Glory !- animates my breast;

Soft!-the blood of murdered legions;

"Summons vengence from the skies;

Lo! Commerce spreads the daring sail,

And yokes her naval chariots to the gale.

Blow, ye breezes!-gently blowing,

"Waft me to that happy shore,

Where from fountains ever flowing,

Thence returning, poor in health,

Rich in honesty and wealth, Oer thee, my dear paternal soil!

"In their lowly dwellings sing;

"Undiscovered as their spring, .

I will scatter o'er the land,

Blessings with a secret hand;

·For such angelic tasks designed,

On an oak, whose branches hoary

3 ghed, and told the simple story

Of the patriarch of trees;

High in air his harp he hang:

Now no more to rapture strung;

Lightly touched by fairy fingers, Hark !-- the Lyre enchants the wind; ond ALCARUS listens, lingers,

Now the music mounts on high,

To every tone, with tender heat,

Sweetly swelling through the sky:

Now the strains to silence stealing,

Poor ALCARUS grasps the Lyre!

He strikes the chords so quick, so loud,

Lyre! O Lyre!my chosen treasure,

"Lyre ! O Lyre ! my only pleasure,

" Solace of my bleeding heart;

We will never, never part!

Glory, Commerce, now in vain,

" Tempt me to the field, tlie main;

"The Muses' sons are blest, though born

"To cold neglec , and penury, and scorn.

'What though all the world neglect me,

"While this hallowed Lyre is mine?

Heaven -that o'er my helpless head

"Shall my haughty soul repine?

'And shall poverty deject me,

Many a wrathful vial shed,

creed,

Tis Jove that scatters lightning from a

Soft in ecstacies expire;

Oh! with what romantic feeling

Lo! his furious hand he flings,

In a tempest o'er-the strings:

cloud!

Lingering, listening, looks' behind;

His heart strings vibrate, and his pulses beat

Then warm in hope, no longer pale,

He blushed adieu, and rambled down the

Sighed to every passing breeze;

Bounteous as the Nile's dark waters,

"Indian realms their treasure pour;

"I'll strew the golden harvest of my toil,

Then shall misery's sons and daughters

'I give the Lyre and sorrow to the wind.'

Flaming towns, and ravaged regions,

" All in awful judgement rise!

I will wrestle with the wave;

O then, innocently brave,

to die!

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PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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 do'lar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty five cents. Larger advertisements at the same rate.

An Address

Delivered at Cedarville, h? J. on the 4th of Jv 1822, BY IGNATIUS MSON. [Conc

Having consi d some of those causes which have prought our country into a degenerated situation, let us now look at what Congress have done, and what they are aiming to do. In 1816. when their minds were greatly disturbed to find ways and means to spend the revenue, they appropriated eight millions a year to increase the navy; to be paid, one million a year; and after one half was paid, it was subdivided, and only five hundred thousand a year to be paid. The wild ambition for creating a navy seemed to pervade who acquired our liberties, they foolishly thought to imitate the monarchies of Europe, and to trust rather to the wooden walts of external defence, than that internal spirit by which they pre

I am ready to acknowledge, that it a monarchy where ttie people must be awed inio obedience, and the arm of power gives right, a navy may be a practicable system for external defence and for quelling inteirial commotions. If nothing more, it will create an enor-mous debt, which is considered one of the greatest monarchical blessings .-Had the late Emperor of F ance crea ted # large national debt, and brought the officers of his government to be largely interested in it, he might have been on the throne till the day of his death. The very system itself has a powerful tendency to corrupt those re publican sentiments on which alone we obtained our government, & by which alone it must be defended.

Admitting our navy does not exceed our present appropriation, we shall have more than twenty-two thousand men insulated from their common country. The officers put into arbitrary power over their men, form sentiments which yield not to law, and when offence cometh, nothing but that law of honor which is a violation of the law of God. can make an atonement. The sailors trained to an implicir obedience in all things, are taught to feel it the highest praise and glory of their attainments. faithfully to obey their officer. Thus they lose all public sentiment for any country, except what their commander pleases to inspire. Yes, all of them detached from an immediate interest in the concerns of their country .-They will, therefore, be prone to sup-port the ruling party, without any reference to their measures. Was not this the case in the days of Mr. Adams Was this not the case in the late war i This hand of men, possessed of such sentiments, becomes exceedingly dangerous to a government of laws, which originate in the people and are directed by their will, when they attempt to reform the abuses of government.

After we have attained our present appropriation, to what will it amount? Will a nation of an hundred ships fear to combat with twelve? It would prove to us what the battle of Trafalgar proved to the French. No man can calculate on its excellence, unless we have a superior force. Any other argument, however flattering to our pride, must be entirely fallacious. The Bri tish nation have a superiority on the ocean, and they will not suffer lany Other nation to become their rival. If we make the wild attempt, they will year; but time proved they had excheck us in our pursuit. Should our ceeded the receipts more than two and feel the importance of consulting their nue did not meet their estimates, by own interest, they would teach us our more than six and a half millions. This feel the importance of consulting their

ost us in pay and subsistence, more han tive millions a year. Would we become their rival on the ocean - after ve had built our vessels, we must like hem appropriate thirty-four millions iterling a year to support them. This s the glorious object towards which our covernment is now aspiring.

The fruit of this extravagant system has already made its appearance in our country. The officers of our navy the present pear **niay** shew the view of the government. We have thii ty-two capains in commission, and but five in ictual service. We have twenty tlirre nasters-commandant, and but seven employed. We have two hundred and hirteen lieutenants, and hut sixty-six employed. In short, we have in our one thousand and ten commissioned officers; three hundred and forv are in service of some kind, and six nundred and seventy total ly unemployed. Huw. many millions of dollars have we paid to support supernumerary officers? Let us make an estimate of me item only, the useless captains .-These are twentp-srven in number .-Commodore Barron vias suspended in 1807 for five years. In February, 1813. he was restored to his rank. He has now heen in standing nine years without being once called into service There are twenty-six mow in a like situation, and these we may estimate for seven years. The sum which a captain in actual service receives, is estimated, for pay and all other contingencies, at two thousand five hundred dollars,-those unemployed, at one thousand eight hundred dollars .-Making the handsome sum, already expended by government, for useless captains, of three hundred forty three thousand eight hundred doilars. Does this look like economy? Is this a kin-

them. They were "accomplished gen tlemen; but few among them have the even masters of merchantmen. There is an imperious obligation imposed on the nation to take charge of those who have been apprenticed to its service, bur country can now sing peans of and are seemingly destitute of tile loy tu the era of good feeling;; but it usual resources that belong to other inusual resources that belong to other in-

If supernumerary officers are to be a burthen on the country, it can be no should indulge in apathy, anti appear mark of wisdom in the government to patronize means to increase them .-The naval and military establishments must be considered an intolerable nuisance. Did any of those in the navy, or on the land, who distinguished them selves in the late war, receive their education at these establishments? We gained our independence without them. We have experienced no inconvenience since and why not con-tinue to practice the same, till experi nce teaches us their necessity?

The army carries with it the same kind of policy. Our army consists of four thousand three hundred fifty four non-commissioned officers & privates. One hundred and three officers of the general staff. Two hundred and fifty. one academic cades; and three hundied eighty nine commissioned officers - as appears by the late return. These aen would require by law forty four captains, arid eight-eight first & second lieutenants. Instead of this, we have ninety seven captains, two bundred & sixty lieutenants, arid nearly one fifth of the embodied men are non-commis-ioned officers. What need can there he of a major genera: arid two briga. thers, to command about half of a brigade? No wonder our government is xpensive, when we have to support a navy arid an army of officers. The inquiring faculty, in their industrious pursuit, may hate discovered these things, but when the order of the day confines all things to simple inquiries, what good can result to the public from

The principle on which the revenue of our country is raised, produces such an uncertain amount, that government cannot calculate it to a fraction; but surely it is a part of wisdom to keep !he year 1818, the revenue was more than twenty-six millions, This was sufficient io make the members of government completely addle headed. It never once came into their thoughts that those imports niust be paid for.— They had pleasing virions that such a revenue would continue fur years.—
They made their estimates for the next navy he so increased as to make them a half millions; and in 1820 the reve-

we are told by one of the members of Congress, that we may calculate it at one hundred millions tor the next year. How the six and a half millions are to ne met is not disclosed to us. There s no loan appropriated to meet it .-How the creditors are to receive their lemands is retained a secret, unless they are tu wait rill-alter an appropriation is made at ttie next session of Congress. If the revenue be sufficient to meet the calls on the government, we might suppose the national debt would stand where it was last year.— But should we even make an allowance f five millions for the purchase of the Floridas, and consider it as not due till after rlie next session of Congress, till there remains one and a half milions to be accounted for.

Thus, my respected audience, you ee the views arid measures of the present administration. Can I he considered out of order or censorious, when in the face of facts, I sap they have departed from the spirit of their fa-thers? They may indeed honor them with their lips, but their hearts and their ways have strayed far from them. Under the present system, we are in volving the rration millions a year; but when under the tried patriois it was the reverse. For eleven years from 1801, when Jefferson came into office, till the commencement of the late war. the government paid their current ex. penses, arid reduced the public debt on in average three arid a half millions a vear, besides the fifteen millions for the Louisiana purchase. Yes, this was their noble character, and these the worthly deeds by which they were actuated. Enumerating the first principles of government, Mr. Jesterson urgs "economy in the public expense that labor niay be lightly burthened; the country, and prepare the way for dred spirit of seventy-six?
The growth of this era of good feelings.
The inquiring faculty found an un.

Mr. Madison strongly urges us "to Forgetful of the spirit of their fathers, surmountable difficulty in removing observe economy in public expendi tures ; to liberate the public resources ny **an** honorable discharge of ttie puhlic qualities necessary for merchants and debts." How often was it repeated in public by the friends of our liberties, in days that are past, that a public debt was a curse to the nation?

It is no wonder the monarchists in publicans, whio endured the buithen of contest, not for men, but fiir principles, wonderfolly pleased with a monster because p had a pretty name. How long the spirit of slumber will continue her nightly shade over our land, comes not within the reach of human calculalion. It niust he the day-star of liberts will soon return to our hemisphere with her genial rays. It cannot he that our nation has to pass through a long series if time in scenes of darkness, folls and corruption, till a generation shall arise, who are worthy the descendants of those wile fought arid bled for our liberties : a generation, who as often as they call to remembrance their un worthy predecessors, sill treat them with abhorrence. It is no consoling thought, thit while other nations, ani. mated by the example of our fathers. are struggling to emancipate them selves from those usurpations anri'corruptions which were entailed to them we are gradually sinking into their de plorable situation.

All governments are prone tn arrogate to themselves power, and trample on the rights of the people. It requires the people to keep a continual watch over them, and a determination to crush their assumptions, would they long retain their liberties. This is the advice of Mr. Adams, "Nip the shoots of arbitrary power in the hud, is the only maxim which can ever preserve The liberties of any people. When the people give way, their deceivers, be. trayers and destroyers press on them so fast, that there is no resisting after

Fellow citizens, we are commemo rating the forty-sixth anniversary of our national existence. It should animate us with that spirit which produced the event. Have you not a most' im portant privilege put into your hands the expenditures within bounds. In and are you not under the most sacred obligations to preserve it 3 Have you not the example of those who achieved your liberty, to teach you how to do it ? Will you leave their efficient example, and suffer wandering desires to per. vade your hearts to try experiments not authorised by the fathers, or look abroad with an envious eye, and lung to **be** like other nations of the earth ? Ought you not to be satisfied in the consideration, that you possess the highest civil blessings society can bestow? ancl ought you not to feel it the highest object of your earthly pursuit to defend it? Will you become wear; they would point to Trafalgar. In mar, they would point to Trafalgar. This would be peace, to Copenhagen. This would be incessity of supply the result of our labor. Our present the result of our labor. Our present appropriation, when completed, will read a half millions; and now, the navy and the army, composed of ty-three and a half millions; and now, the navy and the army, composed of the more than six and a nari minions. This would be defended to the mecanity of supply to defend it? Will you become wear, to defend it? Will you become wear, in the Muses' wretched sons are born in so noble a cause, and commit the protection of your liberties to externall defence—to the mercenary bends of ty-three and a half millions; and now, the navy and the army, composed of

the worthless part of community, who will fight for any nation that will em-ploy them, and in any cause their coin-nander shall direct? These were riot he measures by 'which your liberties | were attained; hut be assured, if pur sued, they will inevitably destroy them.

lemen, have assumed the habiliments of war for the defence of your counry. Your zeal and promptitude, when halled to duty, gives us an assurance hat in the hour of danger you will readily be found at your past. You ender your services, not from pecuniiry motives, but from a willingness of rind to obey the call of pour country, o meet the foe. Yes, you present rourselves before us this day, to remind is that the streng h of our defence resides in the citizens when clad in arms. When our government becomes so corrupt as to distrust your ability, or to fread your efficiency, it is time for the inversign people to assume their rights, and purify the fountain.

Permit me to indulge the consoling nay rest satisfied your rights will be espected. Then your liberties will be preserved; and the following generation will rise tip and call you blessed.

POETRY.

IT IS I, BE NOW AFRAID. - Gospel.

LOST in the storm of guilt, my soul ! No pilot at tlic helm, The mountain billows seem to roll, Prepared to overwhelm.

In awful horrors, see they rise Near and more near they come; Hope from my fainting spirit flies, That trembles at ber doom.

In vain I seek a friendly shore, To save my shutter'd bark, But rending tempests round me roar, Terrific, deep and dark.

Before my sinful Ire rt, He rides upon the mingling storm, And shakes tiis quiv'ring dart.

In robes of white array'd, A form appear?:), and su'eetly said, 'Tis I, be not afraid!

Then to tlie storming seas he gave His high command-be still ! He spake, and the recoiling ware Obey'd his so vicini with.

With matchless grace to give; And bade me, tho' with guilt thus stain'd Repent, believe, and live.

And sav'd me from despair, That I in Heaven might praise his name, With rescued millions there.

[From Montgomery's Po THE LYRE.

66 OR ! WHO WOULD LOVE THE ETRE!" G A. Stevens.

Where the roving rill meandered Down the green retiring vale, Poor forlorn ALCABUS wandered, Pale with thought, serenely pale; Topeless sorrow, o'er his face Breathed a melancholy grace, And fixed on every feature there The mournful resignation of despair.

Oer his aim his lyre neglected, Coldly, carelessly he flung; And, in spirit deep dejected, Thus the pensive Pout sung; While, at midnight's solemn noon, Sweetly shone the cloudless moon, And all tlie stars around his head, Benignly bright, their mildest influence shed.

"Lyre! O Lyre! my chosen treasure, "Solace of my bleeding heart; . Lyre! O Lyre! my only pleasure, "We must ever., ever part: 'Tis in vain thy poet sings, Woos in vain thine heavenly strings,

"That which Heroes, Kings have died for, 'Hark ! the charging trum; ets' throats Pour their death defying notes "'To arms!' they call; to arms I fly, Like Worre to conquer-and like Worre

A well-organized militia is our safest oulwark in time of peace. Yes—you behold a specimen of the real defence of a republican government. You.gen-

lope. ii the spirit of our fathers is not isibly alive in our government, it finds in 'altar of lively devotion in the hearts of the people. Will you sacredly estimate the civil rights put into pour lands? Will you watch the measures of your rulers? Will you appear at the poll, at the constituted time of elecion, and with a determination to elect nen who will keep within the bounds if your ancient land-marks. Then we

Death glaves in his most awful form,

When sudden, as the billows ride,

Peace to my rescu'd soul he deign'd

'Twas JESUS o'er tlie billows came,

Education of tile Deaf aud Dumb.

Heaven gave.. this Lyre!-and thus de-

un bruised but not a broken reed!"

The "Philadelphia Asylom for the Deaf and Dumb" heing now 'completenized, and under the care of D. G Seiwas, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready tor the reception of pupils.

Applications made hy parents or

guardians to any of the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention.

Richard Povell, No. 115 south Ninth street.

Washington Jackson, No. 75 south 8th

Street, N. C. Nancrede, corner of 5th and

Powell street. John Swift, No. 38 south Sixth street. Committee of general superintend-

Editors of newspapers in the several states of the union are requested to give the above advertisement a few in-

June 22. 81

For Sale at this Office.

GERMAN FLUTES. With Preceptors.

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Fourth of July.

At the celebration of the 4th of July in Downe, the day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon and a heating of the reveillie, and by a display of the national flag at sun-rise, attended with martial music. At one o'clock the in habitants began to assemble at Newport, and at two formed a procession, through the assistance of Lieut. D. Lore, acting as Marshal of the day, and marched to the bower in the following order, escorted by soldiers in uniform: Marshal, bearing the Standard of the State.

The Music.

President. Seventy-sixers.
The Clergy.
Bearer of the Declaration of Independence. Orator.

Citizens. Committee of Arrangement. Vice-President. Siewards.

When the procession arrived, the Standard being placed by the Marshal over the head of the bower, Colonel Henderson acting as President, and John Ogden, jun. as Vice President, a number of verses composed for the occasion were song, and a praver made by the Rev. Thomas Brooks. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. Humphris Green, and the Ocation delivered to a very respectable and attentive audience of about two hundred persons. After which the following Toasts were drank, accompanied with the discharge of cannon and martial music.

- 1. The auspicious day we celebrate. May sucreeding anniversaries be consecrated to the purposes of every good
- 2. The memory of George Washing ton and his deeds.
- S. The President of the U. States and his predecessors-Happy monu ments of an elective government, in the minds of the people.
- 4. Heads of departments of state-But it is not prudent to overstep ap-
- 5. Congress of the U. States-Less tongue, less wages-more action, more decision.
- 6. Rats of the government, and public defaulters - They are commonly firming patriots, and the worst enemies of our country. Here's rout them speedily.
- 7. Sovereignty of the People-There should be no higher power on earth.-Watch Representatives.
- 8 Free suffrage --- An inestimable blessing to the American people—It well used, ample and sufficient to heat all our difficulties.
- 9. Impost and tonnage, the chief re sources for the support of the U. S. Too fluctuating, too uncertain, too unequal. Sound policy directs, higher duty on imports; a moderate excise on domestics, and a direct tax, as a more equal and certain method of supporting the government of a free people, and securing their independence.
- 10. The State of New Jerseysmall, but brilliant star in the Union.
- 11. The thirteen old States, and their eleven young sisters-United, ter and the crush of worlds.
- 12. The Republics of South America -Deserving the admiration and friendship of all nations.
- 13. The mothers and daughters of our country-The most excellent, illustrious and noble part of creation.

Volunteer Toasts.

By Auly Lore. General Andrew Jackson-May the tongue be paralysed and the brain confounded, that would

should attempt to invade our peaceable rights, which our forefathers struggled for and gained.

By Samuel Seeley, Esq. - Our next Representatives of the county of Cumberland-May they be men not religi ously scrupulous of bearing arms.

By Humphris Green .- May the strong arm of governmen: give encouragement to our infant manufactories. and, promote internal improvement and not spend quite so much of the public money in building floating dun-

By Henry Socwell, Esq. The electors of New Jersey - May they be strong in mind, sound in judgment, and firm in their suffrage.

The procession rose from the table in harmony, about five o'clock, and resturned in good order to the village after partaking of a sumptuous repast.

It is stated in the Petersburg Intel ligencer, on the authority of a gentle man from Augusta, that another challenge has passed between Cot. Cum-ming and Mr. M Duffie; and that the preliminaries of another combat had reliminaries of another been settled before he left the place.

Messrs J. Clarke & Co.

The evil effects arising to society from the practice of gossipping are so obvious, and gossips themselves have o often been made the objects of ridicule and contempt, that it would seem unnecessary in me to add any thing to what has already been said upon the subject. But there is a kind of gossipping indulged in by some to a very great extent, which is not so frequently the subject of public animadversion as it should be. I allude to the pious gossips, or those who, as soon as they profess to be religious, commence to be gossips. It is lamentable that those who embrace a religious life, do not always study to be consistent in their conduct, and to act in all things agreeably to the professions which they make. Whether we consider the interests of socie v, of the individual, or of religion, there is no kind of gossip-ping more pernicious than this. When such go to church, or return from it, you see them associating with particu lar persons to indulge in remarks at the expense of those who differ from themselves in ceremonies, in dress, or in sentiment. When they visit at each other's houses, the most uncharitable remarks are lavishly poured forth a gainst some, and much affected sorrow and pity expressed for others who are not so pious as themselves. These circumforaneous gossippers meet only for the purpose of electing a tribunal on the conduct and conscience of sume [The following are the documents promised unhappy wight who is so unfortunate as to be known to them. They act as if religion was the destruction of mo desty, and the enemy of discretion .-They are not influenced to their course by the false principles of others, but by their own false prejudices. meet their gossipping associates rather to talk about religion than to practice rage duty and mack piety. In point of dury no class of society is so defilease from all obligations to it.

spouting scripture, or who are running than it merited, have been kindly fa from house to house to tell how good voced with a bulletin, professing to they are, and how had are others .- give an authentic account of the battle. They are not those who are ready to The spirit that could have prompted abandon the affairs of their families, or this publication, under any circumstan their other avocations, to be present at ces, must be low and contemptible.they can reach. They are not those is rendered peculiarly striking, when who think that God can be served bet it is considered that, in the eyes of the ter by their opinious than by their community at least, it is calculated to practices. They are not those who vun lead to a recurrence of the strife which wish to be persuaded of it. And that publication (whom nobody can withal neither are they deficient in mistake) was destrous of a renewal of their arcendance on the ordinances of the combat, it would have been in eve is timely; they study the circumstance to have waited until he received "auof the case, and never absent themthentic" information of Mr. M. Duffie's others or their own families to soffer desire privalely. In this way, the by their injudicious indulgencies. forms: at least, of gentlementy departman. They do not act as though they mity might have been avoided. thought it necessary continually to be. On the statement contained in the seeking God's pardon for sins which Chronicle of the 20th June, the followiney wantonly and wilfully commit—ing remarks are submitted:— They believe that to serve God is right, Mr. McDaffe did assent to a propos but that domestic and social duties relition made by three gentlemen of high equally obligatory upon them. They standing, to have the differences with we observe an overweening real in the right that he should do so, and not be cause of religion, particularly among cause hethad the most distant expecia those whose calling does not lead them that, that the proposition would be a directly to the exercises of it, we no-dopted. For it was obvious that Col. turally suspect hypocrisy, but seidom Cumming could not accede to it, after piety. Those who at their door have having it pompously announced in a an oppor unity, as often as they wish distant newspaper, that he would not an opportunity, as often as fory wish distant newspaper, that he sould have to avail themselves of it, of hearing the admit of pany, such proceeding. Mr. word of life expounded in its purity, McDoffie gave his assent, that he might and will neglect it, while they spend have it in his power to vindicate him their time and property, which their self from any imputation of blame, in By Carll Whitecar, jun. Officers debts imperiously domain, in running his antagonist. It was given however, and soldiers-May they always stand elsewhere for the same purpose, may upon condition that it should not be in readiness to oppose any foe that either be looked upon as wanting in communicated, to Col. Cumming, until understanding, or as having some sin- his answer was received, that it might

> to all but themselves. observed among young persons than vert a bullet," is unterly and wantonly others, and particularly among young untrue. The dress was by design unservants. Here it is an evil of no small commonly thin. The coat and panta forts of families interrupted by the impertinent and ill-timed zeal of servants, who under pretence of piety, duty, perfectly indifferent as to the which they are domiciliated. Is this No, it is not, and therefore cannot be consistent with true piety. Many masrestraining servants from going to religious meetings, however unlimely the ous servants, and indeed they are se if the servant is governed by piety com-bined with pure principles. But as we see servants of this class frequently conduct themselves, we think no rimily has gained an advantage by retain

they are more sought after on account of their profession, and that they will not want good places, they take the most unjustifiable liberties, which the person who engages them must suffer, or otherwise, as they can suit them-selves. They put all the evenings of the week in requisition to accomine date their piety; and violate their con-tract and neglect their duty at home by leaving the families which they serve to shift for themselves in the best manner they are able. They never-theless appear to go to churches and meetings only to shew themselves and form assignations. I do affirm that such servants possess any thing but piety, whatever they may profess. By such improper licenses they accom-plish all that the devil would desire of hem, and inevitably make their piety suspected. Few masters or mistresses who have regular and attentive ser vants, will refuse them reasonable indulgences. But when pious runners leave their service when most wanted, and without permission-or forsake their trust for such purposes in their employers' absence or when their own particular duties do not require it, and join their gossipping associates, regard-less of their domestic engagements, or the restraints which duty imposes, we see in them much to detest, and no thing that can claim our confidence.

in our last, relative to the affair of dishonor between Cumming and M'Duffie :]

NESTOR.

THE DUEL.

From the Augusta Chronicle, July 4.

After the extraordinary publicity which was given to the affair between Mr. McDuffie and Col. Cumming, dur ing its pendency; it was to have been it, and under its secred name they out- expected that neither of the parties would have been so regardless of the dictates of propriety, or so destitute of cient, for when they become religious a becoming sense of what is due to the they acr as if they had obtained a re-public, as to obtrude into the newspapers any statement in relation to it .-"The affectation of sanctity is a blot on the face of piety?" The deeply pious are not those who are continually tention upon a private controversy If the sermons and other meetings But the impropriety of the publication to all kinds of meetings as if they had was supposed to be at an end. If such a desire to worship God, and would was really the object; if the author of the gospel. But the attention of such ry respect more creditable to himself. selves from their business, or cause recovery, and then communicate his They know that they cannot be approvement, would have been observed, and ed before God while they are unjust to the general reprobation of the comma

study consistency, and no person can Col. Cumming submitted to a court of be a CHRISTIAN who does not. When honor. This he did, because it was ister designs in view which are a secret have no influence upon his determina

But the estentation of sanctity, and The assertion that Mr. McDuffie's pious gossipping, are more frequently dress was calculated "to repel or di magnitude. We too often see the do loons were of very thin lustring, and mestic arrangements and social com-instead of presenting "folds of thick were made in the ordinary way Mr. McDuffie wore no jacket. The in sinuation that Mr. McDuffie was capa and the discharge of religious duties, ble of standing a second fire, is as unjustly absent themselves from their wilfully unfounded, as it is infamous & dishonorable. The wound produced inconveniencies arising to the family in instantaneous prostration, and when Col. Cumming demanded the opinion conduct induced by a love of justice? of the surgeons, Mr. McDuffie made an effort to raise himself and found it impossible. It was the third day beters and mistresses feel a diffidence in fore he could be moved by less than four persons, using the utmost caution. And yet, Col. Cumming publicly maniapplication. he made. Many think fests the most ferocious regret, that he themselves fortunate in having religious as not indulged in a second fire at a was not indulged in a second fire at a man thus situated. Whether this indicates the brave man or the assassin. the public have doubtless determined ady (The statements of Mr. Mc-Duffie second and surgeon are sub-joined.—They confirm most of the

ling them. Under the impression that statements contained in this article, & order that he might retire, should be embrace some other points, upon which delicacy forbids the writer to say an thing. He need not say he is a 'respon-sible person," for every gentleman is presumed to be so, though not guilty of the ridiculous parade of announcing it. An apology is due to the community, of whom it is believed that nine tenths esteem the publication of the 20th, and its author, unworthy of notice.

Captain Elmore's Statement.

A duty which arises out of my sitnation, in relation to one of the gentlemen, imposes on me the necessity of bringing before the public, through the public prints, the following statement colonel Comming.

The meeting took place at 8 c'ciock in the forenoon on the 8th of June last. An article had been previously agreed on, prescribing the form of the dress to be used by the principals, without any specification of the materials of which it should be made; and with this gen eral restriction only, that it should not he calculated to resist the penetration of a ball. Mr. McDuffie, at my instance, or rather injunction, ordered the dress he were on that occasion. During the preparation, in the presence of the principals, an objection was made by colonel Cumming's second, to Mr. McDuffie's dress, on the ground that it was made of silk, and calculated to resist the penetration of a ball, and divert it from its direction; and the question was asked, whether Mr. McDuffie was provided with no other dress? To this it was replied, that Mr. McDuffie had brought no other dress to the ground with him; that silk was a common material for dresses on such occasions, particularly in warm weather, and that every dress, no matter of what material it should be formed, was calculated, in some degree, to resist the penetration of a ball or divert its direction, and that the objection could not deprive Mr. McDuffie of the right of using a silk dress. The conversation continued some time, in which the objection was maintained, until I replied, that it was useless to waste more words on the subject; that if Mr. Mc-Duffie had brought another dress with him, and was willing to change.I should not suffer him to do so. The objection was then withdrawn by colonel Cum-

This material was selected, under he belief that patches of it were less frequently taken out by a ball passing through it, and carried into the body. than of cotton, linen, or any other common article; and not for the base and cowardly purpose of protecting Mr. McDoffle from the danger of a wound It would be as unnecessary to prove Mr. McDuffie's right to use a silk dress as it would be to combat the idea, if such an one could be seriorsly suggested, that he was bound by courtesy, or any other principle, to present to his aniagonist's aim, that part of the body which might be best calculated to receive, with mortal effect, the charge of his pistol. His dress was common, his position erect, and violated no rule or understanding, expressed or implied, either on the ground or off it; and he was not bound to be more accommodating than he was either in his dress, his position, or otherwise. The dress was as simple in its construction as thin dresses of that pattern or fashion usu ally are; and I assert positively, that it had no unusual fold, lining or other obstruction to the penetration of a ball. Some of the lining was emoved before the meeting, and had here been time, after the surgeon joined us, to have obtained a suitable linen dress, such an one would have been us ed at his suggestion.

In the understanding that the party who fired first, was not to change his position, until his antagonist had fired, there was nothing to preclude the party thus circumstanced, from protecting of opinion that it was serious if not his body by bringing his arm down to mortal, and gave it as our opinion that his side, or so far moving his body. as Mr. McDuffie was unable to stand. to bring it from the constrained posture used in firing, to one which was natural and easy, provided it was erect .-Mr. McDuffie's position was such, that in using his pistal he presented his side; but in adjusting himself to a natural and easy one, (his hody, confirmng with the position of his feet,) he partially and obliquely presented his back, which accounts for the manner in which he received Col. Cumming's ball. Immediately on receiving the wound, he fell, raised himself on his right elbow, deliberately laid his pistol by his side, and then felt his thigh. in which he said he had experienced the first sensation, indicating the sea of the wound, and afterwards felt his side; not did he find the wound until it was uncovered. The exclamation imputed to him by mistake, if it he worth a remark, in any way was not made by him, but by his Surgeon and myself.

Upon looking at the wound, I sup posed it mortal, and observed to Col. Cumming who had advanced and was present, that Mr. McDuffie stood in need of the assistance of his friends. and that I was about to call them .-This observation was made to him, in

wish not to be seen by them. He redied, that it must be first ascertained that the combat was over, that he did not wish to make the affair unnecessay sanguinary, but that the article regulating it must be complied with; alluding to the one which required the contest to continue until one of the parties should be disabled; which disability should be ascertained by the report of the surgeons. Instantly called on Col. Cumming's surgeon, who at that moment was raising from an examination of the wound, and he as promptly reported that he had no hes-itation in saying that Mr. M Duffie was unable to stand. Col. Cumming of occurrences, at a meeting in an af-fair of honor, between Mr. McDuffie & called Mr. M. Duffie's friends, and on replied that he was satisfied. I then my return found Col. Cumming was in the act of departing. But before he started, he addressed Mr. M'Duffie 16 this effect our difficulty is now at an end, and I wish you as speedy a recovery as the nature of the wound will admit of.

In this account, I do not pretend to give the precise language used, but I have given a fair and impartial history. of the affair, according to the best of my recollection and impressions at the

That no inference may he drawn from the s atement heretofore given, or from the unfortunate circumstance of the loss of his fire, unfavorable to Mr. M. Duffie's firmness, I feel it a duty to make the following remark, in the cor-rectness of which I believe I am supported by two gentlemen present: I have witnessed such meetings before, and I never saw any gentleman act, nor can I conceive how any gentleman could act with more apparent firmness and perfect self possession, than Mr. M. Duffie did, both before and after he received the wound. The accidental loss of his fire was owing to the position of his hand. He used a grasp of his nisted different from that which be was: accustomed to in practising, and the impulse necessary to raise it, produced pressure on the trigger (upon which nis finger rested) that discharged it in the ground, near his feet.

It is at present enough, that this explanation is satisfactory to his friends. If at any time necessary, it would at this be imprudent, to give a more detailed explanation of it to the public, and particularly to his enemies

The public, I trust, will find an excuse for me in the necessity of the case. for offering to their consideration, the above statement, through the columns of a newspaper.

B. T. ELMORE.

DR. FISHER'S STATEMENT.

On joining Mr. McDuffie, on the Sd of June, at Edgefield Court-House, one of my first inquiries was what dress had been prepared for the occasion. T was shown a frock coat and pantaloons of black silk. My wish was expressed that he should wear but a pair of linen pentaloons. It being too late to make the alteration, it was determined that he should use the dress prepared. On examining this, I found that the taifor had put in it a side pocket of coarse linen, and some padding about the These were removed the day before the meeting, nor was there any thing in the coat but the usual lining of such garments.

That Mr. McDuffie was perfectly cool and collected, was strongly mark-ed by his whole deportment. This I ed by his whole deportment. had an opportunity of observing distinctly, as my eye was not withdrawn from him a single minute from the time he took his position, until he fell: nor did there escape from him that I heard, or in my belief, any exclamation whatever. As he fell, I, from a strong impulse, which I could not overcome, exclaimed, " Great God," and some similar expression escaped Capt. Elmore

As soon as Dr. Conningham and my-The truth of this opinion was evinced: some hours atterwards, when Mr. Mc-Duffie, in being moved from one hed to another, was raised to an erect posture, and put on his feet; he became very sick, and would have fainted, if he had not been placed immediately on the bed; nor could be, until the Monday following, bear sitting up without experiencing similar sensations. EDWARD FISHER.

Columbia, S. C. June 28th, 1822.

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 Preshyterian Church in the United States.

By the Rev. Jonathan Freeman. PRICE 25 CENTS.

July 1, 1822.

Mr. Adams' Rejuinder to Mr. Russell's Reply has appeared. It is much more than we anticipated, for as one of Mr. Niles' neighbors has said, it is "annihilatory." Mr. Russell has got into trouble; he may, like Goldsmith' schoolmaster, "though vanquished, argue still," but the contest for him will end inglorious. This war, however, will not be compared to the battleof the gods and tit.ms it rather more resembles a battle between a pigmy and a giant. What Mr. Adams leaves undone, Mr. Hunt to all appearance is likely to finish. The latter gentleman has began bold, and we strongly suspect, whatever may be the result, that some disclosures will be made which will leave a stain which a certain gentleman will not easily wipe off.

Jonathan Russell has commenced a suit against Mr. Seth Hunt, the author of inquiries addressed to him and signed "Ariel," and published in one of the New York pa pers, respecting his having made a contract with a certain great house in London, while a negociator at Ghent, to give it regular in formation as to the progress of the treaty, to favor commercial speculations.

Captain Hull has again solicited a Court of Inquiry on his conduct at the Navy Yard at Boston. The National Intelligencer informs nhat it will be granted.

The following Toast, given on the fourth instant, by Col. Stilles, at Washington, we recommend to the perusal of all 4th of July oration makers; particularly those of them who look upon our government and i stitutions with a jaunaiced eye-who will see nothing as it really is, and explain every thing as it is not-who wilfully disguise the truth, and use their influence to misrepresent and mislead the people whom they address:

By Colonel STILES - Retrenchment; when it cuts off superfluity and corrects error, it is economy; but when it injures the national policy, it arises from ignorance, invidiousness or misjudgment.

Original Anecdote.

A certain ciergyman was once expatiating largely in the company of a number of young people on the excellence of Jacob's charac ter; and among other things observed, that his forbearance in point of matrimony was a model for our imitation; adding, that he believed few young men in the present day were willing to wait seven years for the object of their wishes. A young gentleman who was particularly addressed, and who, perhaps, considered the remark as bearing on his own conduct, replied, that he thought Jacob no model whatever for the present generation; and that if gentlemen in the p esent age had to purchase their wives, ain the days of the patriarch, they would be as willing as he to wait the stipulated term, as in that case they would be certain of the fulfilment of the contract; whereas in the present times, there is no certainty of suc cess or foundation for hope on their part until the knot is tied.

For the Washington Whig:

MAXIMS.

Take it for granted that the person who is a stranger to forgiveness is intimate with malice.

He who flatters you to your face will calumniate you behind your back.

The man who states what he calls a fact, and confirms it with oaths, believes not himself, and should not receive credit.

He who unprovoked offers you an offence and insults your feeling, and is ashamed to make an apology, possesses pride without honor, ignorance without principle, and impudence without sen sibility. He will also repeat his in sults if you should afford him an opportunity.

Married,

On the evening of the 16th inst. at Cold Spring, Cape May, N. J. by the Rev. Isaac A. Ogden, Mr. ENOCH EDMUNDS, Merchant, to Miss Louisa W. Hugues, of Cape Island.

Died,

At Halifax Pa. on the 11th inst. RA CHEL WOOD, wife of John Wood, Esq. of that place.

In Philadelphia on the 17th inst. after a short but severe illness, JAMES N. WEEMS, Merchant.

FIRE.

A Barn belonging to Mr. Wm. Blew, jun. of this County, was struck by lightning, on Wednesday the 24th inst. and entirely consumed, together with all the joyful sheaves of the present harvest.

Mr. Blew, it will be remembered, not long since suffered loss from the drowning of his horses in Mr. Elmer's mill-pond. Under existing circumstances would it not be well for those who have reaped plentifully and enjoy safely, to offer a sacrifice of a few bushels of grain on the present occasion.

CAUTION.

A boy died lately at Norwalk, Conn) in consequence of going into he water to bathe while he was in a state of perspiration.

A proposition has been made for a combination between the states of New York and Pennsylvania, in the choice of a President of the United States, at the next election of a person to fill that office. It originally appeared in a New-York paper, in the shape of a letter from Pennsylvania, and has since received the approbation of a number of the editors of both state. -Some observations have also been made in tayor of strengthening the league by the addition of Ohio, in which case it is said they may speak authoritatively on the subject.

Delaware Gaz.

It is asserted that saw dust, partic ularly of soft wood, such as pine, cedar or poplar, mixed in a dry state with gun-powder, triples its force, and that in blowing rocks it will be found peculiarly useful. The discovery is attributed to a German now in South A

New York. July 23, 1822. MAIL ROBBERY.

The New Orleans hundle of let ers which was received at our Post Office yesterday, had been opened, and the seals of all the double letters broken and no doubt their contest rifled. This infamous work must have been per ormed in some of the post offices, and the annunciation of the fact may lead to a discovery of the guilty.

ALUM .- Peru, in Clinton county stated to possess a vein of native Al om, which was lately discovered b Mr. Watson, son of Elkanah Watson Esq. while exploring the banks of th Great Au Sable. The Alum, in its crude state. has quite an astringent taste, is easily dissolved in water, and after the earthy particles are thrown off, although not so transparent, yet is fully as astringent to the taste as Alum bought at the shops.

"I wish," said old Sheridan one day to his son Tom, "that you would take a wife." "I have no objection, replied Tom reverently, " but whose wife shall I take?"

NOTICE.

WAS found in Ditch Creek, in Back Neck Cumberland county, N. J. on the 11th Insta a Boat, built in the whale-boat fashion, abou 27 teet long, sealed with Cedar; also a sprecimansail and five oars. She was supposed to have been stolen, as there were nine strange negro ren and a lad seen in the neighborhood have been stolen, as there were min the same day.

Robert Alderman,

Commissioner of Wrecks.

Cedarville, July 29. 83 St Printers to the southward of this Stat would confer a favor on the public by inser ing this notice in their papers, as the negroes may be run-a-ways from their masters, and by this means they may be, with the stoler

property, restored to their rightful owners WOOD WHARF.

THE subscriber begs leave to in form the shallop men and owners of Wood, that he has left Pine Street Wharf, and taken

Christian Street Public Landing,

Where he intends making every exertion to give sati-faction to those that may consign their wood to him.

Liberal advances made when equired.

JACOB WINNEMORE, Corder. Philadelphia, July 29, 1822-83 3t

NEW ARRANGEMENT

THE subscriber intends closing the Store now occupied by him, on the first of Septem ber next, and remove his Stock of STORE GOODS to the Store lately occupied by THOMAS WOODBUFF, 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

The STORE 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

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 Que Dollar per share, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst.

C. READ, Cashier.

NOTICE.

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

Fire-proof Store House,

next to the Hotel 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 husiness to merit a continuance of

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

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, --- HARDWARE, Cutlery, Queensware, Hollow ware, Looking-Glasses,

Bar Iron, Crowley and country Steel, Sc. Sc. In add tion to the above they have received

A fresh supply of Goods, suited to the season,

particularly those kinds of fancy arti cles, at this season of the year general ly in demand.

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

J. B. Potter, R. B. Potter, Thos. Woodruff. Bridgeton, July 13.

NOTICE.

. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are desired to attend to the ettlement of their accounts,-as he wishes to close his old business with :ll possible despatch.

Thos. Woodruff.

Bridgeton, July 22.

NOTICE.

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

Levin Chance, Spencer Chance. July 22. 82 Admin'rs.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

D Y virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias,
to me directed, will be exposed to sale,
at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY the SIXTH ay of AUGUST next, between the hours of and 5 o'click in the afternoon of said day the county of Cumberland, at the Inn o Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Lot of Land.

Situate in the township f Millville, said

er, and taken in execution at the suit of marles Kinsey, Henry Hampton, and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. June 1.—July 8.

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 willbe erected to enable him to commence

Fulling and Dressing

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

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

Enoch H. More.

Bridgeton Mills, April 15th. 68tf

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

LOTS OF GROUND

For Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testa ment of Josiah Miller, deceased, will he 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 121 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 Preshyterian meet-ing 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, 5 79 ts. Sixth-Month 27th.

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

Cumberland Orphans' Couri June Term, 1822.

Ephraim Padgett, administrator o John Deford, deceased, & Sarah Dare, administratrix of Gabriel Dare, dec'd, having severally exhibited to this Court duly attested, an inventory of the per sonal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts and cred its by which it appears that the per sonal estates of said decedents are in sufficient to pay their just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedents died severall seized of real estate in the county of Cumberland afore-aid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered that all per ons interested in the lands, tenement and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first day of September Term ext, and shew cause, if any they have. hy so much of the real estates of said lecedents, situate in the County of l'umberland aforesaid, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain un-

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clerk. July 8.

Eumberland Orphans' Court,

June Term, 1822. UPON application of John Bowen. dministrator 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, claims 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 no rice 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 he 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 him one fur hat, about half worn, one the Newspapers of this State the like the Newspapers of time; and any creditor nespace of time; and time; glecting to exhibit his or her demand, loons, with various other articles of being given, shall be forever barred Seized as the property of Nathaniel Fos- or her action therefor against said Administrators.

By the Court.

T. ELMER, Clerk.

80 2mo.

July 8. 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.
Coorge Freening.

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.

-John Reeves, Dayton Riley, Eunice Reeves.
S.-John Shourds, James Steelman, John Shannon, Silas Smith, jun. Samuel Seeley 2, Sarah Stratton, Nancy Statham.

-William Tomlinson. Jacob Wick, Esq. Y.-Eliza Yapp.

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 role. the time of sale.

Seized as the property of lumes Moore, & aken in execution at the suit of Daniel Ca ell, and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. June 11 --- July 15. 81

Cape May Orphans' Court,

TERM OF MAY, 1822. Present-Cresse Townsend, Sham-

gar 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 Tho-

mas 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, te nements, 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 he sold as will be sufficient to pay their respective debts. &c.

By the Court,

Jehu Townsend, Clerk.

STRAY MARE.

ESCAPED from the pasture of the subscriber, on the evening of the 29th ult. A BAY MARE, 8 years old last Spring, marked with several white spots on the near side of the neck. a mall star in the forehead, and a scar on the back part of the near thigh, a small wark of wind gall on the near and 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 he found-and all reasonable charges if returned to the owner, at

John Smith.

July 8. p. 18 08

Port Elizabeth.

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 highstout built : had on or took away with. blue cloth roundahout, one striped cotton ditto, one pair drab colored panta-

clothing not recollected. Whoever will onrehend and return said apprentice shall be entitled to the above reward but no charges; and all persons are hereby forbid harboring, employing or. tousting him, under the penalty of the

Benjamin F. Reeve. Port El zabeth, July 15.

For Sale at this Office, GERMAN FLUTES,

With Preceptors. Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel, Rye, ďο. 371 Oats, do. Wheat Flour, per cwt. 4 00 to 4 50 00 121: **(do: Butter, per pound, 10 Lard, do do Hams, 10 40 to/50 Wool, do Feathers, do 50 40 10 50 Potatoes, per bushel, Beans, do Apple Jack, per gallon, 45 to 50 Oak Wood, dry, per cord.

green,

do.

4 00

3 25 to 5 50

Curtis Ogden, P. M. July 8.——80 3t.

Philadelphia Prices Current. Corrected Weekly.

	www		te
Bacon and Bite	ch. per lb.	SC 6 t	0 8 C
Bacon and Mite Beans Beef, mess	bushel	1 25 to	1 50
Beef, mess	barrel	10	12 Id
Brick, run of I	Kiln, M.	6 50	d
Bristles, Amer	ican lb.	scare	e i
CHITAP HIMD.	. ,,	14	201
Do. salt, in Candles, tallov Coffee, W. I. fi Do. 2d quali Do. Java	sp. "	12 12	14 ir
Candles, tallov	v dipt	26	27
Do 9d augli	ne gr.	20	25
· Do. 20 quan	,,	27	28
Do. mixed q	nal "	25	26
Cheese,	uai.	12	14
Cheese, Cider, best Feathers, Ame	barrel	\$ 50	1
Feathers, Ame	rican lb.	32	35
Flax, clean	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		1
Firewood, hich	kory cord	6	6 50 n
Do. oak		4 00	5 50 7
Do. oak Do. pine Do. gun	. "	3 50	4 50
_Do. gun	a logs "		
Flour, wheat, Do. rye Do. corn m	barrel	. 0.5	7 .50
Do. rye		4 25	- 1
Clean mind	ieat - "	3 02	.
S by 10	100 foot		6 7
Do. corn m Glass, wind 8 by 10, 10 by 12 Grain, wheat do. rye do. corn do. oats	100,1660		7 75
Grain, wheat	bushel	1 40	1 45
do. rve	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	83	93
do. corn	•	80	85
do. outs	,	40	45
do. bran Hams	double "	23	
Hams	lb	10	12
Iron, in bars,	ton		100 . (,
, do snee	"		1,0
do hoop,	large "		130
do do do do do rod	small "	14.0	120
do rod	,,		130
do hollow	ware "	80	90
Lard Lumber	lb.	0 9	0 10
Lumber	1000 feet	. 14.00	16
Boards, yel. p	me, I to 2 mc	114 00	30
do - (to	hea t, 1 inch pine, pannel	25 25	30
		n 17 50	22 50
Scantling pir	ne 1000	15	20
do heart	do "	25	30
do sap	do "	14	50
Lath, oak	"	7	- 9
Our, rafters	**		25
Timber, pine	, 19	25	
do 'incl	i spriice ''	12	20
Shingles, ced	oak "	22 17	25
			- 1
do cyp	r. 22 inch.	4	4 25
Staves, pipe, do hhd. do do r	w.o. 1200	70 38	
do do t	ed out-	20	24
do barrel	TU OD POST	18	24
Heading, oal		38	55
Heading, oal	d "	25	33
do rough)		
Mackarel.	barrel	. 14.5	1
Molasses, su	g.house gall. est India	0 38	0 40
do W	est India "	35	38
Nails, cut, a	l sizes lb.	7	12
on, sperm.	gall.	6 5	
Peas Pork, Jersey	5 bushe		80
Rice new er	barrel		14
Rice, new cr Shad, south	op cwt. rn barrel	3 50	
Salt, fine			11
do ground			
Seed, clover	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	6/50	, •
do herd g		80	. 90
do timotl	ıv , ,,,	3 50	4 00
Segars, Spar	ish, 1000	6	16
do Ame	rican "	1 75	
Shot, all sign	tes cwt.	9 50	
Spirits, viz.		_	
	ch 4th pf. gal		90
do. Penr	alst pf. "	65	75
Gin, Philad.	dist do	41	45
Rum, New l	DIBIBING	38	4 0 34
Whiskey, ry	pple "	32 38	40
Starch	i lb.	7	8
Sugar, New	Orleans cwt		13 00
		17	
do loaf do lu m ;	, - lb	11	18 15
Tallow, con	ntrv **	10	
Tobacco, V	irg. manu, 🤫	9	14
do do	caven.	27	32
do do		25	30
do do	large "	15	o#
Wax, bees,		50	37
do.	white	' 55	G0

General Advertizer.

WHISTLER & SEELEY

No. 226, Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA. Respectfully inform their friends &

the public that they continue to do Tayloring work in a fashionable and complete style, equal to any in the city. They keep constantly on hand, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Drillinges, Seersuckers,

And a variety of fashionable

Summer and Winter Clothing, Which will be furnished on the short

est notice, and most reasonable terms. They warrant all work done by them to be executed in the best manner, or not taken. Gentlemen residing in the cauntry,

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

75 6mo. June 3, 1822.

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

London New Monthly Magazine, Philad'a Saturday Preshyterian do. Blackwood's Edinburg do. Eclectic Repertory, North American Review, Edinburg Quarterly 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 animance new published in

works of enimence new published in the United States.

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, the President of the United States is authorized by law to ause lands to be offered for sale :

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE. Pres-dent of the United States, do hereby leclare and make known that the pubic sales shall be held as follows, viz:
At the Land Office at Terre Haute, n Indiana, on the first Monday in Ju-

y next, for the sale of Cownships 17 and 18, in range 1, eas of the 2d principal meridian

17 and 18, in range 1 to 9, west do Office. At the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinoise, on the third Monday in July

next, for the sale of Townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 3d principal meridian line

11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 3 and 4, do At the same place, on the third Mon-day in August next, for the sale of Tewnships 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 5, 6 and 8, east of the

Sd principal meridian line 11, in range 7, do
At the Land Office at Palestine, in Illinoise, on the first Monday in August next for the sale of Townships 6, 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 9,

10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in range 14, west

of 2d do 12 and 13, At the same place, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of Townships 10 f1 12 and 13, in ranges

9 10 and 11, east of 3d prin-cipal meridian line 10 11 12 and 13. in ranges 12 13 and 14, west of 2d do

At the same place, on the 1st Monday in October next, for the sale of Townships 14 15 15 and 17, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d prin

cipal mecidian line. 14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 12 13 and 14, west of 2d do At the same place, on the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 18 19 20 and 21. in ranges 9 10 and 11. east of 3d prin-

cipal meridian line 18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 15 and 14 west of 2d principal meridian line

18 19 and 20 in range 12, do do 18 17 18 19 and 20 11, do do 10, do do At the Land Office for the Northern district of Louisiana, at the town of Ounchita, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of

Townships 15 16 17 18 and 19, in ran ges, 123 4 and 5, west of the meridian line

At the Land Office at the Seat of Justice of the county of Independence. in the Arkansas territory, from the ale of such lands of the United States as are situated in the following descrihed townships and ranges and which nave 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 saleof such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1 2 5 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 20 in range 1, east of the 5th

meridian line 1 2 3 4 5 and 6 12345678 and 9 Sdo 1 2 10 11 12 13 and 14 4 d. 5 d. 1 2 3 9 13 14 15 18 19 and

20 1 west do On the first Monday in September next, for the sale of such of the annive described lands as are situated in the following townships, and ranges, viz Townships 1 2 18 19 & 20, to range 2, west, of the 5th meridi-

1 10 11 13 14 15 16 & 19 4du 1 2 9 10 11 12 13 and 16 5 do 1245689101112 1Sand 18

On the first Monday in October next. for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the follow ing townships as: | ranges, viz : Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1011 1213 15

16 17 18 29 antl 20, in range 7, west of 5th meridian line 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 16 17 18 19 & 20 8 do

16 17 18 19 to 20 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 18 19 and 20 9 do 19 10 do

On the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz : Townships 123456789 10 and 11. in range 10, west of the

> 5th meridian line 13456789 & 10, range 11 de 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 12 do 23 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 13 do 34 5 6 7 and 8 14 do 45 and 7 56 and 7 16 de

17 de Each sale will commence with the lowest number of section, township, Which are surpassed by none; in cheapness and range, and durability.

The lands reserved by law for the BENNETT & WALTON, use of schools on for other purposed No. 87 Market Street Philaden will be reserved from sale.

Give under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 4th day of March,

JAMES MONROE. By the President:

JoSIAN MEIGS Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office

March 25-wtNov1 Printers who publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first Monday in November next, and send their accounts (receipted) to the General Land

SADDLE, BRIDLE,

Harness, Collar & Whip MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform is 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 & Tom inson,-where he intends keeping of and a general assortment of

Saddlery and Harne'ss,

Which he will dispose of at the most Illustrated by a neat colored Map of re isonable prices; and by his experience in the business he is warranted in saving they shall he equal in neatness ard durability to any made in Phila:

All orders will he thankfully receiv-Country Produce of every kind will be taken in payment.

'Andrew Holdzkom. April 22. 70 6mo.

N. B.—One or two APPRENTICES are wanted to the above business, about the age of for steen or lifteen years

LAND-OFFICE.

THE subscriber has at length matured a ulan which has been contemplated for sev er a months; and now offers his services to the public as an Agent for the Sale 6 Lands

He offers for Sale,

The best stand for Public Business in the ounty of Luzerne, being a Farm of 150 Ares, on the Post Road to Wayne county, is miles from Wilkesbarre, on which a Tavwars—and connected with a water-power st fficient for the most extensive Manufactory of Flour Co ton or Weol.

4000 Acres of New Land, in said County of Luzerne, of good quality—hand-semely timbered—and held by titles derived b Patent from the Commonwealth of Penn-Ivania; taxes paid to the present year.—Pices from \$3 00 to \$6 00 per acre.—Also,

Several improved Farms, in said County, of about 100 Acres, including Apple Orchards, Meadow, &c. (These belong of the Estate of Thomas Wright, dec'd.)

In Bucks County, Pa.

Three valuable Plantations, situate in good neighborhoods—on two of which Grist-mills and Saw-mills are erected-valuable Meadov -superior Buildings --- good Orcharding --- 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, buildings, &c. If it becomes necessary to search the Offices, previous to sale, the expenses of search and certificate must be paid by the roprietor. If a sale is effected a small commission on the amount of purchase money will be expected, varying from \(\frac{1}{4} \) to \(1 \) per cent. according to the value of the property.

JSHER MINER. Doylestown, P. May 7, 1822. 72 All letters on the subject must be Post

TAKE NUTIUE.

The Creditors of JAMES NORTON are requested to take notice, that a dividend of his Estate will be made an line

115 16 17 18 19 and ∞ 3 do

August nest, at two o'clock, P. M. at 10 11 13 14 15 16 & 10

August nest, at two o'clock, P. M. at the fun of Philip Speader in P. M. at the fun of P. M. at th

SAMUEL HARKER, 71 3mo. Assignce.

For Sale at this Office, A FEW COPIES OF THE

VISION

BUTLER NEWCOMB.

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

Price 121 Cents.

HAT STORE.

Sign of the Golden Hat, No. 21, N. 3d Street,

Near Market Street, PHILADELPHIA. P. C. WILLMARTH, Offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits,

WATER-PROOF Imitation Beaver Hats

and durability.

Price \$2.50 per Hat. February 11. 59tf

PROPOSE TO PURLISH, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

BROOKES's General Gazetteer Improved,

Or, a new and compendious

Geographical Dictionary; Containing a description of the Empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the

KNOWN WORLD:

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

INCLUDING

The Constitution of the United States, the ordinance of 1787, and the Con stitutions of the respective States; Together with a succinct account of at

east 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.

the United States,

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN By R. Brookes, M. D.

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

RY WILLIAM DARRY.

TOT the New-Tork Historical 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 pecu liar manner valuable to an American reader he publishers have employed William. Dar by of this city as editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places on this continent, adjacent islands and elsewhere, as nave not hitherto found a place in any go-tetteer extant: to remodify such articles as tre e: roneously or defectively stated, in the riginal work: aid in fine, as far as practi-able, to comprise all the places worthy of notice in the world.

So niacy changes have taken place in Eu-ope 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 enterprize, discoveries, improvements and changes in objects of Geographical Science rill he so rapid, and unceasing in their operations, as in a few years, to render defective or obsolete any System of Geography, howver perfect they may heat the 'ime 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 Reographical and Historical record, names of places, very imperfectly or entirely unnown to science, previous to the occurrence of the events which have given thrm a title o literary attention; and in another quarer, 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 hu-

The publication of the work has hitherto peen delayed in order, to procure the census of 1820, which has not yet been completed. The publishers however confidently hope to eceive the necessary document, and present the work to their patrons, in the course of he ensuing season, in a form worthy of their receptance: but the Gazetteer will cot be put to press before the returns of the census are obtained, collated, anti the various arti
Philadelphia Notes, cles digested according to its results.

The Post Office list will be carefully ar-

The Post Office list will be carefully arranged rip 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 dvantages which must be comprised in a portable volume, in which will be concentrated the proposed improvements and additions.

TERMS.

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 consisting of a very general assortment

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Save your bristles.—The value of house bristles is not perhaps generally known, or there would be more attention paid to, saving them.—A pound of clean winte bristles is worth from 60 to 75 cts. and dark Havre de Grace, 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 talls if not very curly, when washed clean and cut off from the dock is worth 50 cts.—White horse hair 75 cts. per

the 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 the property of the plant of the plant of the property of the property of the party of the property of the party of the their paper, and forward their bills to Mr. 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, so uth 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, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts 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, amade up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice. shortest notice.

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

promptly executed. 52 6m. December 24, 1821.

CHEAP China, Glass and Queensware. REMOVAL.

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

PINE AND COMMON WAKE, Which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash prices.

R. 1 yndale.

Philadelphia, Sept 17-36tq

POI. SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY, FOR THE YEAR 1821.

ALSO, The Presbytérian 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,

Bunk Note Exchange. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. 8. Branch Bank Notes, Ranks in New Hampshire, 2p.c. dis. Boston Banks, 4do.

Massachusetts Banks gederally, 12 a 2 do. Rhode Island Banks do. Connecticut Banks do NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

All the city Rank Notes, Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, Jacob Barker s Albany Banks, Troy Banks,
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady,
Lansingburg Bank,
Newburg Bank
Newburg branch, at Ithica
Orange county Bank,
Catalisi Bank do. Catskiii Bank, Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 do. Auburn Bank, Columbia receivables, Utica Bank, 1 do. 11 do. Ontario Bank at Utica, do. Plattsburg Bank 3

NEW JERSEY NOTES. Bank of New-Brunswick,

par. PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Farmers Bank at Lancaster 1 dis. Lancaster Bank, Easton Germantown. Northampton, Montgomery County, par: Harrisburg,
Delaware county at Chester,
Onester county at Chester,
Newhope Bridge Company,
Farmers Bank of Reading, par.

Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Carlisle Bank. do. Swatara at Harrisburg.

do. Pittsburg, Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton, Silver Lake, Greensburg, no sale; Greensburg, Brownsville, 10 do

Other Pennsylvania Notes DELAWARE NOTES. Bank of Del. at Wilmington,

Wilmington and Brandywine, par. Branch of do. at Milford, -Farmers Bank of Delaware, 3 dis. no sales MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore City Bank, Havre de Grace, Elkton, Annapolis, Branches of do.

Hagerstown bank, do.
Bank of Caroline. 124 do. VIRGINIA NOTES.

Richmond and Branches, 1 do. N, W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do. All others, 1½ 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