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From the National Intelligencer, extra, of Tuesday, Dec. 2.

This day the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

Many causes unite to make your present meeting peculiarly interesting to our constituents. The operation of our laws, on the various subjects to which they apply, with the amendments which they occasionally require, imposes, annually, an important duty on the Representatives of a free people. Our system has happily advanced to such maturity, that I am not aware that your cares, in that respect, will be augmented. Other causes exist which are highly interesting to the whole civilized world, and to no portion of it more so, in certain views, than to the United States. Of these causes, and of their bearing on the interests of our Union, I shall communicate the sentiments which I have formed, with that freedom which a sense of duty dictates. It is proper, however, to invite your attention, in the first instance, to those concerns respecting which legislative provision is thought to be particularly urgent.

On the 24th of June last a convention of navigation and commerce was concluded in this city, between the United States and France, by ministers duly authorized for the purpose. The sanction of the executive having been given to this convention under a conviction that, taking all its stipulations into view, it rested essentially on a basis of reciprocal and equal advantage, I deemed it my duty, in compliance with the authority vested in the Executive, by the second section of the act of the last session of the 6th of May, concerning navigation, to suspend by proclamation, until the end of the next session of Congress, the operation of the act, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships & vessels, & for other purposes, & to suspend likewise all other duties on French vessels, on the goods imported in them, which exceeded the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in them." I shall submit this convention forthwith to the Senate for its advice and consent, as to the ratification.

Since your last session, the prohibition which had been imposed on the commerce between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies and on this continent, has likewise been removed. Satisfactory evidence having been adduced, that the ports of those colonies had been opened to the vessels of the United States by an act of the British parliament, bearing date on the 24th of June last, on the conditions specified therein, I deemed it proper, in compliance with the provision of the first section of the act of the last session, above recited, to declare by proclamation, bearing date on the 24th of August last, that the ports of the United States should therefore be opened until the end of the next session of Congress, to the vessels of Great Britain employed in that trade, under the limitation specified in that proclamation.

A doubt was entertained whether the act of Congress applied to the British colonies on this continent, as well as to those in the West Indies—but as the act of parliament opened the intercourse equally with both, and it was the manifest intention of Congress, as well as the obvious policy of the United States, that the provisions of the act of parliament should be met in equal extent on the part of the United States, and also the act of Congress was supposed to vest in the President some discretion in the execution of it, I thought it advisable to give it a corresponding construction.

Should the constitutional sanction of the Senate be given to the ratification of the convention with France, legislative provisions will be necessary to carry it fully into effect, as it likewise will be to continue in force, on such conditions as may be deemed just and proper, the intercourse which has been opened between the United States and the British colonies. Every right to the possession of the Executive will, in due time be communicated on both subjects.

Resting essentially on a basis of reciprocal and equal advantage, it has been the duty of the Executive, in transactions with other powers, to meet the propositions of each with a liberal spirit, believing that thereby the interest of our country would be most essentially promoted. This course has been systematically pursued in the late occurrences with France and Great Britain, and in strict accord with the legislative confidence which is en-

tertained, that by the arrangement thus commenced with each, all differences respecting navigation and commerce with the dominions in question, will be adjusted, and a solid foundation be laid for an active and permanent intercourse, which will prove equally advantageous to both parties.

The decision of his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, on the question submitted to him by the United States and Great Britain concerning the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been received. A convention has since been concluded between the parties under the mediation of his imperial majesty, to prescribe the mode by which that article shall be carried into effect, in conformity with that decision. I shall submit this convention to the Senate for its advice and consent, as to the ratification, and if obtained, shall immediately bring the subject before Congress, for such provisions as may require the interposition of the legislature.

In compliance with an act of the last session a Territorial government has been established in Florida, on the principles of our system. By this act, the inhabitants are secured in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties; and to admission into the Union with equal participation in the government with the original States, on the conditions heretofore prescribed to other territories. By a clause in the 9th article of the treaty with Spain, by which that territory was ceded to the United States, it is stipulated that satisfaction shall be made for the injuries, if any, which by process of law, shall be established to have been suffered, by the Spanish officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of our troops in Florida. No provision having yet been made to carry that stipulation into effect, it is submitted to the consideration of Congress, whether it will not be proper to vest the competent power in the District Court at Pensacola, or in some tribunal to be specially organized for that purpose.

The fiscal operations of the year have been more successful than had been anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year, having exceeded the sum of fourteen millions seven hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. The payments made at the Treasury during the same period have exceeded twelve millions two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars; leaving in the Treasury on the 30th day of September last (including one million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-four cents, which were in the Treasury on the first day of January last) a sum exceeding four millions one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Besides discharging all demands for the current service of the year, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, the six per cent. stock of 1796, amounting to eighty thousand dollars, has been redeemed. It is estimated that after defraying the current expenses of the present quarter, and redeeming the two millions of six per cent. stock of 1820, there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, nearly three millions of dollars. It is estimated that the gross amount of duties which have been secured, from the first of January to the 30th of September last, has exceeded nineteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, and the amount for the whole year will probably not fall short of twenty three millions of dollars.

Of the actual force in service under the present Military Establishment, the posts at which it is stationed, and the condition of each post, a report from the Secretary of War, which is now communicated, will give a distinct idea. By like reports, the state of the Academy at West Point will be seen, as will be the progress which has been made on the fortifications along the coast, and at the Public Armories and Arsenals.

The position on the Red River, and that at the Gulf of St. Marie, are the only new posts that have been taken. These posts, with those already occupied in the interior, are thought to be well adapted to the protection of our frontiers. All the force, not placed in the garrisons along the coast, and in the ordnance depots, and indispensably necessary there, is placed on the frontiers.

The organization of the several corps composing the army, as such as to admit its expansion to a great extent, in case of emergency, the officers carrying with them all the light which they possess to the new corps, to which they might be appointed.

With the organization of the staff, there is equal cause to be satisfied. By the concentration of every branch,

with its chief, in this city, in the presence of the department, and with a grade in the chief military station, to keep alive and cherish a military spirit, the greatest promptitude in the execution of orders, with the greatest economy and efficiency, are secured. The same view is taken of the Military Academy. Good order is preserved in it, and the youth are well instructed in every science connected with the great objects of the institution. They are also well trained & disciplined in the practical parts of the profession. It has always been found difficult to control the ardor inseparable from that early age, in such manner as to give it a proper direction. The rights of manhood are too often claimed prematurely, in pressing which too far, the respect which is due to age, and the obedience necessary to a course of study and instruction, in every such institution, are sometimes lost sight of. The great object to be accomplished is the restraint of that ardor, by such wise regulations and government, as, by directing all the energies of the youthful mind to the attainment of useful knowledge will keep it within a just subordination, and at the same time elevate it to the highest purposes. This object seems to be essentially obtained in this institution, and with great advantage to the Union.

The military academy forms the basis in regard to science, on which the military establishment rests. It furnishes annually, after due examination, and on the report of the academic staff, many well informed youths, to fill the vacancies which occur in the several corps of the army, while others, who retire to private life, carry with them such attainments, as, under the right reserved to the several States to appoint the officers and to train the militia, will enable them, by affording a wider field for selection, to promote the great objects of the power vested in Congress, of providing for the organizing, arming and disciplining the militia. Thus, by the mutual and harmonious cooperation of the two governments in the execution of a power divided between them, an object always to be cherished, the attainment of a great result, on which our liberties may depend, cannot fail to be secured. I have to add, that in proportion as our regular force is small, should the instruction and discipline of the militia, the great resource on which we rely, be pushed to the utmost extent that circumstances will admit.

A report from the secretary of the navy will communicate the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels of war, with other interesting details respecting the actual state of the affairs of that department. It has been found necessary, for the protection of our commerce, to maintain the usual squadrons on the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast, extending the cruizes of the latter into the West Indies, where piracy, organized into a system, has preyed on the commerce of every country trading thither. A cruize has also been maintained on the coast of Africa, when the season would permit, for the suppression of the slave trade, and orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships to seize our own vessels should they find any engaged in that trade, and to bring them in for adjudication.

In the West Indies piracy is of recent date, which may explain the cause why other Powers have not combined against it. By the documents communicated, it will be seen that the efforts of the United States to suppress it, have had a very salutary effect. The benevolent provision of the act, under which the protection has been extended alike to the commerce of other nations, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by them.

In compliance with the act of the last session, entitled "An act to abolish the United States trading establishments," agents were immediately appointed & instructed, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, to close the business of the trading houses among the Indian tribes, and to settle the accounts of the factors and sub-factors engaged in that trade, and to execute in all other respects, the injunctions of that act, in the mode prescribed therein. A final report of their proceedings shall be communicated to Congress as soon as it is received.

It is with great regret I have to state, that a serious malady has deprived us of many valuable citizens at Pensacola, and checked the progress of some of those arrangements which are important to the territory. This effect has been sensibly felt in respect to the Indians who inhabit that territory, consisting of the remnants of several tribes who occupy the middle ground between St. Augustine and Pensacola, with extensive claims, but undefined bound-

ries. Although peace is preserved with those Indians, yet their position and claims tend essentially to interrupt the intercourse between the eastern and western parts of the territory, on which our inhabitants are principally settled. It is essential to the growth and prosperity of the territory, as well as to the intercourse of the Union, that these Indians should be removed, by special compact with them, to some other position, or concentrated within narrower limits where they are. With the limited means in the power of the executive, instructions were given to the governor to accomplish this object, so far as it might be practicable, which was prevented by the distressing malady referred to. To carry it fully into effect in either mode, additional funds will be necessary, to the provision of which the powers of Congress alone are competent. With a view to such provision as may be deemed proper, the subject is submitted to your consideration, and in the interim further proceedings are suspended.

It appearing that so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the staff of the army," which passed on the 14th April, 1818, as relates to the commissariat, will expire in April next, and the practical operation of that department having evinced its great utility, the propriety of its renewal is submitted to your consideration.

The view which has been taken of the probable productiveness of the lead mines, connected with the importance of the material to the public defence, makes it expedient that they should be managed with peculiar care. It is therefore suggested whether it will not comport with the public interest to provide by law for the appointment of an agent skilled in mineralogy, to superintend them, under the direction of the proper department.

It is understood that the Cumberland road, which was constructed at a great expense, has already suffered from the want of that regular superintendance, and of those repairs, which are indispensable to the preservation of such a work. This road is of incalculable advantage, in facilitating the intercourse between the Western and Atlantic States. Through it, the whole country, from the northern extremity of Lake Erie to the Mississippi, and from all the waters which empty into each, finds an easy and direct communication to the Seat of Government, and thence to the Atlantic. The facility it affords to all military and commercial operations, and also to those of the Post Office Department, cannot be estimated too highly. This great work is likewise an ornament, and an honor to the nation. Believing that a competent power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement, has not been granted to Congress, but that such a power, confined to great national purposes, and with proper limitations, would be productive of eminent advantage to our Union; I have thought it advisable that an amendment of the Constitution, to that effect, should be recommended to the several States. A bill which assumed the right to adopt and execute such a system having been presented for my signature, at the last session, I was compelled, from the view which I had taken of the powers of the general government, to negative it, on which occasion I thought it proper to communicate the sentiments which I had formed, on mature consideration, on the whole subject. To that communication, in all the views in which the great interest to which it relates, may be supposed to merit your attention, I have now to refer. Should Congress, however, deem it improper to recommend such an amendment, they have, according to my judgment, the right to keep the road in repair, by providing for the superintendance of it, and appropriating the money necessary for repairs. Surely, if they had a right to appropriate money to make the road, they have the right to appropriate it to preserve the road from ruin.

From the exercise of this power no danger is to be apprehended. Under our happy system, the people are the sole and exclusive fountain of power. Each government originates from them, and to them alone, each to its proper constituents, are they respectively and solely responsible, for the faithful discharge of their duties, within their constitutional limits. And that the people will confine their public agents, on every station, to the strict line of their constitutional duties, there is no cause to doubt. Having, however, communicated my sentiments to Congress, at the last session, fully in the document to which I have referred, respecting the right of appropriation, as distinct from the right of jurisdiction and sovereignty over the territory in question, I deem it improper to enlarge on the subject here.

From the best information that I

have been able to obtain, it appears that our Manufactures, though depressed immediately after the Peace, have considerably increased, and are still increasing, under the encouragement given them by the Tariff of 1816, and by subsequent laws. Satisfied I am, whatever may be the abstract doctrine in favor of unrestricted commerce, provided all nations would concur in it, and it was not liable to be interrupted by war, which has never occurred, and cannot be expected, that there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation, and relations with other countries, which impose on us the obligation to cherish and sustain our manufactures. Satisfied, however, I likewise am, that the interest of every part of our Union, even of those most benefited by manufactures, requires that this subject should be touched with the greatest caution, and a critical knowledge of the effect to be produced by the slightest change. On a consideration of the subject, in all its relations, I am persuaded, that a further augmentation may now be made of the duties on certain foreign articles, in favor of our own, and without affecting, injuriously, any other interest. For more precise details, I refer you to the communications which were made to Congress during the last Session.

So great was the amount of accounts for monies advanced during the late war, in addition to others of a previous date, which, in the regular operations of the government, necessarily remained unsettled, that it required a considerable length of time for their adjustment. By a report from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, it appears, that on the 1st of March, 1817, the accounts then unsettled amounted to one hundred and three millions six hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-one cents, of which, on the 31st of September of the present year, ninety-three millions one hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-six cents had been settled; leaving on that day a balance unsettled of nine millions eight hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-five cents. That there have been drawn from the Treasury, in paying the public debt, and sustaining the Government in all its operations and disbursements, since the 1st of March, 1821, one hundred and fifty-seven millions one hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-six cents, the accounts for which have been settled to the amount of one hundred and thirty-seven millions five hundred and one thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars and twelve cents; leaving a balance unsettled of nineteen millions six hundred and ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-four cents. For precise details respecting each of these balances, I refer to the report of the Comptroller, and the documents which accompany it.

From this view, it appears that our commercial differences with France and Great Britain have been placed in a train of amicable arrangement, on conditions fair and honorable, in both instances, to each party; that our finances are in a very productive state; our revenue being at present fully competent to all the demands upon it; that our military force is well organized in all its branches, and capable of rendering the most important service, in case of emergency, that its number will admit of that due progress has been made under existing appropriations, in the construction of fortifications, and in the operations of the ordnance department; that due progress has, in like manner, been made in the construction of ships of war; that our navy is in the best condition, and felt and respected in every sea in which it is employed for the protection of our commerce; that our manufactures have augmented in amount, and improved in quality; that great progress has been made in the settlement of accounts, and in the recovery of the balances due by individuals; and that the utmost economy is secured and observed in every department of the administration.

Other objects will likewise claim your attention; because, from the station which the United States hold, as a member of the great community of nations, they have rights to maintain, duties to perform, and dangers to encounter.

A strong hope was entertained, that peace would ere this, have been concluded between Spain and the Independent Governments south of the United States in this hemisphere. Long experience having evinced the competency of those governments to maintain the independence which they had declared, it was presumed that the considerations which induced their recognition by the United States, would have had equal weight with other powers; and that Spain herself, yielding to those magnanimous feelings of which her history furnishes so many examples, would have terminated, on that basis, a controversy so unavailing, and at the same time so destructive. We still cherish the hope that the result will not long be postponed.

Sustaining our neutral position, and allowing to each party, while the war continues, equal rights, it is incumbent on the United States to claim of each, with equal rigor, the faithful observance of our rights, according to the well known law of nations. From each, therefore, a like co-operation is expected in the suppression of the piratical practice which has grown out of this war, and of blockades of extensive coasts on both seas, which, considering the small force employed to sustain them, have not the slightest foundation to rest on.

Europe is still unsettled, and although the war long menaced between Russia and Turkey has not broken out, there is no certainty that the differences between those powers will be amicably adjusted. It is impossible to look to the oppressions of the country respecting which those differences arise, without being deeply affected. The mention of Greece fills the mind with the most exalted sentiments; and arouses

to our bosoms the best feelings of which our nature is susceptible. Superior skill and refinement in the arts, heroic gallantry in action, disinterested patriotism, enthusiastic zeal and devotion in favor of public and personal liberty, are associated with our recollections of ancient Greece. That such a country should have been overwhelmed, and so long hidden, as it were, from the world under a gloomy despotism, has been a cause of unceasing and deep regret to generous minds for ages past. It was natural, therefore, that the re-appearance of those people in their original character contending in favor of their liberties, should produce that great excitement and sympathy in their favor, which have been so signally displayed throughout the United States. A strong hope is entertained that these people will recover their independence, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth.

A great effort has been made in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people, and it must be very consoling to all benevolent minds, to see the extraordinary moderation with which it has been conducted. That it may promote the happiness of both nations, is the ardent wish of this whole people; to the expression of which we confine ourselves; for whatever may be the feelings or sentiments, which every individual under our government has a right to indulge and express, it is nevertheless a sacred maxim, equally with the government and people, that the destiny of every independent nation, in what relates to such improvements, of right belongs and ought to be left, exclusively to themselves.

Whether we reason from the late wars, or from those menacing symptoms which now appear in Europe, it is manifest, that if a convulsion should take place in any of those countries, it will proceed from causes which have no existence, and are utterly unknown in these States, in which there is but one order, that of the people, to whom the sovereignty exclusively belongs. Should war break out in any of those countries, who can foretell the extent to which it may be carried; of the desolation which it may spread? Exempt as we are from these causes, our internal tranquility is secure; and, distant as we are from the troubled scene, and faithful to just principles in regard to other Powers, we might reasonably presume that we should not be molested by them. This, however, ought not to be calculated on as certain. Unprovoked injuries are often inflicted, and even the peculiar felicity of our situation, might, with some, be a cause for excitement and aggression. The history of the late wars in Europe furnishes a complete demonstration that no system of conduct, however correct in principle, can protect neutral Powers from injury, from any party; that a defenceless position, and distinguished love of peace, are the surest invitations to war; and that there is no way to avoid it, other than by being always prepared and willing, for just cause, to meet it.

If there be a people on earth, whose more especial duty it is to be at all times prepared to defend the rights with which they are blessed, and to surpass all others in sustaining the necessary burthens, and in submitting to sacrifices to make such preparations, it is undoubtedly the people of these States.

When we see that a civil war of the most frightful character rages from the Adriatic to the Black Sea; that strong symptoms of war appear in other parts, proceeding from causes which should be broken out, may become general, and be of long duration; that the war still continues between Spain and the Independent Governments, her late Provinces in this hemisphere; that it is likewise menaced between Portugal and Brazil, in consequence of the attempt of the latter to dismember itself from the former; and that a system of piracy, of great extent, is maintained in the neighboring seas, which will require equal vigilance and decision to suppress it, the reasons for sustaining the attitude which we now hold, and for pushing forward all our measures of defence with the utmost vigor, appear to me to acquire new force.

The United States owe to the world a great example, and, by means thereof, to the cause of liberty and humanity, a generous support. They have so far succeeded, to the satisfaction of the virtuous and enlightened of every country. There is no reason to doubt, that their whole movement will be regulated by a sacred regard to principle, all our institutions being founded on that basis. The ability to support our own cause, under any trial to which it may be exposed, is the great point, on which the public solicitude rests. It has been often charged against free governments, that they have neither the foresight nor the virtue to provide, at the proper season, for great emergencies; that their course is, improvident and unprepared; and, whatever may be its calamities, that its terrible warnings will be disregarded and forgotten as soon as peace returns. I have full confidence that this charge, so far as relates to the United States, will be found to be utterly destitute of truth.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, December 3, 1822.

FOREIGN.

It appears from the papers brought by the Triton arrived at Boston, that considerable success are ascribed to the Greeks, from different quarters of the continent. A detailed account is given of a great naval victory obtained by them over the Turks; and it is asserted to have been distinctly admitted at Constantinople, that the government of the Porte had lost 20,000 men in different actions with the "Christian dogs," who are in rebellion against the sacred Crescent. The London Morning Chronicle says it has reason to think that the bases of a treaty between England and Spain, highly to the advantage of both, have been settled. The Chronicle is not often well informed as to the diplomatic proceedings of the British Cabinet.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The last sailing ship Triton, Captain Bussey, has arrived at Boston, 33 days from Liverpool, with Liverpool papers to the 26th ult.; and London to the 22d. We are indebted to our correspondents at New York for the following articles received by this vessel.

The Duke of Manchester embarked at Deal on the 13th ult. on board the John Skand, to resume the government of the island of Jamaica.

Sir Henry Wellesley is to succeed Lord Londonderry in the embassy to Vienna.

The story lately re-published from the London Globe respecting a great secret in the art of tanning, for which the inventor had received large sums of money, turns out to be fabulous.

It was reported at London that serious disturbances had broken out at Moscow in Russia.

Advices from Constantinople, 16 Sept. 10, still leave it doubtful whether the Turks have triumphed in the Morea. The Persian war still rages on.

A petition against the existing union between England and Ireland has been voted at a meeting in Dublin.

The Woolen Manufactures in England are flourishing beyond any former period.

The Brazilian Declaration of Independence had reached Lisbon, and been communicated to the Cortes. A member pronounced it an open declaration of war against the Cortes. The aged King displays great zeal in favor of the Constitution and Cortes. Many of the Brazilian Deputies, who refused to sign the Constitution, had gone to England. The Portuguese appear to wish to conciliate the British, and it is said they will not exact the 15 per cent. duty on Woollens.

VENICE, Sept. 22.

Letters from Corfu, of the 8th July, say, that the Greek fleet was off Cape Pappi, and the Turkish fleet in the Gulf of Lepanto, where it was blockaded by the Greeks.

The Greeks continue masters, says the same report of the Morea, with the exception of Patras, and are advancing anew through Livadia towards Thessaly. On the other hand, fresh Turkish troops are advancing from Macedonia, and strong corps from the Danube are to follow them. It is probable there will be some hard fighting on the south of Thessaly before the present campaign is ended, which will be in the middle of October at the latest, because the weather, the bad roads, & the want of necessaries of all kinds, made it impossible to prosecute military operations in that country. The Greeks, therefore, have but to make a few efforts more to be secure during the approaching winter.

TRIESTE, Sept. 30.

The news of a naval victory, gained by the Greeks, is fully confirmed to-day. The encounter took place in the Straits of Bocca-Silota, between Negropont and Andros. The Turkish fleet, entangled in a narrow channel full of rocks and shoals, and attacked unawares, fought with disadvantage. Two frigates were grounded on the coast of Caynd and on Cape Orc. The greater part of the transports were captured or sunk; the rest of the squadron endeavored, under all sail, to gain the waters of Tenedos, but quickly pursued by the victors, and some more ships were lost, which had escaped the light. Of all this Armada, only the fore-deck ship, one frigate, and one or ten transports, re-entered the Dardanelles. The troops who boasted they would carry fire and sword into the Morea, all perished except 2000, either the prey of fire, or drowned in the waters of Bocca-Silota.

SIERRA LEONE, July 18.

An enterprise undertaken by the boats of the British vessels of war Iphigenia and Myrmidon, against the slave dealers in the Bonny, resulted in liberating from bondage one thousand, six hundred and fifteen fellow creatures. The British squadron under Sir Robert Meads have been very successful in the capture of vessels engaged in the traffic of human blood; and must forever place that officer among the most distinguished benefactors of Africa. In less than three months, upwards of two thousand of the unfortunate people of Africa had been rescued from the grasp of Spanish, Portuguese and French renegades.

June 29th.—On Wednesday last Com. Sir Robert Meads sailed for Europe, via the West Indies; previously to his departure, Sir Robert had despatched the three French Slave Brigs which were captured in the Bonny, to England. It is with much pleasure we understand, that a portion of the squadron is to be kept constantly cruising between the Gold Coast and the Bights of Benin and Biafra. This arrangement, we are confident must be attended with the most beneficial results to the cause of humanity; for we know, from experience, that the rainy season has always been the richest harvest for the slave dealers. His Majesty's Brig Thistle is now in the Bight of Biafra, for which station the Driver sailed on Monday last. Yesterday the Snapper also sailed on a cruise to leeward, and we understand, with directions from the Commodore to visit the new American settlement at Mesurado, with the view of affording the colonists there any assistance or protection that they might require.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, December 9.

THE GREEKS.

Accounts received at Boston, direct from Smyrna so late as the 30th September, represent the cause of the Greeks to be in a prosperous condition. The latest intelligence from the Morea stated that the Greeks had the upper hand of the Turks, having "completely destroyed their army of 22,000, near Corinth." This seems to refer to some new success of the patriots since the discomfiture of the Turkish army which threatened to overwhelm the Morea. After being defeated it will be recollected that Chourschid Pacha, with the remains of his army took up a position at Corinth, where, it seems highly probable, he was attacked by the victorious Greeks, and again compelled to retreat. By the same accounts it appears, that the Persians had defeated the Ottoman army of 42,000 men, and were actually near Ezerum.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editors of the Washington Whig, dated,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

"Vice President Tompkins has taken his seat as president of the senate. He has heretofore been somewhat censured for his inattention to the senate, and I am informed is now disposed to retrieve his character in that respect. He has the appearance of good health.

"The standing committees have been appointed in the house.—They are generally constituted much as last year; some changes have however necessarily been made. The present committee of manufactures, unlike the last, has a majority of members friendly to that interest.—Mr. Tod is the chairman in the place of Mr. Baldwin, resigned. As the President is of the opinion "that a further augmentation may now be made of the duties on certain foreign articles in favor of our own, and without affecting injuriously any other interest," there seems to be some little prospect, that a few of the most needy and depressed may find additional friends in congress. As this session will be a short one, it would not be prudent perhaps to count sanguinely on it, before the next congress assemble. Maugre every opposition natural and unnatural, the manufacturing interest must in my judgment, gain favor with the government, as it is known to have done with the people at large.

There are rather an unusual number of new members for a second session. The following have been qualified and took their seats.

In the Senate,

From Massachusetts, James Lloyd, vice Mr. Otis, resigned.

In the House,

From Maine, Mark Harris, vice E. Whitman, resigned.

From Pennsylvania, Thos. Forrest, vice W. Milnor, resigned. Walter Forward, vice H. Baldwin, resigned.

From Delaware, Daniel Rodney, vice C. A. Rodney, elected to the senate.

From Virginia, James Stephenson, vice Mr. Sweeten, dec'd.

From South Carolina, Andrew R. Govan, vice Overstreet, dec'd. John Carter, vice Blair, resigned.

From Indiana, Jonathan Jennings, vice W. Hendricks, elected governor of that state.

There are also two vacancies, in the place of Mr. Lounes of South Carolina, resigned on account of ill health, and Mr. Worman, of Pennsylvania, dec'd.

Dr. Whipple, of New Hampshire has submitted a proposition to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the militia of the states respectively from using the arms distributed by the general government, except when called into actual service.

By a report of the secretary of war, made in pursuance of a resolution of the senate at the last session, it appears that there were on the 4th of September last, on the pension roll of the United States, by virtue of the acts of the 18th of March 1818, and 1st of May 1820, the following

Officers who served to the end of the war	166
Officers who did not serve to the end of the war	400
Non-commissioned officers, privates, &c. who served to the end of the war	5,362
The same, who did not serve to the end of the war	8,405
Total	12,331

The expense of which is as follows:	
55¢ at \$240 per annum	\$135,840
17¢65 of '96 do.	1,129,440
Amount	\$1,265,280

Yesterday, on the fifth ballot the Rev. John Breckinridge, of Kentucky, (son of the former attorney general of the U. S. lately from the theological seminary at Princeton,) had 97 votes, and was elected chaplain for the present session on the part of the House of Representatives.

We have had a severe turn of cold weather. Less than a week ago it was

oppressively warm; now the boys are skating on the ice. Owing to the earliness of the spring, and delay in the approach of winter, the warm part of the past season has been unusually long. In some parts of the country, particularly Virginia, Maryland and part of Pennsylvania, the drought of August and September was distressing, and shortened very materially the crop of Indian corn. As good crops however have been made in several other districts of the United States, it is not thought that any considerable scarcity will be experienced.

Dec. 9.

A committee on revolutionary pensions consisting of Messrs. Cocks, Hobart, Cassedy, Van Wyck, Burrows, M'Henry and Walker, has been appointed in the House of Representatives. Several petitions from pensioners stricken from the roll under the act of May, 1820, have already been presented, and many more will no doubt be offered. It is extremely doubtful whether they will get restored; although it is apparent, that the operation of the act referred to, has excluded some meritorious and destitute individuals, whilst others of less merit have been retained, yet I apprehend there will be a reluctance in doing any thing that will increase the number or expense of that class of pensioners.

There is a rule in the House of Representatives authorizing it, after the six first days of a second session to take up and act upon the list of orders left, not disposed of at the preceding one. That period having gone by, it is not likely that the House will any more be out of business, whilst new matter is maturing by the several committees. The old can, and ought to be disposed of. Several of the bills on the list have been partially considered to day, and the calendar ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

The senate have to-day made choice of the Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine, of George Town for their Chaplain. Mr. M' is a son of Joseph M'Ilvaine, esq. of Burlington, N. J. and has for some time been a distinguished Pastor of an Episcopal church in that town.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1822.

Our correspondent "Asa," is requested to have patience with us. The President's Message this week crowds him out. He shall be attended to as soon as possible.

Chief Justice Tilghman, in the court of Oyer and Terminer in Philadelphia on the 7th inst. pronounced sentence of death upon William Gross, convicted of murder in the first degree.

The Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, of the Presbyterian persuasion, was chosen Chaplain to Congress on the part of the House of Representatives.

Thomas Chapman, Esq. has been appointed prosecuting attorney for Gloucester county, and William N. Jeffers, Esq. for Salem county, by the judges and justices of their respective counties, agreeable to the late law on that subject.

Joseph Roberts, Esq. formerly first teller, is appointed cashier of Stephen Girard's bank, in the room of Mr. Simpson, deceased.

The Baltimore Federal Gazette informs that intelligence has been received there of a confederation between Columbia, Chili, Peru, and Buenos Ayres, accomplished by Bolivar the deliverer.

On the 23th of November, there was so much snow at Quebec, that the use of winter carriages had become general. Floating ice had also appeared in the St. Lawrence.

The Rev. Mr. Summerfield, now in the city of New York, is on the eve of his departure for France, for the benefit of his health. He has been appointed agent for the American Bible Society, and is to attend the annual meeting of the Bible Society of France to be held at Paris in the spring.

Revival of Religion at Deerfield.

The most interesting subject which can claim our attention, or engage our feelings, is to know that the morals of society are improving; & that piety & religion are making progress in our country. Every well disposed mind will rejoice at this. The idea that the enemies of goodness and virtue are becoming few; that social order, and peace, & happiness, are likely to be established on a permanent basis, and that the wicked who are always the disturbers of domestic tranquility and enemies of good, are daily deserted by their friends, and left exposed to the world without support or encouragement, is one of the most agreeable that can occupy a virtuous or benevolent

mind. But though the glorious era has not arrived when virtue and piety has become amiable in the sight of all men; when evil can no longer find advocates; when injustice will be unknown; when the malicious effusions of the heart will cease to be imposed on the world for acts of morality and goodness; when motives will not be intentionally misunderstood or principles distorted and abused, and when evil will no longer be called good, or good evil, yet we may congratulate ourselves on the pleasing assurance that such a period is advancing—and we contemplate with feelings of real delight every symptom of its approximation.

The reformation of the life and conduct should always be the primary occupation of man. When that reformation is founded upon a strong conviction of its necessity, and the danger that will result from its neglect, it is generally productive of good fruits, and, if persevered in, will lead to happiness. Before those who undertake to instruct others and lead them from the error of their ways, can hope for success in their efforts, they must abandon every prejudice which would block up their way, look upon every sinner as the object of their especial care, and every good man as a co-worker with them. They should not reject any instrument from whom they can expect succour, but at the same time they should wisely cause every one to act in the situation to which he is best adapted. In all cases they should be governed by the utmost sincerity, keeping their eye steadily fixed on that all important object, the salvation of souls.

We do not wish here to be understood that we are favourable to the scheme of reducing to one name and denomination all sects and parties. We are governed by no such sentiments. The existence of various sects and parties among the religious appears evidently to have been the design of providence, so long as each has in view the glory of God, and the salvation of sinners—but no further.

In this situation a holy emulation is excited between christians; they watch over and correct one another; and when their designs are pure, and their object is the advancement of the doctrines of the cross, and that only, they readily lay aside all those causes of disputation which raise prejudices in the minds of christians to separate them from each other, and as far as possible unite them in the grand object of extending the kingdom of grace among men. The most successful christian reformers have always been distinguished for their liberality of sentiment, their charitable feelings, their neglect of particular rules, and their abandonment of those rigid and prescribed formulas by which they would be trammelled and held back from benevolent exertion. Indeed when christian divines will adopt this plan generally, the pleasure of the Lord must prosper in their hands. No number of other denominations, none of those who reject all association with christian sects because they hold tenets which they cannot believe or comprehend, can longer form an excuse, and few are willing to say they will not be christians, when all other considerations are forsaken, and that alone is the subject to which they are invited.

These remarks have been written in consequence of having received the pleasing intelligence that a considerable revival of religion has taken place among the members of the Presbyterian church at Deerfield in this county.

The following information, which we have received in answer to our inquiries on that subject may be relied on. For the last 8 or 9 years, 65 members only were added to that Church, and of these 41 had been admitted within the last three months. About three years and a half ago, the Rev. F. FRANCIS G. BAZENTINE, from Philadelphia, was installed in that charge, from which time, until the second Sabbath of September last, only six members were added, and 8 have died. From September, 1821, to the same month, 1822, no application for admission was made, but at the latter period, good work commenced among them, and 10 were examined, admitted, and one or cer-

ficate. From September until the second Sabbath of the present month, the work of God continued to increase, and on that day 31 were admitted on examination, 14 of which were baptised. Prayer meetings, and, as they are in some places called, *anxious meetings*, have been almost daily, and always well attended. A spirit of harmony and brotherly love prevails among them. The prospect appears to be in a high degree flattering, and the good work continues to progress. The Church it is said by old inhabitants, was more crowded on the last Sabbath than it had been on any occasion for 30 years.

It is truly gratifying to learn that many of the clergy and pious members of other denominations in the neighbourhood cordially unite with them in their religious exercises. They seem as if they had only one heart. Encouraged by the liberal and pious example of their pastor, they hail as brethren all who join with them in promoting the work of evangelical piety, and we trust their efforts will continue to receive as it has done the approbation and favour of Heaven.

We have received, and have for sale at this office a few copies of *Dr. Miller's Letters on Unitarianism*. Dr. Miller is a distinguished professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and may be reckoned among the most accomplished scholars and elegant writers of our country. This work of his is a masterly production; a refutation of which it would be in vain to attempt. It should be in the hands of every Christian, and will amply repay, as it cannot fail to please, all who will give it a perusal.

We have also a few copies of *Dr. Green's* last discourse on "*doing good*," delivered in the College of New Jersey previously to his resigning the presidency of that institution. Those who have purchased the Doctor's discourses would do well to procure this also.

The President's Message on the opening of congress will be found in the columns of our paper this week. The worthy president seems to think the piracies in the West Indies of recent date. If this is so, we know not of what our merchants have for years been so loudly complaining. There has been outrages most violent and notorious committed on our commerce for a long period, and if this was not done by pirates, our government had it in their power effectually to put a stop to it, as we think a proper and energetic application to any of the patriot governments of South America, would soon have enabled them to ascertain from what source the offence came.

A letter received at Washington states that the great southern belligerents, Cumming and McDuffie, have had another meeting. They exchanged two shots, at the second of which Cumming's ball entered the left arm of McDuffie, a little above the elbow, and shattered it so much that it is feared amputation will be thought necessary.

We are obliged to postpone this week also, the list of acts passed during the late sitting of the legislature of this state, for want of room.

Robbery.—On Tuesday evening last, a gentleman on horseback, when within about a mile of widow Moore's tavern, nine miles from New Hope, was accosted by a man, apparently lame, who begged for a ride. It being very cold, the gentleman in the act of alighting from his horse, was seized by the throat, thrown down and his pocket book carried off, containing upwards of 500 dollars, principally of the U. States Bank. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered. *Philad. Gazette.*

A pretty smart shock of an earthquake, was felt in Baltimore county Md. on Wednesday week. It was accompanied with noises similar to the discharge of cannon, and was immediately succeeded by a roaring noise like a cannon on fire.

The trial of Messrs. Hollinshead, Scull, and Hulme, for a conspiracy to defraud the underwriters of the sloop Norfolk, has resulted in the conviction of Hollinshead and Scull, and the acquittal of Hulme.

We announce with regret, that Major PRASANT, well known in our Jersey Market, as one of the first Jersey victuallers, was thrown from his sally, on Tuesday last, and was so much injured as to survive but a few hours. *Philad. Paper.*

Samuel Stevens, jun. was on Monday elected governor of Maryland; for the ensuing year, by the members of the legislature in joint meeting. He had 69 votes, and James B. Robbins, his opponent, 16.

Liver complaint.—A gentleman of Lexington, (Ken.) states that he was cured of what the doctor called a liver complaint, by taking a large table spoonfull of pulverized charcoal night and morning in half a tea cup of sweet milk. He thought himself benefited by the first dose; but five or six days use of the charcoal restored him to tolerable health. He has since taken two or three doses a week and feels no symptoms of bile, and enjoys better health than he had for ten years previous to the use of the medicine.

Easy method of breaking Glass in any required direction.

Dip a piece of worsted thread in spirits of turpentine, wrap it round the glass in the direction that you require it to be broken, and then set fire to the thread, or apply a red hot wire round the glass, and if it does not immediately crack, throw cold water on it while the wire remains hot. By this means glass that is broken may often be fashioned, and rendered useful for a variety of purposes.

VARIETY.

Singular consanguinity.—Two gentlemen of the county of Bucks, in England, lately deceased, married the other's daughter, and each of them left issue thereby.

A fire broke out in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 27th ult. at the corner of St. Mary and Sixth street, and consumed a stable and two frame dwelling houses.

A vessel, the captain and crew of which are all black, arrived at Nantucket a few days ago from the Western Islands, with a cargo of oil.

Charleston.—A gang of armed runaway negroes commit many depredations about a place called "New Bridge." Eleven of them have been seen together, armed with muskets, cutlasses and hatchets.

Time and trouble saved by the Clergy.—A clergyman residing in Somersetshire, wrote a letter to another in holy orders residing in Birmingham, proposing an exchange of forty sermons, which was immediately complied with, to the mutual gratification of the Rev. gentlemen.

Dogs have a sense of time so as to count the days of the week. My grand father had one, who trudged two miles every Saturday to market to cater for himself in the shambles. I know another more extraordinary and well authenticated example: A dog which had belonged to an Irishman, and sold by him in England, would never touch a morsel of food upon a Friday; the Irishman had made him as good a Catholic as he was himself. This dog never forsook the sick bed of his late master, and when he was dead refused to eat, and died also.

Mammoth family.—A New London, (Con.) paper says—We are informed that Mr. Joseph Moseley, of Chaplin, has eleven children, all now living; the youngest is about 30 years of age, and they average upwards of two hundred pounds each!

Bull.—The committee for improving a road in the Isle of Man, after due deliberation, had the following notice stuck up:—"Whereas the bridge of Kirk Braddor having been pulled down before it is built, all persons going that way, to Peel must take the other road.

Never jest in the presence of the malicious, unless you wish to be understood as you speak, for they will avail themselves of your jest to traduce your character, injure you in your property, or detract from your reputation.

If religion be the star you sail by doubt not of a good voyage; at least you are sure of a good harbour.

Faith.—'Tis only from the belief of the goodness and wisdom of a Supreme being, that our calamities can be borne in that manner which becomes a man.

True Honor, as defined by Cicero, is the concurrent approbation of good men; such only being fit to give praise who are praiseworthy.

Advice to the Ladies, Single or Married.

Detest disguise, remember 'tis your part, By gentle fondness; to retain the heart, Let duty, prudence, virtue take the lead, To fix your choice—but from it never recede.

Are men of sense, attracted by your face, Your well turn'd figure, or their compound grace;

Be mild and equal—moderately gay, Your judgement, rather than your wit, display;

By sitting at good breeding, strive to please, 'Tis nothing more than regulated ease.

Does one dear youth, among the sylvan train, The best affections of your heart obtain?

And is he reckon'd worthy of your choice? Is your opinion with the generous voice?

Confess it then—nor from him seek to hide, What's known to every body else beside,

Attach him to you, in a generous mind, Allively gratitude expect to find;

Receive his love, and by a kind return, The blaze, affection will the brighter burn;

Disdain duplicity—from pride be freed, What every woman should, you then will be.

Sanguinary Fanaticism.—In the village of Wendle, in Nassau, a woman has murdered her three children. She perpetrated the horrid act in cold blood, and declares that she hoped thereby to provoke her husband to kill her, in order that he might be brought to trial and hanged as a murderer.—Had this taken place, she was confident that they would all five have immediately met in heaven. She regrets that her pious plan has been disappointed, as she says, through her husband's want of feeling. The infatuation of this poor woman belongs to the age.—*German paper, Sept. 22.*

MARRIED.

In this Town on the evening of the 12th inst, by the Rev. F. G. Balentine, Mr. JOSIAH SEELEY, to Mrs. SARAH E. CHAMPNEYS, both of this place.

At Philadelphia, on Monday evening the 2d inst. SAMUEL D. INGHAM, member of the House of Representatives of the United States from Pennsylvania, to Miss DEBORAH K. HALL, of Salem New Jersey.

On Saturday evening last, at Cape Island, by the Rev. Mr. Ogden, Mr. William Curay to Miss Judith Church, both of Cape May.

DIED.

In Fairfield township, on the 26th ult. JONATHAN BATEMAN, jun. aged 42 years.

At Cape May, on the 16th of Nov. at 40 minutes past 2, A. M. Mr. JOHN HOLMES. He has left a wife and seven sons, (principally small,) to mourn his loss.

Mr. Holmes was a native of that place, and through life supported an honest upright character. During his illness he seemed sensible of his approaching dissolution, and tho' his disease was of that nature as to impair his intellects, yet when he was sensible he requested the scripture to be read to him, and desired the prayers of the pious. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, from Num. xxiii. 10. "Let me die," &c. to a numerous and attentive audience, who met, to pay the last respect due to his remains.

His death has deprived the community of an honest respectable citizen, and good neighbor—his family of a benevolent father, and his wife of a kind and affectionate husband.

He's fled! he's gone! to call him back Is not within our power, But still we'll wait with solemn awe, That sudden awful hour.

At Charleston S. C. on the 27th of November, aged about 60 years, Hon. JOHN DRAYTON, district judge of the U. S. for the district of South Carolina. He had been governor of that state, & had filled various other public offices. Judge Drayton's private worth, will long endure his memory to his friends, his children and fellow citizen.

On Sunday night, 8th inst. at Philadelphia, Dr. WILLIAM P. CHANDLER, in the 58th year of his age.

At Haddonfield, ESTHER JOHNSTON, of that town, aged 86.

Lately at New Orleans, Capt. BENJAMIN DESHA, (son of Gen. Joseph Desha lately a Representative in Congress from Kentucky) of the marine corps, and for some time pay master thereof.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

November Term, 1822.

Upon application of Hannah Miller, administratrix of Stephen Miller, deceased, to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedent shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands.

It is ordered by the court, that the creditors of said decedent, bring in their respective claims, on or before the first day of January, 1824; and that said administratrix give public notice thereof by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county, for the space of two months, and 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, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against said administratrix.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clerk.

Dec. 14. 103 2m

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday, the 21st day of January next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, Bridgeton.

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in Bridgeton aforesaid, bounded on Water-street and land of Alexander Bowie, John Shannon, and others, containing eleven square perches of land, more or less.

Seized as the property of Enoch Boon, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Yarrow, and William Morris, executors complainants, and to be sold by

JOHNS LANING, jun. Sheriff.

Nov. 12.—Dec. 14. 103

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, out of the court of Chancery of New Jersey to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue,

On Tuesday the twenty first day of January next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland,

At the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton,

The two following described tracts of Land, situate in the township of Maurice River. The first joins land of Daniel Robinson, Mordeca Lewis, the Cumberland and Cape May meadow company and others, containing three hundred and fifty-six and a half acres, more or less. The second joins land of John Chambers, the Bingham land and others, being the northern part of a larger tract which John R. Coates granted to Joshua L. Howell. A further description will be given on the day of sale.

Seized as the property of Anna Howell, Samuel L. Howell, John L. Howell, and others, and taken in execution at the suit of Sarah Sparkes, Henry Sparkes, and Isaac Wainwright, executors of Richard F. Sparkes, aid to be sold by

JOHNS LANING, jun. Sheriff, Nov. 12.—Dec. 14. 103

NOTICE.

An annual meeting of the Cumberland Brigade Board of Officers, will be held at the Inn of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, on Monday the 16th day of December, inst. at ten o'clock, in the forenoon.

ELIAS P. SEELY, Judge Advocate. Dec. 14. 1t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons who have legal demands against the estate of the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, and all who are indebted to said estate, are desired to come forward and make payment immediately.

MARGARET FREEMAN, Administratrix. Dec. 14. 103

Cumberland Orphans' Court, November Term, 1822

Nancy Roecap, administratrix of Jacob Roecap, deceased, having exhibited to this court, duly attested, an account of the debts and credits of said decedent, by which it appears that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedent died seized of real estate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court, in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Joseph Golden, guardian of Jacob Hann and Andrew Hann, having made application for the sale of the real estate of said minors, for their support, maintenance, &c.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedent, and said minors do appear before the judges of this court on Monday of February term next, and shew cause if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedent and said minors, situate in the county of Cumberland, should not be sold for the payment of a d b - support, maintenance, &c.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clerk. Dec. 14. 103 2m

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

On Tuesday, the tenth day of December next,

Tuesday, the tenth day of December next,

All those three distinct tracts of

Timbered Land,

Situate in the township of Milville, on the stage road leading from Milville to Malega. The first joins Parvins Branch's land, late of George Burgin and Israel Stratton on the road from the Union Mills to Souder's Mill, and lands of Joshua Combs and others, containing, (after deducting 150 acres to the Leavings.)

2605 ACRES.

The second tract, joins land of Edmund J. Hollinshead, Stephen Garrison and others.

Contains 196 Acres.

The third tract joins the Browning Survey land, late of Robert Jordan and others,

Containing 126 Acres.

There will be a fuller description given on the day of sale.

Wm. R. FITZHAN, Sheriff.

Oct. 3. Nov. 2. 97

The above described land of Joseph M'Ilvaine which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th inst. between 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZHAN, late Sheriff. Dec. 10. 103 2c

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

The land of James Reeve; which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday, the seventh day of January next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZHAN, late Sheriff. Dec. 10.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cape May, will be sold at

PUBLIC OUTCRY,

On Saturday the Eleventh day of January next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of Hannah Ford, Innkeeper, the following property, viz.

1. One lot of Salt meadow, about five acres and three quarters, adjoining lands of Charles Ludlam and others.
2. A plantation called the Baker Place, situate in about three & a half miles of Great Eggharbour river, with all the improvements thereon, adjoining lands of Recompence Badcock and others—containing one hundred and sixty-nine acres.
3. A plantation situate about five miles and a half from the court-house, with all the improvements thereon, adjoining lands of Aaron Hand and others—containing one hundred and twenty-four acres and a half.
4. An undivided right of beach, known by the name of Ludlam's beach.

The above described property being the real estate of Elisheba Godfrey, deceased, situate in the upper township of Cape May, aforesaid.

Conditions made known on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM L. STITES, Administrator. Nov. 30.—Dec. 7. 102 4t

WOOD-LAND AND SALT MARSH.

Pursuant to directions by the last will and testament of Lawrence Shepherd deceased, I shall proceed to sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of December next.

Between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, *Eighty four acres* of Wood-land, in the township of Downe, situate about a mile and a half east of the mill of Henry Shaw, Esq. and near the house where the said decedent formerly lived.

The land will be divided into lots, and sold on the premises. Those disposed to bid, will please attend at the house, last mentioned, at, or as soon as may be after 12 o'clock.

Immediately after the sale of the Wood-land, will also be sold by virtue of the authority aforesaid, an undivided half part of

Fifty acres of Salt Marsh,

Also in Downe, and situate near the Flax Farm Island, south of Antuxet Creek.

At the time specified, attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

NATHAN SHEPPARD, Executor. Nov. 23. 101 3t

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

- London New Monthly Magazine, 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. do.
- And most of the religious and literary works of eminence now published in the United States.

Prices Current at Bridgeton. Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 25 to 1 37
Rye, do	75 to 87
Corn, do	62 1/2
Oats, do	37 to 40
Onions, do	75
Potatoes, do	40 to 50
Dry Apples, do	62 1/2
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	1 00
Flax seed, do	1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	4 00 to 4 50
Rye do do	2 50 to 3 00
Butter, per pound,	20
Lard, do	12 1/2
Hams, do	12 1/2
Pork, do	9
Wool, do	40 to 50
Feathers, do	50
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	5 00
Oak dry, do	3 50
do green, do	3 00 to 3 25

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table listing bank notes from various locations like U.S. Branch Bank Notes, Boston Banks, etc.

NEW YORK-BANK NOTES.

Table listing New York bank notes from All the city Bank Notes, Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, etc.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

Table listing New Jersey bank notes from New Brunswick Bank, State Bank at Trenton, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Table listing Pennsylvania bank notes from Philadelphia Notes, Farmers Bank at Lancaster, etc.

DELAWARE NOTES.

Table listing Delaware bank notes from Bank of Del. at Wilmington, Wilmington and Brandywine, etc.

MARYLAND NOTES.

Table listing Maryland bank notes from Baltimore Banks, Baltimore City Bank, etc.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Table listing Virginia bank notes from Richmond and Branches, N. W. Bank of Va. at Wheeling, etc.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the legislature of the state of New Jersey, have during their present session, passed an act, incorporating a company to improve the navigation of Maurice River.

TARTAN PLAIDS.

POTTERS & WOODRUFF Have lately received a handsome Assortment of Tartan Plaids SUITABLE FOR CLOAKS.

CLOAKS

READY MADE. Which they will sell at Philadelphia prices. The land of Edward Rawson, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday the 24th day of December next.

Creditors Take Notice.

That I have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the sixteenth day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the court-house in Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

BENNETT & WALTON, Cumberland Orphans' Court.

UPON application of George Bacon administrator of John Miller, deceased—Jonathan Fithian, do.—Rosanna Erwin, do.—Henry Shaw, Esq. do.—James Ogden, do.—David Lupton, executor of David Woodruff, do.—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 and said executors.

It is ordered by the Court, that the administrators of John Miller, deceased—Rosanna Erwin, deceased—and James Ogden, deceased—Give public notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their respective claims, duly attested on or before the first day of April next, and that the creditors of David Woodruff, deceased, bring in their respective claims, on or before the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three, 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, therefore, against said Administrators, and said Executors.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clerk. October 14, 1822. 94 2mo.

REMOVAL. P. C. WILLMARTH, HAS REMOVED HIS HAT STORE, from No. 21 to No. 131 North 3d Street, above Race Street, PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE Sign of the Golden Hat, Where he offers an excellent assortment of LOW-PRICED HATS, ALSO, WATER-PROOF Imitation Beaver Hats

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability. Mens HATS finished in the first style at \$2 50. A handsome deduction made at Wholesale.

P. C. W. having received the most encouraging patronage from a candid and discerning Public, with the utmost confidence in the merits of his Manufacture, anticipates a continued and increasing custom. February 11. 59tf

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE. Will be sold at private sale, a very valuable Mill for Grinding Grain.

It is situated on the head waters of Cedar Creek, in the town of Cedarville: it is in complete repair, with two pair of stones, and in the midst of a grain country where there is no situation for a rival establishment, the demand for work is always as much as can be met; and from the increase of agricultural industry and improvement, there must be an increased demand upon the establishment which will warrant any enlargement.

On the same stream of water, a very VALUABLE SAW MILL, Where lumber is plenty and neat.—The Mill is newly built from the foundation, and in complete repair. Attached to the above, is a good Dwelling-house, Barn, &c. With twelve acres of land, and a fine young orchard, bearing.

For particulars, enquire of JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury. JOEL FITHIAN, Salem. CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton. ALSO On the same stream of water, a very VALUABLE SAW MILL,

Where lumber is plenty and neat.—The Mill is newly built from the foundation, and in complete repair. Attached to the above, is a good Dwelling-house, Barn, &c. With twelve acres of land, and a fine young orchard, bearing.

For particulars, enquire of JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury. CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton. RICHARD BENNETT, Cedarville. Or the subscriber, JOEL FITHIAN, in Salem. Nov. 23. 1822. 169 2m

GERMAN FLUTES, With Preceptors. For Sale at this Office.

NEW BRICK STORE, NEAR THE HOTEL IN BRIDGETON.

Potters & Woodruff, Have lately received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

Well suited to the present and approaching season; among which are the following, viz. Superfine black, blue, drab & mixed. 2d quality black, blue, brown, drab and mixed. Superfine fancy col'd mulling & low priced pelisse. Double & single milled black, blue, & brown Cassemeres. and mixed. Fine drab, and other quality Coatings. Plain and corded Velvets. Different colors pelisse do. Swansdown, Valencia, mer-cilles and roboy. Fine and middling white & red and yellow. Red and green backing Baize. Figured pelisse Flannels. do. Rattinets. Fine, middling, low priced, figured and plain. Figured, bordered, plain, fine, middling and low priced Waterloo. Canton Crape and Silk. Bordered and plain Cashmere. Worsted Bombazeens. Black and colored Canton Crapes. Senghaw, Lutestrings, Mantua, and other. Black, blue and white Sattins. Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs. Madras, Malabar and other Cotton do. Women's black, white, and other Silk. Women's Beaver, Kid and York-ian. Men's Buckskin, Dog-skin and other quality. Figured Swiss, Jackonet, Book and Leno. Plain Mull, Book, Leno and Jackonet. Linen Cambricks. 7-4 Linen Table Diaper. Fine, middling and low priced Irish Linens. do. do. Long Lawns. Cotton Counterpanes. Men's Worsted, Woolen and Cotton. Cotton Women's Wosted and Cotton. Plaid, plain, mantua and sattin Ribbons. Cotton Cord, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS. Bleached and brown Sheetings. do. do. Shirtings. Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays. Tickings and Checks. 4-4 and 6-4 Diaper. Coverlet and other Cotton Twist. Cotton filling—different no's. Striped and plain Linsey. Cassinets and Sattinets. Batted, Raw Cotton, and cotton Candle Wick.

Liquors & Groceries. Fourth proof French Brandy. Mudding and low priced do. Jamaica Spirits and common Rum. Holland and Country Gin. Madeira, Lisbon, Port, & Wines. Samos and Malaga. First and second quality Molasses. Gun Powder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea. Loaf, lump, white Havana, & Sugars. Canton and B. own. Winter strained and other Oil. Mould and dipt Candles. Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Salt petre, White and brown Soap, Rhode-Island Cheese, Coarse and fine Salt Mackerel. Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour. Together, with a general assortment of

Hard-ware, Hollow-ware. Cutlery, China, Glass and QUEENS-WARE, Looking Glasses, Bread and Snuffer Trays, &c. &c.

All which they will sell at a small advance for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE. November 9. 98tf

Cape May Orphan's Court. Term of October. Present: Cresse Townsend, Jacob Foster, John L. Smith and others, esquires, judges.

Ordered, on application of Samuel S. Marcy, Administration to the estate of Isaac Smith, Esq. deceased, that the creditors of the estate of the said decedent bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the fourth Tuesday in October, (1823,) or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor, against said administrator; the said administrator giving notice of this order, by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space, in one of the newspapers printed in Bridgeton.

By order of the Court, JANE TOWNSEND, Clerk. Nov. 4. 98

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

Philadelphia Prices Current. Corrected Weekly.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Bacon and Fitch, Beans, Beef, mess, Brick, run of Kiln, M., Bristles, American, Butter, lump, Do. salt, insp., Candles, tallow dipt, Coffee, W. I. fine gr., Do. 2d quality, Do. Java, Do. mixed qual., Cheese, Cider, best, barrel, Feathers, American, lb., Flax, clean, Firewood, hickory cord, Do. oak, Do. pine, Do. gum logs, Flour, wheat, barrel, Do. rye, Do. corn meal, Glass, wind, 8 by 10, 100 feet, 6, 7, 8 by 12, Grain, wheat, bushel, do. rye, do. corn, do. oats, do. bran double, Hams, lb., Iron, in bars, ton, do sheet, do hoop, large, do do small, do rod, do hollow ware, Lard, lb., Lumber, 1000 feet, Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch, do do heart, 1 inch, do white pine, pannel, do do common, Scantling, pine, 1000, do heart do, do sap do, Lath, oak, Oak, rafters, Timber, pine, do inch spruce, do oak, Stungles, cedar 3 ft., do cypr. 22 inch, Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200, do hhd. do, do do red oak, do barrel, w. oak, Heading, oak, Hoops, shaved, do rough, Mackarel, barrel, Molasses, sug. house, gall, do West India, Nails, cut, all sizes, lb., Oil, sperm, gall, Peas, bushel, Pork, Jersey, barrel, Rice, new crop, cwt, Shad, southern, barrel, Salt, fine, bushel, Seed, clover, do herd grass, do timothy, Segars, Spanish, 1000, do American, Shot, all sizes, cwt, Spirits, viz., Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall, do Penn'a 1st pf., Gin, Philad. dist. do, Rum, New England, Whiskey, rye, do apple, Starch, lb., Sugar, New Orleans, cwt, do loaf, lb., do lump, Tallow, country, Tobacco, Virg. manu., do do caven., do do spun fine, do do large, Wax, bees, yellow, do white.

Creditors Take Notice. That I have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the eleventh day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the court-house in Bridgeton, to meet for the purpose of hearing what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Samuel Tomlinson, Junr. December 7, 1822. 102nd

BOOKS. For sale at this Office. Dr. Green's Discourses, delivered in the College of New Jersey, &c. The Pulpit made free. Deism Refuted. Farewell Letters, by William Ward of Saratoga. Barton's Poems.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. CLARKE & CO. FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BUDDE. CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION. THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published every Saturday evening, at two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance. An additional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid within the year.

The Whig will be forwarded by Stage or Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they paying the expense of cartage. 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.