is said to have taken place at Paris on Monday, the 3d inst. in consequence of a determination on the part of the students at law and physic to commemorate the death of young Lallemand. M. Benjamin Constant joined them. The military force was called out in aid of the police, and after a contest, in which some confusions were made, but no blood shed, the former were compelled to retire, and tranquillity was restored.

Married,

On Sunday evening the 14th instant, by Cresse Townsend, Esq. Mr. James Thompson, jun. to Miss Deborah Garrison, all of Cape-May county, New Jersey.

Died,

On the 15th inst. at Hamiltonville, near Philadelphia, MANUEL TORRES, Minister of the Colombian Republic; near the United States, in the 58th year of his age.

At the Quarantine Hospital, New York, Dr. EDWARD TILLEY, of the U. States brig Enterprize.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are desired to attend to the settlement of their accounts,—as he wishes to close his old business with all possible despatch.

Thos. Woodruff.

Bridgeton, July 22. 82 St

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of LEVIN CHANGE, deceased, late of Maurice River Township, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of September next, and all persons having claims against said Estate are desired to present their accounts for settlement on or before said day, when a dividend will be made, or be forever barred from any claims on said estate.

Levin Change,
Spencer Change,
July 22. 82 Adminrs.

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their former customers, and the public in general, that they have taken the large new new

Fire-proof Store House,

next to the Motel in Bridgeton, and lately built by Dr. William Elmer, and are now trading under the firm of

POTTERS & WOODRUFF.

They return their sincere thanks to all their former friends and customers, & hope by their industry and attention to business to merit a continuance of their favors.

They have now on hand, and offer for Sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,—HARDWARE, Cutlery, Queensware, Hollow-marc, Looking-Glasses, Bar-Iron, Crowley and country Steel, &c. &c.

In addition to the above they have received A fresh supply of Goods, suited to the season,

particularly those kinds of fancy articles, at this season of the year generally in demand.

Cash, Country Produce, Cord Wood and Lumber of all kinds, taken in exchange.

J. B. Potter,
R. B. Potter,
Thos. Woodruff.

Bridgeton, July 13. 81

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 Othniel Cocey—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

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, to us directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 15th 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 FARM,

Situate in the township of Downe, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant—and a better description given at the time of sale.

Seized as the property of James Moore, & taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Carroll, and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

June 11.—July 15. 81

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 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 abovementioned by

Elizabeth W. Miller, Exec'x.
William F. Miller, } Ex'rs.
Jonas Freedland, }
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.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 50
Rye, do.	80 to 85
Corn, do.	75
Oats, do.	57½
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

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Table listing various commodities such as Bacon and Lard, Beans, Butter, Flour, Grain, and other goods with their respective prices in Philadelphia.

General Advertiser.

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.

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 Repertory, North American Review, Edinburgh 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.

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 tile public sales shall be held as follows, viz: At the Land Office at Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of Townships 17 and 18, in range 1, east of the 2d principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the 3rd Monday in August next, for the sale of Townships 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 1 and 4, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At the Land Office at Palestine, in Illinois, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of Townships 6, 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line.

At the Land Office at the Seat of Justice of the country of Independence, in the Arkansas territory, from the sale of such lands of the United States as are situated in the following described townships and ranges and which have been excluded from the lottery of the lands appropriated for satisfying warrants for military services, viz: On the first Monday in August next, for the sale of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz: Townships 12 18 19 & 20, in range 2, west of the 5th meridian line.

On the first Monday in October next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz: Townships 14 5 4 5 6 7 10 11 10, 15 15 16 17 18 19 and 20, in range 7, west of 5th meridian line.

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

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

SADDLE, BRIDLE, Harness, Collar & Whip MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general that he has removed from the Pole Tavern, in Salem county, to LAUREL HILL, BRIDGETON, Opposite the Store of Bacon & Tomlinson, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of Saddlery and Harness, Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable prices; and by his experience in the business he is warranted in saying they shall be equal in neatness and durability to any made in Philadelphia.

LAND-OFFICE. THE subscriber has at length matured a plan which has been contemplated for several months; and now offers his services to the public as an Agent for the Sale of Land. He offers for Sale, The best stand for Public Business in the county of Luzerne, being a Farm of 150 Acres, on the Post Road to Wayne county, 12 miles from Wilkesbarre, on which a Tavern and Store have been erected for many years - and connected with a water-power sufficient for the most extensive Manufactory of Flour, Cotton or Wool.

4000 Acres of New Land, in said County of Luzerne, of good quality - handsomely timbered - and held by titles derived by Patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; taxes paid to the present year. - Prices from \$3 00 to \$5 00 per acre. - Also, Several improved Farms, in said County, of about 100 Acres, including Apple Orchards, Meadow, &c. (These belong to the Estate of Thomas Wright, dec'd.) In Bucks County, Pa. Three valuable Plantations, situated in good neighborhoods - on two of which Grist-mills and Saw-mills are erected - valuable Meadow - superior Buildings - good Orchardings - and 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, building, &c. If it becomes necessary to search the Offices, previous to sale, the expenses of search and certificate must be paid by the proprietor. If a sale is effected a small commission on the amount of purchase money will be expected, varying from 1/4 to 1 per cent. according to the value of the property. ASHER MINER. Doylestown, P. May 7, 1822. 72 All letters on the subject must be Post Paid.

TAKE NOTICE. The Creditors of JAMES NORTON are requested to take notice, that a dividend of his Estate will be made by me on TUESDAY the 6th day of AUGUST next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton. SAMUEL HARKER, May 6. 71 Smo. Assignee.

For Sale at this Office, A FEW COPIES OF THE VISION OF BUTLER NEWCOMB, Of Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and Deacon of the Baptist Church at Dividing Creek. Price 12 1/2 Cents. HAT STORE. Sign of the Golden Mat, 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 Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability. Price \$2.50 per Hat. February 11. 59 1/2

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, harbours, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the KNOWN WORLD: With the government, customs, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures and curiosities of the cities and towns; their longitude, latitude, bearings and distances, in English miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished: INCLUDING

The Constitution of the United States, the ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutions of the respective States; Together with a succinct account of at least fifteen hundred cities, towns and villages in America, more than have appeared in any foreign edition of the same work; in which the numerous mistakes & deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this country, are corrected and supplied. Illustrated by a neat colored Map of the United States. ORIGINALLY WRITTEN BY R. BROOKES, M. D. The fourth American, from the London edition of 1819, with additions and improvements. BY WILLIAM DARBY, Member of the New-York Historical Society, Author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana; Emigrant's Guide; and a Tour from New-York to Detroit.

IN order to render this edition in a peculiar manner valuable to an American reader, the publishers have employed William Darby of this city as editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places on this continent, adjacent islands and elsewhere, as have not hitherto found a place in any gazetteer extant; to remedy such articles as are erroneously or defectively stated, in the original work; and in fine, as far as practicable, to comprise all the places worthy of notice in the world. So many changes have taken place in Europe in the course of the last 8 or 10 years, as to render necessary a careful digest of the present limits of most states in that quarter of the world.

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

The publication of the work has hitherto been delayed in order to procure the census of 1820, which has not yet been completed. The publishers however confidently hope to receive the necessary document, and present the work to their patrons, in the course of the ensuing season, in a form worthy of their acceptance: but the Gazetteer will not be put to press before the returns of the census are obtained, collated, and the various articles digested according to its results. The Post Office list will be carefully arranged up to the present time, and the mark P. O. placed before the description of all places containing a Post Office. No comment can be necessary to elucidate the advantages which must be comprised in a portable volume, in which will be concentrated the proposed improvements and additions.

TERMS. The work to be comprised in one octavo volume of about 900 pages, printed on good paper, and to be illustrated by a new and neat colored Map of the United States, projected and engraved for the express purpose, to contain the political subdivisions, made up to the period of publication. Price, neatly bound, Three Dollars and 50 Cents, payable on delivery. 52 December - 1821.

Brush Manufactory, No. 4 North 3d street, Philadelphia. THE subscriber has on hand, a large stock 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. SEXTON, 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, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantalons, 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 arid Queensware. REMOVAL. THE subscriber has removed his Wholesale and Retail Stores from No. 110, N. Front, and No. 100 North Third, to No. 10, North Third street, where he is now opening, in addition to his former stock, a very extensive assortment of FINE AND COMMON WARE, Which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash prices. R. Tyndale. Philadelphia, Sept. 17 - 36tq

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY, FOR THE YEAR 1821. ALSO, The Presbyterian Magazine, From No. 1 to No. 14.

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

Bank Note Exchange. CORRECTED WEEKLY. U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par Boston Banks in New Hampshire, 2 p. c. dis. Massachusetts Banks generally, 1 do. Rhode Island Banks do. 1/4 a 2 do. Connecticut Banks do. 1 1/2 do.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES. All the city Bank Notes, par. Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale. Albany Banks, 1/4 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 receivers, 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, 1 1/2 do. Gettysburg, 1 1/2 do. Carlisle Bank, 1 1/2 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, 1/2 dis. Bayve de Grace, 1 do. Elkton, par. Annapolis, 1 do. Branches of do. 1 1/2 do. Hagerstown bank, do. Bank of Caroline, 12 1/2 do.

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