

WASHINGTON WHIG.

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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.

From the Charleston Courier.

Thou wast torn from my sight to be placed in my heart;

Thine image grows dearer and dearer: Affection entwines us—we never can part; See, love—we grow nearer and nearer.

Our loves, and our hearts, and our hopes are all one,

Like twins to the same bosom clinging; Our journey of life we together begun, When the spring birds were merrily singing.

We learn of the birds our lessons of love— We learnt of the vine its caresses; Our fondness was taught by the tremulous dove,

Where the jessamine shadeth and blesses. A mirror reflected our thoughts as they rose, And still they grew dearer and dearer— For like leaves in the bud of an unopen'd rose— Our loves drew us nearer and nearer.

And we are but one—tho' the world thinks us two,

For the world was never clear-sighted— It may match whom it pleases, and sever them too, But genius and love are united.

THINGS I DO NOT AND HAVE NOT KNOWN.

A married man I do not know, Who's free from noise and strife; A single man I do not know, Who would not have a wife.

A woman I have never known, Who would not married be; A woman I have never known, Who married and was free.

I never knew an aged man Who truly wished to die; I never knew a youthful man Who never breathed a sigh.

I never knew an idle man, Whom Satan could not hire; I never knew a trading man, Who never proved a liar.

I never knew a witty man, Who wealthy ever was; I never knew a simple man But meddled with the laws.

I never knew a singing man Who did not relish wine; I never knew a rhyming man Who ne'er went out to dine.

A homely maid I never knew, Who so herself believed; A handsome maid I never knew, Who could not be deceived.

THE

IFES AND OPINIONS OF DR. MONRO.

If a man would be a-dry, let him drink, drink,

If a man would be wise, he must think, think,

If a man would be rich, he must work, work,

And if he would be fat, eat pork, pork, pork!

BUT—IF—

A man with ease would study, he must eat, eat, eat,

But little at his dinner, of his—meat, meat,

A youth to be distinguished in his art, art, art,

Must keep the girls away from his—heart, heart, heart,

Till he's gotten him a character for—life, life, life,

And a pocket full of cash, then a—wife, wife, wife.

A FRIENDLY HINT.

It chills my blood, to hear the blest Supreme Rudely appeal'd to on each trifling theme; Maintain your rank, vulgarity despise: To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise. You would not swear upon a bed of death; ReRect! your Maker now can stop your breath.

COMPARISON.

As the rose of the valley when dripping with dew, Is the sweetest in odors and faintest in hue, So the glance of dear Woman the brighter appears, When it beams, from her eloquent eyes, thro' her tears.

THE COQUETTE.

Cresses so neatly for a ball, In truth she's hardly dressed at all; A thing to Yankees quite distressing, It leaves so little room for guessing As how the angelic little dragon Would look without a single rag on.

Fessenden.

ERRAN'S OPINION OF A WOMAN'S TONGUE.

From his Plate Warmer.

And didst thou vainly hope to find A power the female tongue to bind? Sweet friend—twere easier far to drain The waters from th' unruly main, Or quench the stars, or bid the sun No more his destined courses run.

FRIENDSHIP.

A generous friendship no cold medium knows, Burns with one love, with one resentment glows; One should our interests and our passions be: My friend should slight the man that injures me.

Virtue is the oily true support of pleasure; which, when disjoined from it, is like a plant when its fibres are cut, which may still look gay and lovely for a while, but soon decays and perishes.

ANECDOTES.

When Mr. Adams was considerably advanced in life, being in Edinburgh at the General Assembly, he took the opportunity of consulting the late Dr. Cullen, for an occasional deafness which troubled him. The Doctor, having made the necessary inquiries, and duly considered the case, wrote a prescription, which he gave to Mr. A. who, in return, tendered a fee. "I thank you, Sir," said Dr. C. "but I have long made it a rule, never to accept a fee for advice to a country clergyman—he cannot afford it, Sir." "Perhaps there are many who cannot," said Mr. P. "but I can; for my living is good, and I have no family." "What! are you a bachelor?" cried Dr. C. "I am," replied Mr. A. "Now, why did you not tell me so at first? it would have saved me much trouble," said the facetious Doctor. "Destroy the prescription I have given you. Go home, and get married as fast as possible; and I hazard my reputation, that, in a month alter, you shall hear on the deafest side of your head."

The following anecdote was related at a meeting of the New York Marine Bible Society—

On board the flag ship of a celebrated commander, a complaint was made by the captain against a number of the crew, if I recollect right, nearly two hundred, for disturbing the ship's company by frequent noises. The admiral ordered an inquiry to be made, and appointed a day for hearing. The accusation was, these men were Methodists, and that when their watch was below, they were in the constant habit of reading the Bible to each other aloud; of frequently joining in social prayer, and singing of psalms and hymns. After a statement had been made and proved, the admiral asked, "What is the general conduct of these men on deck; orderly or disobedient, cleanly or the contrary?" "Always orderly, obedient, cleanly," was the reply. "When the watch is called, do they linger, or are they ready?" "Always ready at the first call." "You have seen these men in battle, sir; do they stand to their guns, or shrink?" They are the most intrepid men in the ship, my lord, and will die at their post." "Let them alone, then," was the

decieve answer of this magnanimous commander: "If Methodists are such men, I wish all my crew were Methodists."

From the Christian Observer.

The Rev. J. W. Fletcher.—His courage and intrepidity were very remarkable.—There is an anecdote related by his biographers on this subject, so striking, that I cannot resist the temptation of presenting it to your readers. Mr. Fletcher had a very profligate nephew, a military man, who had been dismissed from the Siirdinian service for base and ungentlemanly conduct. He had engaged in two or three duels, and dissipated his resources in a career of vice and extravagance. This desperate youth waited one day on his eldest uncle, General de Gons, and presenting a loaded pistol, threatened to shoot him unless he would immediately advance him five hundred crowns. The general, though a brave man, well knew what a desperado he had to deal with, and gave a draft for the money, at the same time, expostulating freely with him on his conduct. The young madman rode off triumphantly with his ill gotten acquisition. In the evening, passing the door of his younger uncle, Mr. Fletcher, he determined to call on him, and began with informing him what General de Gons had done, and as a proof, exhibited the draft under De Gons's own hand. Mr. Fletcher took the draft from his nephew, and looked at it with astonishment. Then, after some remarks, putting it into his pocket, said, "It strikes me, young man, that you have possessed yourself of this note by some indirect method; and in honesty I cannot return it, but with my brother's knowledge and approbation." The nephew's pistol was immediately at his breast. "My life," replied Mr. Fletcher with perfect calmness, "is secure in the protection of an Almighty Power; nor will he suffer it to be the forfeit of my integrity and of your rashness." This firmness drew from the nephew the observation, that his uncle De Gons, though an old soldier, was more afraid of death than his brother. "Afraid of death!" rejoined Mr. Fletcher; "do you think I have been twenty-five years the minister of the Lord of Life, to be afraid of death now? No, sir; it is for you to fear death. You are a gamester and a cheat, yet call yourself a gentleman?—You are the seducer of female innocence, and still say you are a gentleman! You are a duellist, and for this you style yourself a man of honour! Look there, sir; the broad eye of Heaven is fixed upon us. Tremble in the presence of your Maker, who can in a moment kill your body, and forever punish your soul in hell." The unhappy man turned pale, and trembled alternately with fear and rage. He still threatened his uncle with instant death. Fletcher, though thus menaced, gave no alarm, sought for no weapon, and attempted not to escape. He calmly conversed with his profligate relation; and, at length perceiving him to be affected, addressed him in language truly paternal, till he had fairly disarmed and subdued him. He would not return his brother's draft, but engaged to procure for the young man some immediate relief. He then prayed with him, and after fulfilling his promise of assistance, parted with him with much good advice on one side and many fair promises on the other.

The power of courage, founded on piety and principle, together with its influence in overcoming the wildes and most desperate profligacy, were never more finely illustrated than by this anecdote. It deserves to be put into the hands of every self-styled "man of honour," to show him how far superior is the courage that dares to die, though it dares not sin, to the boasted prowess of a mere man of the world. How utterly contemptible does the desperation of a duellist appear when contrasted with the noble intrepidity of such a Christian soldier as the humble vicar of Madeley!

A young lady had a habit of saying "I wonder," before she asked a question. "I wonder where papa is to-day? I wonder when we shall leave town? &c. Her mother desired her not to use that expression, as it would induce persons to consider her very vulgar. "Nonsense, madam," said a wag "every person must allow that she is a very wonderful young woman."

Ways and Means.—A young girl in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, in the prospect of marriage, being unable to find money to purchase wedding-clothes, a few days ago, actually submitted to the operation of having five front teeth drawn, for which she received five guineae, and purchased the necessary articles.

A clergyman residing in a village near Hinckley, Colchestershire, gave a public dinner to his parishioners, at the coronation of his present Majesty. The first individual who made his appearance to partake of his liberality was accosted in the following manner: "Are you not a Methodist?" "No, sir," was the reply. "But I am sure you are a Methodist," returned the querist. "But I am sure I am not," retorted the honest fellow. "I am confident you look like a Methodist," said the inquiring physiognomist. The poor fellow, unable to convince his reverend host by other means, swore most heartily that he was a churchman, and he was admitted upon this most undeniable evidence.

Last week, a functionary of the excise, while at dinner, received a written information that some whiskey was to be found in the bed closet of a house which was to be described. Appetite yielded to duty. Having met the landlord at the door, he inquired after the whiskey. A flat denial was the response; but the functionary, prepared for such an answer, made his way to the closet, and searched it without success; till, having bethought himself, he opened the curtains, rolled down the clothes, and found—trot an anker of Glenlivet, but the goodly carcase of a brother exciseman, lying dead drunk! Dundee Advertiser.

THE INFIDEL CONQUERED BY THE BIBLE.

A society of Infidels once assembled to declare their solemn protest against the word of divine revelation, by destroying the Bible. A large fire was kindled, and the Bible placed upon the table in the middle of the room, around which they were seated. One of the boldest in profanity was appointed to take the sacred book from the table, and lay it upon the fire, while all the company were to testify their approbation of its destruction. He took the Bible in his hand—walked solemnly to the fire, where he stood trembling for a moment—and then returned it to the table—saying, "I dare not burn this book till we can find a better in its stead." The whole company were so struck with this unexpected rebuke, that they dispersed without effecting their object; leaving the Bible a victorious occupant of the place of their former revelry.

TURKISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Germao papers have published the following curious declaration of war, issued in 1663, by Mahomet IV. against Leopold, Emperor of Germany. "By the grace of God, the great God in Heaven, we, Molo Mahomet, god of the earth, renowned and powerful Emperor of Babylon and Judea, from the rising to the setting of the sun, king of all earthly kings, mighty ruler of Arabia and Mauritania, born triumphant sovereign of Jerusalem, possessor of the tomb of Christ the crucified, declare to thee, Emperor of Germany, to thee, king of Poland, and to all the chiefs of thy land, as well as to the Pope of Rume, his cardinals and bishops, that we are resolved to attack thee with 13 kings, 1,500,000 men on horseback and on foot, with Turkish courage unknown to thee and thine. We will visit thee in Vienna, thy capital, and pursue thee, and the king of Poland, and all thy allies, sword in hand, burning, plundering, murdering, and destroying thy country and subjects. And as for thee, thou shalt suffer the most horrible death that can be imagined. As thy government is weak and cruel even among Christians, we will wrest from thee, with fire and sword, thy empire and kingdom, and likewise overthrow and annihilate the see of Rome and its triple crown.

"This, Emperor of Germany and King of Poland, is our declaration to thee and to all thy descendants; and we inoreover inform thee, that these words will speedily be followed by deeds, for which thou hast to hold thyself in readiness.

"Given in our powerful city of Stamboul; containing 1659 streets, 90 hospitals, 1000 public baths, 997 fountains, 120 markets, 115 stables for mules, 480 inns for foreigners, 1682 great arid small schools, 4128 mosques and churches. This great and powerful city is four German miles in circumference; and on its walls are 360 strong towers.—Our ancestors wrested it from the hands of the Christians, whose wives and children were murdered before their eyes. Thus will we treat thee and all Christians, to prove our hatred and disdain.

"Given in the 25th year of our age, and the 7th of our potent reign.

Signed, "MOLO MAHOMET."

From late English papers.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

The clergy of the established church in Ireland consists of 4 archbishops, 18 bishops, 300 dignitaries, and about 1200 parochial incumbents; and the tithes and church revenues, which in 1799; amounted to about 45,000*l.* are at this time supposed to be of the value of 679,000*l.* per annum. Mr. Wakefield, from the estimate of well informed persons, has given the value of a few of the bishoprics, as follow:—The primacy of Armagh, 14,000*l.*; Derry, 12,000*l.*; Kilmore, 10,000*l.*; Waterford, 7,000*l.*; Clogher, 10,000*l.* The livings in the gift of the archbishop of Cashel are worth 35,000*l.* per annum; of the bishop of Cloyne, 50,000*l.*; of Cork, 20,000*l.*; of Ferns, 30,000*l.*; Killaloe has 100 benefices, many worth 1500*l.* per annum. In the bishopric of Cloyne, one living is worth 3000*l.* one 2000*l.* and three 1500*l.* each. The deanry of Down, which in 1720 was worth only 2000*l.* per annum, now lets for 3500*l.* The rectory of Middleton, in the county of Cork, in the year 1785, yielded scarcely 600*l.* per annum; at present it produces upwards of 3800*l.*

From the American (Del.) Watchman.

SPITTING.

This habit is sometimes the result of disease, but more frequently the consequence of neglect in early education, or coarseness of mind. My brother George, indulging himself in the fashionable practice of segar smoking, began to spit about the house. As soon as my mother observed it, she remarked to him: "My Dear George, I have had much experience in the world, and I have always perceived that those persons who allowed themselves to get into indecorate and dirty practices, very soon fell away from mental purity; and if you cannot smoke, without spitting about the house, I entreat you to banish the segar." George felt the full force of the rebuke—the segar vanished, and no more filthy spitting was seen.

Some persons, who think themselves gentlemen, need a rebuke more severe than George received.—I endeavour to keep my house neat and clean—but while two of my gentlemen visitors continue their bad habits, I shall not succeed. One of them frequently spits on my carpet; and the other, in less than an hour, will make a shop floor a disgusting scene.

A Female.

FEMALE PIETY.

One of the most delightful features of the benevolence of the present age, is the active co-operation of the female sex. It has ever been the province of woman to cheer and humanize man; to solace his woes, and to refine and grace his enjoyments. She has been his earliest and most constant friend, sustaining him in adversity, and embellishing his prosperous fortunes. But it is to Christianity alone that she is indebted for the elevation on which she now stands.

The moment in which man desponds, is the very juncture which summons up the slumbering energies of a woman's soul. Her temple of her heart is kept more pure from worldly idolatries. It savours little of enthusiasm, to say with a departed ornament of our own country, "I believe, that if Christianity should be forced to flee from the mansions of the great, the academies of philosophers, the halls of legislators, and the throng of busy men, she would find her last and purest retreat with woman at the fire side. Her last audience would be the children gathered round the knees of a mother; her last altar would be the female heart; her last sacrifice the secret prayer, escaping in silence from her lips, and heard only at the throne of God."

But we must not pursue this attractive theme. The Christian cannot but rejoice, that she whose tenderness guards the cradle; whose charms and virtues cheer and illuminate every path of life; and whose affectionate kindness smooths the pillow of disease & death, adds to her other beneficent offices that of a minister of mercy and salvation; and that,

"As the bird each fond endearment tries, To tempt her new fledged offspring to the skies, She tries each art, reproves each dull delay, Allures to brighter worlds, and leads the way."

Col. Star.

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.

62 34.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By ship Nestor, arrived at New York.
The packet ship Nestor, Capt. Mac-cv, arrived on Saturday evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th of June. We have received papers of that place to the 14th, London papers to the evening of the 15th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 12th ult.

The last accounts from Ireland are more and more deplorable. At Clare, 50 persons were ill of fever. In the western parts of Galway, men, women and children dying of starvation, and the mortality so great, that every one who could was flying as from a plague. Sligo was similarly circumstanced. In Cork county a typhus fever of a most malignant kind had already appeared. In Mayo, the deaths from starvation were increasing. In short, a great part of the west end south of Ireland presented the shocking and appalling spectacle of a dense population in a state of famine, and upon the brink of a pestilence. We repeat, says the last Dublin paper, "that a million of men, women and children, are starving—actually dying of hunger, and in one of the finest seasons ever remembered, a malignant fever, with every appearance of the worst symptoms of pestilence, has set in."

In the House of Commons, a resolution that the House will not change the standard of gold and silver, in weight, fineness, or denomination, was agreed on.

The private trade to India is to be opened to vessels of all sizes and from all ports in the United Kingdom, an inter-colonial trade, also, is to be permitted between the East and West Indies and British North America, and the system of licences facilitated.

PARIS, June 10.

Augsburg, June.—Our Gazette publishes to-day letters from Olessa and Constantinople, of which the following is the substance:

"Notwithstanding the promises of the Reis Effendi, the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia are not yet evacuated. The Austrian and English ministers had been, up to the 12th of May, unable to obtain any written assurance in the name of the Porte respecting this evacuation. It is even stated that Lord Strangford had taken new steps with reference to this evacuation, threatening the Reis Effendi to address the Grand Seigneur himself.—New verbal promises were the result of the efforts of the English ambassador. "The state of Constantinople was still the same on the 12th May. The Greek population of the Isle of Chio were conveyed successively to Constantinople, and sold like vile herds; the most considerable persons and women of the first families were treated like the others. There were accounts at Constantinople of an unfortunate naval combat for the Turkish fleet, but no certain details were given.

Constantinople, May 14.—The soldiers of the Ottoman Marine have risen in insurrection against Haleb Effendi, the favorite of the Sultan, whom they accuse of having advised pacific measures. The favorite had the good fortune to save his life. The details of the affair are not known. The principal grievance with which he was reproached was, having advised the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia.—This news wants confirmation.

GREECE.

The private letters from Constantinople are dated the 10th, and from Smyrna on the 2d ult. These letters contain horrible descriptions of Turkish cruelties and barbarity at Scio.—Two French gentlemen had gone over to see this unfortunate island, and they represented the town as pillaged and destroyed, and the streets filled with the festering remains of the butchered inhabitants. The women and children were articles of commerce, both at Constantinople and Smyrna, and the spirit of the Prophet was hourly gratified with the blood of Christians sacrificed by the religious, who had convinced themselves bound in duty thus to express their gratitude to Heaven for their signal success. Thus the Turkish empire leads the way in barbarism; but the indignant spirit of the oppressed will yet take an awful revenge, and teach the peasant and the prince that crimes, even in this world, meet their merited reward. The Turkish fleet was to sail from Scio about the 3d of May, which leaves little hope of their having been defeated by the Greeks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The case of Olive, claiming to be princess of Cumberland, has been again postponed in the Prerogative Court, after a learned argument by Dr. Lushington.

A royal levee was held at Charlton House on the 12th, which was attended by upwards of a thousand persons. Washington Irving, Esq. was present by the American minister.

A part of the royal family were informed by note that it was his majesty's pleasure that they should not attend. There appears to be more of pomp than harmony in the royal household.

Mr. Stuart surrendered himself and was tried at Edinburgh on the 10th of June, for the concern he had in the late *Duel*, in which Sir Alexander Boswell was killed. The trial lasted 18 hours, when the jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The Lark, English, bound from Jamaica to Belfast, has been shipwrecked, & all on board, except Mr. Hugh Fulton, a passenger, perished.

A third edict by the Chinese Viceroy has been received, containing a command to the Hong merchants, to urge and compel the delivering up of the foreign murderers. "The sum of the matter is this," says *Jaou-Kwang*, "that for a nian killed, it is absolutely necessary that a life be forfeited. It is not by any means an affair that can be terminated by empty talk and reasonings."

IRELAND.

The distresses of this hapless kingdom have been partially mitigated, but by no means relieved. A letter at Farmhill, June 1, states, that they have at present a list of upwards of 2000 souls who have scarcely a potato each! "The English (says the author) are behaving nobly, and if it was not for them, hundreds and hundreds would die of hunger; it has already produced a good deal of disease, and will, I fear, be the cause of much more. We have still three months before the next crop will be of much use, and a terrible time we shall have of it."

In alluding to the subject, the Courier remarks:

"Once more we bring before our readers the subject of Ireland, or rather, of that unhappy portion of her inhabitants whose miseries are in danger of being too soon forgotten, from their very magnitude and permanency. It may seem strange that we use such language, in the midst of those charitable efforts which are daily making all over the country; but it is because these efforts are great, that we are apprehensive of their premature termination.—If ten individuals were utterly incapable or providing for their own support, till after the lapse of three months, what sort of consolation would it be to tell them we will give you food for one month out of the three, but we can do no more; you must perish from hunger at last, but meanwhile eat and be happy? This would surely be cruel kindness—and yet this is what we shall in effect be doing with regard to the peasantry at Ireland, if we stop short of the full measure of relief which their necessities require. Almost all other evils we can hope to surmount finally, by diminishing their present pressure; we can leave something to be done by time and circumstance—but not so with famine; that brooks no delay, there is no saying to hunger, wait, and I will feed you. Death, in its most appalling form, mocks the promised boon."

NOTICE.

WAS found in Ditch Creek, in Rack Neck, Cumberland county, N. J. on the 11th inst. a Boat, built in the whale-boat fashion, about 37 feet long, sealed with Cedar; also a spruce mainsail and five oars. She was supposed to have been stolen, as there were nine strange negro men and a lad seen in the neighborhood the same day.

Robert Alderman,
Commissioner of Vrecks,
Cedarville, July 29. 833t

Printers to the southward of this State would confer a favor on the public by inserting 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 stolen property, restored to their rightful owners.

WOOD WHARF.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform from 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 satisfaction to those that may consign their wood to him.

Liberal advances made when required.

JACOB WINNEMORE, Corder.
Philadelphia, July 29, 1822—833t

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

H. R. Mersilles,
Bridgeton, June 24. 78 6m

From the National Intelligencer, June 16.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, 15th July, 1822.

The following paper is a translation of the decision of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, upon the question submitted to him by the governments of the United States and Great Britain, by virtue of the Convention of the 20th of October, 1818, of the true intent and meaning of that part of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, by which it was stipulated that "all territory, places and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which might be taken alter the signing of the said Treaty, excepting only the islands herein mentioned, should be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery, or other public property, originally captured in said forts or places, which should remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, or any slaves or other private property."

TRANSLATION.

The Emperor is of opinion, "that the United States of America are entitled to a just indemnification from Great Britain for all private property carried away by the British forces; & as the question regards slaves more especially, for all such slaves as were carried away by the British forces from the places and territories of which the restitution was stipulated by the Treaty, in quitting the said places and territories."

"That the United States are entitled to consider, as having been so carried away, all such slaves as may have been transported, from the above mentioned territories on board of the British vessels within the waters of the said territories, and who for this reason have not been restored."

"But if there should be, any American slaves who were carried away from territories of which the 1st article of the Treaty of Ghent has not stipulated the restitution to the United States, the States are not to claim an indemnification for the said slaves."

It will be observed that this is merely the decision of His Imperial Majesty upon the question submitted to him.

With regard to the measures, and arrangements between the parties to the submission, for carrying it into execution, notice of them will be given for the information of all persons interested therein, as soon as they shall be known.

From the Salem Messenger.

"Be ye also ready."

DIED, at his residence in Woodstown in this county, on the morning of the 5th inst. Major General ISAIAH SHINN. In the death of this truly respectable citizen, the public has sustained a loss, Woodstown its patron, and the poor a friend. In all the duties of life General Shinn has sustained the character of an affectionate, honest and humane man. That he was highly beloved and esteemed, and his death truly lamented, was proved by the numerous and silent train in the funeral procession, who mingled their tears of sorrow with those of his affectionate and mourning family.

When such a man descends to the tomb, the loss to society is not easily repaired. In the councils of the state, and in the field, General Shinn has served his country with fidelity and ability. In his sudden removal from this to another, and I trust, "a better world," we are solemnly warned of the sublimity of things of this life; and of the mutability of all human greatness.—His memory will ever be cherished by his
Friend.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN,
AND
Congressional Examiner.

A new paper, under the above title, will be published in the City of Washington, on the evening of Wednesday the seventh day of August next, and will be continued as an evening paper, twice a week.

It is the determination of the proprietor of "THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN" to defend that constitution which has already given no many incontrovertible proofs of its peculiar consonance to the opinions and interests of the people. His scheme also embraces a vigorous and consistent support of the existing administration, so long as it shall continue to discharge the high duties intrusted to it with fidelity and economy. An enemy to waste and extravagance on the one hand, the proprietor avows an equal hostility against parsimony and injustice on the other. Disposed—determined to watch over the disbursements of the public money, his vigilance will ever be as sensibly alive to the fiscal operations of the government, as it will to the lawless and anarchical march of those desperate principles which, in the madness of retrench-

ment, would destroy the executive and the constitution together. His economy implies a correct and judicious distribution of labour and recompence—a watchful superintendence of the legislative appropriations—skill and decision in making and enforcing the fulfilment of contracts—and a careful superintendence of those officers to whom the charge of the public accounts is committed. The economy of the Radicals embraces a desolation, all-sweeping retrenchment—the rejection of all the claims of present labour or reward—and the striking off all securities for labour to come. Grasping at a sordid and momentary popularity, it looks neither to the means nor the consequences of its operations; but violently attempts to throw open the flood-gates of prejudice, and on the foundation of all that is honourable & beautiful and constitutional, to float its promoters into the deserted seats of power. In resisting such a spirit, and in strongly marking the distinction between the economy of REPUBLICANS, and the mere amputation of the Radicals, which would leave the government a limless and desolate trunk, the proprietor feels that the sovereignty of public opinion will be enlisted on his side. By that opinion,—the natural and only legitimate source of all power,—he is confident that his motives will be correctly appreciated, and his exertions generously rewarded.—By that opinion he is content to stand or fall.

The department appropriated to the "CONGRESSIONAL EXAMINER" will be filled with energy, and directed by an undeviating regard to truth and justice. Not only will the legislative proceeding be given with accuracy, and where their importance may require it, with copiousness; but the qualifications of every prominent member of Congress for the high station he occupies, will be examined in a series of political portraits, drawn with equal truth and intrepidity. The strictures which will be called forth to the execution of this duty, shall never descend to personal invective, nor privateander. The education, the intellect, the judgment of every public character, belong to the public, and are the legitimate subjects of public discussion. To these we shall principally confine ourselves. Engrafting our hopes on the interests of the Commonwealth, we shall make these interests the compass of our course; and wherever we find them endangered by the clamours of an ignorant faction, or the schemes of unprincipled artifice, we shall not hesitate to drag the delinquents before the tribunal of the public,—and, placing ourselves by their sides, the accuser & the accused together, await, without trembling, the judgment of public opinion.

The other arrangements of the WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN, literary as well as mechanical, may be given in a few words, as it is considered better to allow the paper itself, which will so speedily be placed in the hands of the public, to assert its own claims to support, than to swell out this prospectus by elaborate promises, and a thousand-times told professions. A portion of the paper will be appropriated to select literature, which will include interesting extracts from the most valuable new publications, and such critical notices of American and English literature, as may be warranted by the character and importance of the work under review. The paper will be of the first quality, the type new, and the workmanship of approved skill and correctness. Advertisements will be inserted; and the paper itself published twice a week at five dollars per annum, payable in 1 month after the commencement of the paper, by those who may have subscribed previous to the publication of the first number, and by all others on entering their names as subscribers, and all subsequent years in advance. For the accommodation, however, of those who may desire a daily report of the proceedings of Congress, it will be published every evening during the session, should a sufficient number of subscribers to justify the additional expense indicate their desire to that effect, before the commencement of the session; and, for this daily paper an extra charge of three dollars will be made.

Thomas L. M'Kenney,

Subscriptions for the above paper received at this office.

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 acid 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.
July 1, 1822.

University of Pennsylvania.

THE Committee of the Trustees appointed to distribute the Tickets of gratuitous admission to the course of Medical Lectures, which will begin in November next, agreeably to the foundation established by the Medical Faculty, give notice, that applications in writing, under seal, addressed for the above named committee, to the care of the Secretary of the University of Pennsylvania, may be made at any time before the first day of September next.

It is required that each application be accompanied by a respectable testimonial of the good character of the applicant, and of his being in such restricted circumstances as entitle him to the benefit of this foundation. It must also appear that he has attained the age of eighteen years, is possessed of sufficient literary acquirements, and of studious habits.

On the first Monday of September next, the Committee will open and decide on the applications, and immediately give notice to the successful applicants, and return to others their applications and testimonials—their names not to be disclosed by the committee.

BENJAMIN CHEW,
WM. MEREDITH,
JAMES GIBSON,
Philadelphia, Care of the trustees.

Editors of newspapers in this city and elsewhere, disposed to afford an opportunity to young men of deserving character, but slender means, to avail themselves of the privilege liberally offered by the Medical Faculty, will please give the above one or two insertions.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 10th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

A Tavern House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the village of Greenwich, joins lands formerly belonging to Richard Wood, contains three acres more or less, together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of Palmer Wharton, and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Ross, and to be sold by
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
July 2.—Aug. 5. 84

Sheriff's Sale.

TRACT OF LAND.
BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 10th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the County of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, the equal moiety or half part of a tract of land, situate in the township of Morris river, joins land of John Hess, Henry Reves, Barzillai Judarett, and others, contains one hundred and seventy-five acres more or less, together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of Samuel Williams, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Hamit, and to be sold by
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
July 2.—Aug. 5. 84

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 10th day of September 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 Richard Jarman, Laurel Hill—the moiety or half part of

A Dwelling House, Smith Shop, and Lot of Land,

Joins John Rose and others, contains half an acre more or less; a lot contains one acre more or less, joins John Perry and others, together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of Joseph Saynt, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seeley, and to be sold by
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
July 8.—Aug. 5. 84

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, to me 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 Carrell, and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
June 11.—July 15. 84

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.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1822.

The late foreign arrivals contain nothing of importance, in addition to what has been received. The most prominent articles which came last to hand, appear to be of a pacific character. There is still doubt and darkness hanging over the affairs of Europe. The determination, however, of the courts of England and Austria to preserve peace, has made Alexander hesitate; but we are far from thinking that monarch satisfied; notwithstanding his professions; and if Austria herself does not deport in such a manner as to please the despot, she may be the first to feel his ire, as the Russian will not be happy under a dictator—and truly England and Austria have appeared in this character. If the Emperor could divide these powers, what could he not accomplish? Should there arise any difference between the other powers of Europe, he could dictate to and rule them, all as he pleased. Combined as they all are, and with his embarrassed finances, he must submit to them, and acquiesce in the nominal agreement of the Turks to the conditions of his ultimatum.

From South America, accounts are flattering. The Brazils have thrown off all allegiance to the old dynasty, by which the whole of South America is independent of Europe. It is true, the Spanish royalists have still a footing in some of the provinces; but we think the mother country cannot be so contumacious as to hold out long, while her hopes are so futile, and her pretensions so ridiculous.

It appears from the papers, that Mr. Seth Hunt has resolved to stand the issue of a suit with Mr. Russell, on the allegations contained in the article adverted to in our last. Mr. Russell says the N. Y. American has also ordered a prosecution to be entered against the editors of the STATESMAN.—Mr. Hunt has given notice, that in a short time he will write to Mr. Russell, in which he will designate the commercial house, in London, to which the commissioner he alluded to gave the information, touching the progress and prospects of the negotiations at Ghent, and also the source whence he derived his information, and on which he principally relies for testimony to establish the truth of the imputations intended to be conveyed by those queries.

However the trial between Mr. Russell and Mr. Hunt may result, the public we think may take it for granted, that the testimony which Mr. Hunt relies on in this case, can be of no mean or dubious character. The mercantile establishment with which such an arrangement would be made, we presume must be extensive and reputable. We cannot believe Mr. Hunt would commit himself on doubtful evidence; and hence we may reasonably infer what will in all probability be the issue.

Our Correspondent, "A Brother Pedagogue," is informed, that we have resolved to publish nothing relating to Mr. Thompson's Oration, either in the way of controversy or commentary.—We do not, however, wish to be understood by this refusal as being the advocate of all the sentiments it contains. We are perfectly willing that as many of our readers as can should be pleased with it, and we trust they will indulge in the same spirit of liberality towards us. We cannot believe "A Brother Pedagogue" wishes to gain a literary reputation by an attack on this Oration, and his observations, however pertinent they may be, when blended with ridicule and irony, will hardly escape the imputation of malice. It is not our wish to suffer any subject to pass into our columns, which we believe would be construed to bear that aspect.

There was lately a new paper issued at Bridgeton in East Jersey, called the "BRIDGETON MUSEUM AND NEW JERSEY ADVOCATE." It is published every Saturday morning, at two dollars a year, payable every six months, or at the rate of three dollars, if not paid in the stipulated time. It is to be regretted that this paper is issued in this name. There is no Bridgeton in this state, as far as we can learn, but the town in which we live. The name of the town from which the "Museum" is issued, is properly Railway. We believe this is the name it goes by on the post-office list; and

whatever tends to raise confusion in names of towns in the same state, is impolitic and unwise. We have often received packages from the East-Office here, which we presumed were intended for that town, and which were returned accordingly; and we have also missed packages, which we presume have been sent to that place in a mistake.—Is there no remedy for this?

The Shakers.—It has been decided in Kentucky, that the law which authorises the imposing fines by a court martial, on the Shakers, for not attending ordinary musters, is unconstitutional and void, as the religious tenets of that society forbid them bearing arms; and the property seized by the sheriffs for such fines, was restored.

Almost every week brings to our view some state law or other which goes to violate our constitution.—The spirit of liberality is extending itself, and it is hoped that this evil will soon be remedied. We cannot believe that the spirit of our constitution ever contemplated using coercion over the consciences of men, to force them to do what they believe in their hearts to be morally wrong. Prejudice, ignorance, antipathies, an affectation of justice, and a pretended equality of rights, will be found shallow arguments against the rights of conscience; and the man who wantonly sports with it, may justly be suspected of a turpitude of feeling, which is equally devoid of the spirit of liberality and Christianity. The sun beams of truth and intelligence are illuminating our beloved country; and those unnatural prejudices which impose restraints on conscience are flying from the light.—Of the particular tenets of the Shakers we know nothing. If they conscientiously believe it wrong to war, or fight, or bear arms for warlike purposes; we think they should be permitted to have their own way.—"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

For the Whig.

The Faith of the UNITARIAN appears to be negative. It consists, not in teaching what people should, but what they should not believe. It establishes no code of doctrines, but destroys all. "Its motto is DOUBT," and where it raises no doubt it makes no progress.

UNIVERSALISM differs from the Roman Catholic religion only in a few points. The Universalist possesses all the spirit of the latter, without any of their rituals. They call the same thing by different names, and while they renounce them as a church, they coincide with them in their faith.

Every sect of religious worshippers, who deny the efficacy of a Saviour's atonement, endeavour to reconcile themselves to something, which they imagine will answer as a substitute. One sect deny the Saviour, and yet found their faith on the Scripture that speaks of him; another sect acknowledge him, and endeavour to make their passage to heaven without being dependent on him. But the Scripture says, "there is no other name given, by which man can be saved."

How to prevent Anger.

As a prevention of anger, banish all tale bearers and slanderers from your society; for it is these that blow the devil's bellows, to rouse up the flames of rage and fury, by first abusing your ears, and then your credulity, and after that steal away your patience; and all this perhaps for a lie.—To prevent anger, be not too inquisitive into the affairs of others, or what people say of yourself, or into the mistakes of your friends; for this is going to gather sticks to kindle a fire to burn your own house.

American Isinglass.—A manufactory of this article has lately been established at Cape Anne, by Mr. Wm. Hall late of Boston. It is said to be superior to the imported.

Forty-six sheep, principally of the Merino breed, were lately killed by one flash of lightning, as they lay under a tree near each other, in Connecticut.

The fourth line of Liverpool packets has been established at New York, to sail on the 8th of each month. By this arrangement a vessel will sail each week for Liverpool from that city.

Fire.—Mr. James Cree's chemical laboratory, about half a mile from Elizabeth Town, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 23d inst.

The Right Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of Ohio, has accepted the office of President of the Cincinnati College.

A common streaked snake of large size was lately killed at Fredonia N. Y. from which were taken ninety-eight young ones of from 7 to 8 inches in length, and of sufficient animation to crawl about with considerable spirit.

A young lady at Harwicke (Mass.) lately threw up from her stomach a live green snake, 9 or 10 inches in length, which she had carried 3 pears, she had been emaciated in consequence, but has begun to recover.

Died.

At Woodbury, *Anne C. Whitall.*
At Philad. Mr. *Robert J. Evans*, merchant, of that place.
In Paris, May 17, 1822, the Duke *de Richelieu*, Peer of France.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 50
Rye, do.	80 to 85
Corn, do.	75
Oats, do.	37 1/2
Wheat Flour, per cwt. 4 00 to 4 50	
Rye do. do.	3 00
Butter, per pound,	12 1/2
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, do	8
Wool, do	40 to 50
Feathers, do	50
Potatoes, per bushel,	40 to 50
Beans, do.	scarce
Apple Jack, per gallon,	45 to 50
Dark Wood, dry, per cord,	4 00
do. green,	3 25 to 3 50

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from harboring, employing, trusting, calling to, or dealing with my coloured man named LEVEN, without written permission from me, or they will, if discovered, be protected at law.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT.

August 5.

FOR SALE,

A FARM,
SITUATE in the township of Hopewell, county of Cumberland, formerly belonging to Simon Luder, adjoining land of Henry Ott; containing 147 acres—100 acres thereof farm land, the residue woodland, and will probably cut 12 or 1500 cords of wood.

For terms apply to

DANIEL ELMER.

August 5.

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, 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 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.

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 street.

Washington Jackson, No. 75 south 8th street.

William Price, No. 87 north Ninth Street.

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

John Swift, No. 38 south Sixth street.

Committee of general superintendance.

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

June 22. 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 Coney—together with all the lands of the Defendant. A description given at the time of sale.

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

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

June 1.—July 8. 80

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

June Term, 1822.

Ephraim Parlett, administrator of John Deford, deceased, & Sarah Dare, administratrix of Gabriel Dare, dec'd, having severally exhibited to this Court

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 of real estate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying title 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.

LOTS OF GROUND

For Sale.

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

Two Lots of Ground,

of the following description—

No. 1. Bounding 12 1/2 rods on Main Street, Bridgeton, and joining lands of William Elmer and others, containing about an acre and a half, with a barn thereon.

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

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

Elizabeth W. Miller, Exec'x.

William F. Miller, } Ex'rs.

Jonas Freedland, } Ex'rs.

Sixth-Month 27th. 79 ts.

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he will be prepared by the first of May, to receive WOOL for Carding into Rolls, and for Manufacturing into Cloth as heretofore;—a Building will be erected to enable him to commence

Fulling and Dressing

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

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

Enoch H. More.

Bridgeton Mills, April 15th. 68f

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

NOTICE.

The subscribers respectfully inform their former customers, and the public in general, that they have taken the late 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 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-ware, Looking-Glasses, Bar-Iron, Crockery 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 Lunbar of all kinds, taken in exchange.

J. B. Potter,

R. B. Potter,

Wm. Woodruff.

Bridgeton, July 13. 81

Cape May Orphans' Court,

TERM OF MAY, 1822.

Present—*Cresse Townsend, Shauger 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.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *Levin Chance*, deceased, late of Maurice River Township, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, 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 debarred from any claims on said estate.

Levin Chance,

Spencer Chance,

July 22. 82 Administrs.

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 small star in the forehead, and a scar on the back part of the near thigh, a small mark of wind gall on the near hind foot-lock, with black legs, mane and tail. She has been traced to the neighborhood of Staff'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.

For Sale at this Office,

A FEW

GERMAN FLUTES,

With Preceptors.

Philadelphia Prices Current.
Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Flitch, per lb.	\$0 6 to 0 8
Beans, bushel	1 25 to 1 50
Reef, mess, barrel	12 12
Brick, run of Kiln, M.	6 50
Bristles, American	12
Butter, lump, scarce	18 14
Do, salt, insp.	12 14
Candles, tallow dipt	12 25
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.	25 27
Do, 2d quality	25 25
Do, Java	27 28
Do, mixed qual.	25 26
Cheese, "	12 14
Cider, best, barrel	3 30
Feathers, American lb.	32 35
Flas, Clean, "	6 50
Firewood, hickory cord	4 00
Do, oak "	5 50
Do, pine "	3 50
Do, gum logs "	7 50
Flour, wheat, barrel	4 25
Do, rye "	3 62
Do, corn meal "	6 7
Glass, window, 100 feet, 8 by 10, "	7 75
10 by 12, "	1 40
Grain, wheat, bushel	1 40
Do, rye "	85 90
Do, corn "	80 85
Do, oats "	40 45
Do, bran double "	25 25
Hams, lb.	10 12
Iron, in Ears, ton	95 100
Do sheet, "	165 170
Do hoop, large "	128 130
Do do small "	140 140
Do rod, "	125 130
Do hollow ware "	80 90
Lard, lb.	0 9 0 10
Lumber, 1000 feet	14 00
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	25 30
Do do heart, 1 inch	25 30
Do do white pine, panel	15 20
Do do do common	15 20
Scantling, pine, 1000	15 20
Do heart do "	25 30
Do sap do "	14 14
Lath, oak "	7 9
Oar, rafters "	25 25
Timber, pine "	25 25
Do inchespruce "	12 20
Do oak "	22 25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft. "	17 21
Do cypr. 22 inch "	4 4 25
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200	70 70
Do hhd. do "	38 38
Do do redoak "	20 24
Do barrel, w. oak "	18 34
Heading, oak "	38 55
Hoops, shayed "	35 35
Do rough "	35 35
Mackarel, barrel	0 38
Molasses, sug. home gall.	0 38
Do West India "	35 38
Nails, cut, all sizes lb.	7 12
Oil, sperm, gall.	65 80
Peas, bushel	75 80
Pork, Jersey barrel	13 00
Rice, new crop cwt.	3 50
Shad, southern barrel	13 00
Salt, fine bushel	6 50
Do pound "	6 50
Seed, clover, "	6 50
Do herd grass "	80 90
Do timothy "	3 50
Segars, Spanish, 1000	6 16
Do American "	1 75
Shot, all sizes cwt.	9 50
Spirits, viz.	
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	80 90
Do Penna 1st pf. "	65 75
Gin, Philad. (1st do) "	41 45
Rum, New England "	38 40
Whiskey, rye "	32 34
Do apple "	33 40
Starch, lb.	7 8
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	12 50
Do loaf lb.	17 18
Do lump "	15 15
Tallow, country "	10 10
Tobacco, Virg. manu. "	9 14
Do do caven. "	27 32
Do do spun fine "	25 30
Do do large "	15 15
Wax, bees, yellow "	36 37
Do. white "	55 60

General Advertiser.

WHISTLER & SEELY.
No. 226, Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

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

And a variety of fashionable **Summer and Winter Clothing,**

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

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

75 6mo. June 3, 1822.

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

- London New Monthly Magazine, do.
- Philad'a Saturday do, Presbyterian do.
- Blackwood's Edinburgh do.
- Eclectic Repository, do.
- North American Review, do.
- Edinburg Quarterly Review, do.
- Silliman's American Journal of Science and the Arts, (quarterly) do.
- Brookes' Gazetteer, (now publishing) do.
- 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, **JAMES MONROE** President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the public sales shall be held as follows, viz: At the Land Office at Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of Townships 17 and 18, in range 1, east of the 2d principal meridian line 17 and 18, in range 1 to 9, west do At the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinois, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of Townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 3d principal meridian line 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 3 and 4, do At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of Townships 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 5, 6 and 8, east of the 3d principal meridian line 11, in range 7, do At the Land Office at Palestine, in Illinois, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of Townships 6, 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in range 14, west of 2d do 8 and 9 12 and 13, do At the same place, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of Townships 10 11 12 and 13, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line 10 11 12 and 13, in ranges 12 13 and 14, west of 2d do At the same place, on the 1st Monday in October next, for the sale of Townships 14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line 14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 12 13 and 14, west of 2d do At the same place, on the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line 18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 12 13 and 14, west of 2d do At the Land Office at the Seat of Justice of the county at Independence, in the Arkansas territory, from the sale of such lands of the United States as are situated in the following described townships and ranges and which have been excluded from the lottery of the lands appropriated for satisfying warrants for military services, viz: On the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz: Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 20 in range 1, east of the 5th meridian line 1 2 3 4 5 anti 6 2 do 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 3 do 1 2 10 11 12 13 and 14 4 do 12 5 do 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 above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz: Townships 1 2 18 19 & 20, in range 2, west of the 5th meridian line 1 15 16 17 18 19 and 20 3 do 1 10 11 13 14 15 16 & 19 4 do 1 2 9 10 11 12 13 and 16 5 do 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 and 18 6 do 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 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11, in range 10, west of the 5th meridian line 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 & 10, range 11 do 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 12 do 2 3 4 5 6 7 8, and 9 13 do 3 4 5 6 7 and 8 14 do 4 5 anti 7 15 do 5 6 and 7 16 do 6 17 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 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 west of the 5th meridian line 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 & 10, range 11 do 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 12 do 2 3 4 5 6 7 8, and 9 13 do 3 4 5 6 7 and 8 14 do 4 5 anti 7 15 do 5 6 and 7 16 do 6 17 do Each sale will commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular merical order.

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

JAMES MONROE.
By the President: **JOSIAH MEIGS,** Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office. March 25—wt 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 **LAUREA-HILL, BRIDGETON,** Opposite the Store of Bacon & Tottinon, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of **Saddlery and Harness,** Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable prices; and by his experience in the business he is warranted in saying they shall be equal in neatness and durability to any made in Philadelphia.

All orders will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch. Country Produce of every kind will be taken in payment.
Andrew Holdzkom. April 22, 70 6mo.
N. B.—One or two APPRENTICES are wanted to the above business, about the age of fourteen or fifteen years.

LAND-OFFICE.
The subscriber has at length matured a plan which has been contemplated for several months; and now offers his services to the public as an Agent for the Sale of Land. He offers for Sale,

The best stand for Public Business in the county of Luzerne, being a Farm of 150 Acres, on the Post Road to Wayne county, 12 miles from Wilkesbarr, on which a Tavern and Store have been erected for many years—and connected with a water-power sufficient for the most extensive Manufactory of Flour Cotton or Wool.
4000 Acres of New Land, in said County of Luzerne, of good quality—handsomely timbered—and held by titles derived by Patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; taxes paid to the present year.—Prices from \$3 00 to \$6 00 per acre.—Also, **Several improved Farms,** in said County, of about 100 Acres, including Apple Orchards, Meadows, &c. (These belong to the Estate of Thomas Wright, dec'd.)
In Bucks County, Pa. Three valuable Plantations, situate in good neighborhoods—on two of which Grist-mills and Saw-mills are erected—valuable Meadow—superior Buildings—good Orchard—good every convenience.

TERMS.
Any gentleman offering a Farm or Lot of Land for Sale, must pay fifty cents—and a short description of the property will appear in the Correspondent—stating the township, number of acres, buildings, &c. If it becomes necessary to search the Offices, previous to sale, the expenses of search and certificate must be paid by the proprietor. If a sale is effected a small commission on the amount of purchase money will be expected, varying from 1/2 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 3mo Assignee.

For Sale at this Office, **A FEW COPIES OF THE VISION OF BUTLER NEWCOMB,** Of Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and Deacon of the Baptist Church at Dividing Creek.
Price 12 1/2 Cents.

HAT STORE.
Sign of the Golden Hat, No. 2 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, Philad'a.
PROPOSE TO PUBLISH, BY SUBSCRIPTION,—**BROOKES'S** General Gazetteer Improved, Or, a new and compendious **Geographical Dictionary;**

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

The Constitution of the United States; the ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutions of the respective States; Together with a succinct account of at least fifteen hundred cities, towns and villages in America, more than have appeared in any foreign edition of the same work; in which the numerous mistakes & deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this country, are corrected, and supplied.
Illustrated by anwt 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 this 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 consisting of a very general assortment of good brushes, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.
BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

save your bristles.—The value of horse 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 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. B. T.
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.

AS now on hand, a large assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloon, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspensers, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.
Gentlemen are requested to call 2nd 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. The Subscriber has on hand 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—36 1/2

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

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

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

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

NEW JERSEY NOTES.
Bank of New-Brunswick, par.
All others, do.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.
Philadelphia Notes, par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par.
Lancaster Bank, 1 dis.
Carlisle Bank, 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 Bank 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 bo.
Silver Like, 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.
Havre de Grace, 1 do.
Elkton, par.
Annapolis, 1 do.
Branches of do, do.
Hagerstown bank, 1 do.
Bank of Caroline, 12 1/2 do.

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