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CONDITIONS.

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So Subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify of 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.

BY MELINDA.

Description of a young woman, supposed to have died broken hearted.

He seem'd to love her, and her youthful cheek,
Wore for a while, the transient bloom of joy:
And her heart throbb'd with hopes she could not speak,
New to delight and new to ecstasy.
He won that heart, in its simplicity,
All undisguis'd in its young tenderness;
And smiling saw that he, and only he,
Had power at once, to wound it, or to bless.

She giv'd to him her innocent affection,
And the warm feelings of her guileless breast,
And from the storms of life she sought protection
In his dear love, her home of earthly rest.
In this sweet trust her opening days were blest,
And joyously she hail'd her coming years,
For well she knew, that even if illiest,
There would be one kind hand to dry her tears.

He left her—and in trouble she awoke,
From her young dream of bliss, but murr'd not
Over her silent sufferings, nor spoke,
To any one upon her cruel lot.
You would have deem'd, that he had been forgot,
Or thought her bosom callous to the stroke;
But in her cheek there was one hectic spot,
'Twas little—but it told her heart was broke.

And deeper and more deep, the painful flush
Daily became; yet nill distress seem'd o'er,
Save when the life-blood gave a sudden rush.

Then trembling into silence as before,
At once too proud, too humble, to deplore,
She bow'd her head in quietness, she knew

Her blighted prospects could revive no more,
Yet was she calm, for she had heaven in view.

She lov'd, and she forgave him—and in dying,
She ask'd a blessing on his future years
And so she went to sleep; meekly relying
Upon that power, which shall efface all tears.

Her simple turf the young spring flowers
wears,
And the pale primrose grows upon her tomb;

And when the storm its simple blossom tears
It bows its head—an emblem of her doom

Miscellaneous Selections.

From the New York Corn Advertiser,

Recollections of the Bar.

I believe there is no theatre on which the incidents of life appear attended with deeper interest, or assume a more varied character, than at the bar of a court of justice. And it is to be regretted that lawyers, a class of men highly distinguished for their literary attainments have so seldom attempted a description of the affecting scenes of which they are continually called to be spectators.

A gentleman of the profession in one of the New England Colonies, as they then were, who died at an advanced age, before the commencement of the revolution, and had been very eminent in his time, for the amusement of his latter days, made a small collection of such memorabilia from recollection, part of which is now extant in his family. He was a man of extensive legal

knowledge, and attained high honors; but was most remarkable for his freedom from the prejudices, political and religious, which marked that age. One sketch taken from his notes, I have subjoined. It was the case of a young man whom he assisted to defend soon after his admission to the bar, and whose life seems to have made an indelible impression on his memory.

About the close of the seventh century, when Puritanism in New England, through its stern features were beginning to be somewhat relaxed in the younger part of the community, still its cold and withering influence on the minds of the aged, and particularly of the magistrates and the pillars of the church—there came from the mother country, a lady, with an only son; a lad of about seventeen years of age, to reside in a small village in one of the eastern colonies. Though she was but little turned of forty, the effects of age had been anticipated by the quicker hand of care—a more malignant enemy, which had left her barely sufficient vestiges of her former self, to show that she had once been beautiful. She was graceful and dignified; but as reserved and haughty as the angels that rebelled and fell; even towards those among whom some necessity, (it could hardly be imagined choice.) had placed her. Evidently rich, she made no display of style; and what was truly extraordinary, the lynx eyed curiosity of her neighbors was unable to the very last to discover where or in what funds her abundant wealth was vested. Of her religious sentiments, a thing then all-important to other people, little notice was known. She openly reviled and ridiculed the Presbyterians; and was tho't to be by no means partial to any protestant denomination, though nominally of the Church of England. She never mingled with the society of the place. Her employment could not be conjectured; yet it seem'd to the Puritans a mysterious one, as a light was visible from her chamber windows sometimes during the whole night, and the superstition of the old women watching the sick and at length of the young men as they returned from certain customary expeditions on a Sabbath evening, ascribed to it a kind of unhallowed radiance. What could she be doing at these murky hours?—Surely it could be no christian business. What could be the meaning of her repeating, as she was known to do—in the secrecy of her chamber, an apparent spell in a strange tongue, over a little cross of gold? And who was she who thus continually outraged the feelings of the Puritans? She appear'd to be a widow; but some piously lamented that there was reason to believe she was still a wife, while a few of her own sex, judging perhaps of the possibility of some frailty by their own internal workings, darkly insinuated that she was neither the one thing nor the other. By these means there was gradually extended to a considerable distance a violent prejudice against her, as one of suspicious character and dealings, both with respect to this world and the other.

Her son, soon after their arrival was sent to a literary institution, now deservedly celebrated; but then unable to lend him a much longer line than that which he had already fathomed the depths of learning. It might have been supposed that the beauty of his person, the frankness of his expression, and the ease, grace, and gaiety of his manners, would conciliate for him the good will of the fathers of the college; but it proved directly the reverse. Perhaps he presumed too much upon these advantages; and was too conscious of his superiority over his associates. Perhaps he treated with contumely the very primates of religion & learning, and beard the lion in his den. In less than a year he was expelled. On his return to his mother's roof disgraced in the opinion of all except one, he received the same measure of christain charity which had been meted to her; and with the same indifference.

When all men were thus uniting in their reprobation of this unholy family, it was hardly to be expected that the "Parson of the parish," would throw the lightest stone. That saintly man, whose fame was as extensive as New England, possessed an unbounded influence over the souls and bodies of his flock; and in the true manner of the times, made his "drum ecclesiastic" the instrument of proclamation to the world, not merely every sin, but every trifling aberration from the rules of what was then considered decorum.—He, of course, was among the first in hunting down those who would pay him no allegiance; and the sacred desk, in more than one instance, thundered its invective against the mother and son. Unfortunately there was one person in the parish, who in

these rank feelings had to share.—That person was the daughter of the reverend divine. She had never seen him until some months after his return from college, and in the mean time was witnessing every species of obloquy thrown upon his character, without ever hearing a syllable in his favor. Her companions brought her daily new accounts, of his irregularities. At one time he had knocked down, for a trifling insult, the son of that important personage, the justice of the peace. At another time, with still greater rashness, he had challenged to single combat a midshipman of the navy. "True," said the young ladies who had happened in his way, dressed in their prettiest smiles, and had been passed unnoticed by him, "he hits a fine form and a handsome face—but then he is so proud." These things were repeated so often to the maiden, that he became the constant subject of her thoughts.—She began to doubt that the young man was quite so bad as it was represented. She knew that his mother was not; for a slight acquaintance with tier which had been broken off by the father, had made an impression which was to have been expected from so accomplished a woman, on the mind of a young and artless girl. At length she could not believe that he was bad at all. Perhaps this opinion was only the overflowing of that spring of purity, which existed in her own bosom; yet it may have originated in a more suspicious cause. Certain it is, that she was just at that period of life when romance enters most deeply into the composition of a maiden's sentiments—when her heart is most susceptible to the impression of chivalrous love—and her fancy most inclined to transform any young man who may cross her path, with a bright eye and a graceful air, high-spirited, and haughty withal, into a preux chevalier. All I could say is, that her reveries ran quire too much upon this dissipated boy; ah, far more than was prudent or proper for a girl in her situation. At last, by accident, they met. By accident? No—late had decreed it—the same unaccountable destiny which crops the Bowler of the desert in its bud had brought them together, thus young, and beautiful, and sinless, to suffer the martyrdom of passion. * * * * *

Woman has been the same in every age, from tire days of ancient frailty, to the present hour—as liable to love—as liable to have her love wrought up to phrenzy by opposition—and as liable to be rash. * * * * * There was no living being to whom she could communicate her feelings. There was no place where they could meet in safety; for the fear of her father, was a sword that hung suspended as it were by a single hair over their momentary feast of love. It was impossible that this state of things should continue; and the unhappy maiden consented, hesitating, trembling and with tears in her eyes, to admit her lover to her own chamber. This was an impropriety by no means uncommon among the fair-damselfs of that time; but from which her delicacy would have shrunk with abhorrence, could she have seen the object of her affection in an open and honorable manner. She consented. * * * * *

In the midst of their dream of bliss; their total unconsciousness of every thing, save their own existence, the door of her chamber was opened by her father. The imprudent girl sprang up. There is in the breast of every true woman, an instinctive anxiety to preserve her character, as powerful perhaps, as the instinct of self preservation.—She felt it: it was all she felt.—Senseless with affright, she shrieked, help * * * * * the word which comes uppermost on woman's lips in a moment of terror, and rushed past her father to another chamber.—There she was found the next morning, pale, fevered, and of wavering intellect. She said little, and made no enquiries; the soothing attention of her friends was unheeded; many times was it told her that the villain who had perpetrated the deed, had been discovered and was in jail—she heard not the story.—In an interval of her fits of estrangement, it was repeated to her—when she screamed aloud, and covering her face with her hands, threw herself on the couch and wept long and profusely, as her friends said, for joy.—It was true, her lover had been apprehended immediately, and was awaiting his trial.—Soon the session of the court commenced, and the trial came on in a church, as is still common in New England in capital cases. The jury was impanelled, and the prisoner by direction of his counsel, pleading not guilty to the charge. The prosecuting Attorney, briefly stated the atrocious nature of the crime of which the young man was accused; the suspicious character both of himself and his mother, and finally,

the clearness of the proof, the witness being the Rev.—, and his meek, interesting and uncontaminated daughter. They were not yet come, but were murrantly expected. A short silence ensued, which was interrupted by the entrance of a well dressed lady, whose face was shaded with a veil.—She was advancing directly to the prisoner, when the Judge informed her, that the trial was of such a nature that no woman could be permitted to be present. Think not, said the woman, throwing back her veil—thick not to drive me away. I am mother of the young man you would murder. "The witch," "the witch" was heard in every part of the house. By the Judge's order, the sheriff was about to seize the woman, when her son sprang from his seat, and would have levelled the officer with the floor; but his mother interposed. Go back, my son, she said, and abide the trial; I see the hard of Heaven is on me; I must endure. She then walked back to the vestibule, and sitting down in a chair, calmly awaited the event. It was the calmness of one, expecting a terrible infliction of providence which he is so conscious of having deserved, that he does not ever try to avert it.

By this time the witnesses had come. As the old man led, or rather carried up the aisle, the form of his weeping daughter, the noise of the tumult was hushed as by the presence of a divinity. Oh, she was so sweet, so lovely, so beautiful, even in this sudden withering of her bloom, that every eye was filled, and every bosom swelled tumultuously at the villain who had dared to violate that shrine of purity. He who stole fire from Heaven, committed no a greater sacrilege. They had proceeded to the upper part of the aisle, where the court was seated; when she sobbed loud enough to be heard in the dead silence through the house. "Oh father, I cannot—I cannot;" and would have torn herself away, but was held and led struggling to the seat.—The oath was administered, and she was told to look at the prisoner at the bar, and sag what she knew of the crime of which he was accused. The big tears rolled down her cheeks, but she raised not her eyes. The judge remarked to her, that he knew the delicacy of her situation, and respected her feelings, but that her testimony was of the highest importance, and again directed her to proceed. Still she was silent. Here the magistrate informed her with some harshness, that the law was no respecter of persons, and must be obeyed. She raised her full eyes and met the intense gaze of the prisoner. "Oh God," she cried, bursting into an agony of tears. "I must not;" and swooned away. The first person at her side was the prisoner; he raised her up and delivered her to her father; then returning to his seat, he leaned over and whispered something to his counsel. They looked at him with astonishment. Are you mad? said one; no, said he, nor shall they drive her mad. He rose and hastily said, take her—take her away, I plead guilty to the charge. With the rash disregard to consequences peculiar to youth, and love, he repeated, spare the maiden and take her away; I plead guilty to the charge. The young woman at this moment, restored to sense, rose, and with a firm tone & a wild look which had something supernatural about them, said, loudly, "he is not guilty, on my oath." She is bewitched, whispered some one, and at once an hundred tongues echoed the idea. Take her away, cried the judge, it is clear.—He shall go with me, said the damsel, for I alone was to blame. So much, said her father, comes of the magistrate's permitting that woman of sin, that child of Satan to practise her infernal arts. The judge again commanded her to be taken away, and her father with the assistance of some of the by-standers, succeeded in conveying her, weeping from the house. The multitude had now leisure to observe the mother of the prisoner. She was sitting still without the door, in that deep and inscrutable mood which invariably follows the overflowing of passion in a noble mind. The eye of the judge fell upon her; and instead of being moved by the majesty of her grief, he ordered her to be taken into custody for a witch. She shrunk not, and the mandate was obeyed. He then proceeded to condemn the prisoner to

* The cry of "witch," "witch," is not at all improbable, nor does it take away the credit of the story, considering the period at which it is said to have occurred. We have examined the authentic documents connected with sundry trials for witchcraft, which took place in Fairfield county about that period. There were several hundred written depositions among the papers which we perused, and from which it would seem that from 1650 to 1700 the belief in witchcraft, among the common people of Connecticut, was almost universal.—Editors. Com. Adv.

the ignominious punishment of the law. The counsel urged indeed, that the very witness of the prosecution—she, who alone could be supposed to know, had acquitted him of the charge. The judge replied that the appearance and testimony of the maiden so far from being in favor of the prisoner, aggravated his criminality. Not content, he said, with ruining her for this world, they had plotted her destruction in the next. But he thanked God that the sword of justice in his hand, was not held in vain; and he hoped that the prayers of the righteous would avail much; even to the disenthralment of the young woman from the bonds of the adversary. The remainder of the fate is short. The unfortunate young man expiated his supposed offence. The still more miserable object of his virtuous passion, lived indeed many years; but as those live, whose mortal part alone remains on the earth; her spirit was in the tomb. The mother would have suffered without mercy, and without much trial; but certain papers which were found by the officer, who was sent to examine her house while she was in jail after the death of her son, induced the magistrates to set her hastily at liberty. She soon left the province. What the contents of those papers were was never ascertained; but it was whispered that they proved the lady to be a woman of high rank at the English court, and her son to have been nearly related to that licentious monarch, Charles the Second. M.

From the Evangelical Monitor.

Awful Profaneness and Temerity.

In the Spring of 1820, when the ice in Lake Champlain had so far failed as to render it exceedingly dangerous to venture upon it, and there was daily expectation that it would be cleared away, as it commonly is, by a heavy wind, a gentleman on the New York side being desirous of sending to the opposite shore, offered the trifling pittance of a few shillings to any one who would run the hazard of going over that day.

The bystanders were somewhat surprised, though the cold during the night had strengthened the ice a little, to see a man by the name of P—, step forward, and with a bravado spirit declare, that he would not only go, but return upon the ice. He accordingly set off and crossed over in the morning without any serious inconvenience.—His errand carried him three or four miles from the place where it is customary to cross over the lake.

When he returned to the shore it was near night; the day had been warm and the wind had begun to blow strongly from the south. Some men were at work at the very margin of the lake, to whom he signified his intention to go over; they told him it was unsafe; but he seemed to regard it out. They then warned him, and told him if he should meet with any difficulty it would not be in the power of any one to help him, as for them, they would not risk their lives to try. He then declared with a dreadful oath, that he "would go over, or go to hell!" It was near sun-set, and he was scarcely half way across, when the ice between him and either shore was evidently in motion, and the large body on which he was, and most exposed to the wind in the middle of the lake, was drifting along and must soon be dashed to pieces, or melt and disappear.

In this situation, the man that set at naught the counsel of his fellows, and virtually renounced the expectation of their assistance, while in the very act of imprecating the vengeance of heaven, now raised the cry of distress.—For more than an hour his voice was borne to the shore from which he set out, the wind being in the direction to carry it that way; and though at the distance of between two and three miles, the cry was exceedingly strong, piteous and urgent. He was seen to run hither and thither, frequently altering his course; perhaps in the distraction of despair, or to keep himself upon the larger pieces of ice, which was now evidently breaking up all about him. He had gone far out of a direct course, with the expectation of probably finding stronger ice, and was more than a mile from the shore to which he was tending, when the people on that side, where the ice being shielded from the wind was not yet broken up, got out a small skiff and pushed it before them on the ice, if possible to afford him relief. They came so near as to speak to him and receive answers. But darkness coming on, they feared to push off their skiff from the ice into the water, where the wind was blowing violently, and every cake of ice might dash them to pieces. The poor profane wretch begged most pressing, for no doubt he saw that death was be-

Philadelphia Prices Current.
Corrected Weekly.

Table listing various commodities such as Bacon and Flitch, Beans, Reef mess, Brick, run of Kila, Bristles, American Butter, lump, etc., with their respective prices in dollars and cents.

General Advertiser.

WHISTLER & SEELEY,
No. 226, Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,
Respectfully inform their friends & the public that they continue to do Tailoring work in a fashionable and complete style, equal to any in the city. They keep constantly on hand, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Drillings, Seersuckers,
And a variety of fashionable Summer and Winter Clothing, Which will be furnished on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. They warrant all work done by them to be executed in the best manner, or not taken.
Gentlemen residing in the country, by leaving their orders, will have their work forwarded with promptness and despatch, agreeably to directions; the box enclosing them being furnished at a very moderate price.
75 Gmo. June 3, 1822.

Subscriptions are received for the following works at the Office of the Whig:
London New Monthly Magazine, Philadelphia Saturday do. Presbyterian do. Blackwood's Edinburgh do. Eclectic Repository, North American Review, Edinburgh Quarterly Review, Silliman's American Journal of Science and the Arts. (quarterly) Brookes' Gazetteer, (now publishing) American Farmers' Magazine, to be published at Morristown, N. J. And most of the religious and literary works of eminence now published in the United States.

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause lands to be offered for sale: Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that 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, east of the 3d principal meridian line 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 and 20 11, do do 17 18 19 and 20 10, do do At the Land Office for the Northern district of Louisiana, at the town of Ouachita, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of the following described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, and which have been excluded from the lottery of 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 and 6 2do 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 3do 1 2 10 11 12 13 and 14 4do 12 5do 1 2 3 9 15 14 15 18 19 and 20 1 west do 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 12 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 13 and 18 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 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19 and 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 S du 1 2 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 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 and 11, in range 10, west of the 5th meridian line 13 4 5 6 7 8 9 & 10, range 11 do 23 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 and 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 numerical 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—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 Office.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,
June Term, 1822.

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

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first clay of September Term next, and show 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 Gmo.

LOTS OF GROUND—For Sale.

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

Two Lots of Ground, of the following description— No. 1. Bounding 12½ rods on Main Street, Bridgeton, and joining lands of William Elmer and others, containing about an acre and a half, with a barn thereon.

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

Attendance will be given and conditions made known at the time & place abovementioned by Elizabeth W. Miller, Exec'a. William F. Miller, } Ex'rs. Jonas Freedland, } Sixth-Month 27th. 79 ts.

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

SADDLE, BRIDLE, Harness, Collar & Whip MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general that he has removed from the Pole Tavern, in Salem county, to LAUREL HILL, BRIDGETON, Opposite the Store of Bacon & Tomlinson,—where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of Saddlery and Harness,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable prices; and by his experience in the business he is warranted in saying they shall be equal in neatness and durability to any made in Philadelphia. 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 Gmo.

N. B.—One or two APPRENTICES are wanted to the above business, about the age of fourteen or fifteen years.

HAT STORE.

Sign of the Golden Hat, No. 2½, N. 3d street, Near Market Street, PHILADELPHIA. P. C. WILLMARTH, Office 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¢

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 a neat colored Map of the United States.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN By R. Brookes, M. D.

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

BY WILLIAM DARBY, Member of the New-York Historical Society, Author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana; Emigrant's Guide; and a Tour from New-York to Detroit.

IN order to render this edition in a peculiar manner valuable to an American reader, the publishers have employed William Darby of this city as editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places on this continent, adjacent islands and elsewhere, as have not hitherto found a place in any gazetteer extant; to remedy such articles as are erroneously or defectively stated, in the original work; and in fine, as far as practicable, to comprise all the places worthy of notice in the world.

So many changes have taken place in Europe in the course of the last 8 or 10 years, as to render necessary a careful digest of the present limits of most states in that quarter of the world.

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

The publication of the work has hitherto been delayed in order to procure the census of 1820, which has not yet been completed. The publishers however confidently hope to receive the necessary document, and present the work to their patrons, in the course of the ensuing season, in a form worthy of their acceptance: but the Gazetteer will not be pur 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. 53 December—1821.

Brush Manufactory,
No. 4, north 3d street, Philadelphia.

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

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

The Carlisle Herald, Lancaster Journal, and Easton Sentinel, will please to insert the above advertisement six times in their paper, and forward their bills to Mr. Taylor. Nov. 19—36t B. T.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

SILAS W. SEXTON,
Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,

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

HAS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Pants, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs, Round Jackets, Pen 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 s

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. December 24, 1521. 52 Gm.

CHEAP
China, Glass and Queensware, REMOVAL.

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

FINE AND COMMON WARE, Which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash prices. R. Tyndale. Philadelphia, Sept 17—36tq

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

ALSO, The Presbyterian Magazine, From No. 1 to No. 14.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

Executions, Summons, Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds, Common & Judgment Bonds, Constables' Sæes, Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

Bank Note Exchange.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table listing various bank notes such as U. S. Branch Bank Notes, Banks in New Hampshire, Boston Banks, Massachusetts Banks generally, Rhode Island Banks, Connecticut Banks, NEW YORK BANK NOTES, All the city Bank Notes, Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, Albany Banks, Troy Banks, Mohawk Bank in Schenectady, Lansingburg Bank, Newburg Bank, Newburg branch at Ithica, Orange county Bank, Catskill Bank, Bank of Columbia at Hudson, Auburn Bank, Columbia receivable, Utica Bank, Ontario Bank at Utica, Plattsburg Bank, NEW JERSEY NOTES, Bank of New-Brunswick, All others, PENNSYLVANIA NOTES, Philadelphia Notes, Farmers Bank at Lancaster, Lancaster Bank, Easton, Germantown, No-Thampton, Montgomery County, Harrisburg, Delaware county at Chester, Chester county at Wert Chester, Newhope Bridge Company, Farmers Bank of Reading, Susquehanna Bridge do, Farmers Bank of Bucks county, York Bank, Carlisleburg, Carlisle Bank, Swatara at Harrisburg, Pitsburg, Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton, Silver Lake, Greensburg, Brownsville, Other Pennsylvania Notes, DELAWARE NOTES, Rank of Del. at Wilmington, Wilmington and Brandywine, Commercial Bank of Delaware, Branch of do. at Milford, Farmers Bank of Delaware, Laurel Bank, MARYLAND NOTES, Baltimore Banks, Baltimore City Bank, Havre de Grace, Elkton, Annapolis, Branches of do., Hagerstown bank, Bank of Caroline, VIRGINIA NOTES, Richmond and Branches, N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, All others, Columbia District Banks, generally, Franklin bank of Alexandria, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, generally, Bank of Kentucky and branches, OHIO—Chillicothe, Most others.