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[BY AUTHORITY]



JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America and the Dey and Regency of Algiers was concluded at Algiers, on the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, by William Shaler and Isaac Chauncey, citizens of the United States, on the part and behalf of the said United States, and His Highness the Dey of Algiers, for and in behalf of the Dey and Regency thereof; which Treaty was duly signed and sealed by the respective parties, and is in the words following, to wit:

Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded between the United States of America and the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

The President of the United States and the Dey of Algiers, being desirous to restore and maintain, upon a stable and permanent footing, the relations of peace and good understanding between the two powers, and for this purpose to renew the treaty of peace and amity which was concluded between the two states, by William Shaler and Commodore Stephen Decatur, as Commissioners Plenipotentiary on the part of the United States, and His Highness Omar Pashaw, Dey of Algiers, on the 30th day of June, 1815:

The President of the United States having subsequently nominated & appointed, by commission, the above named William Shaler, and Isaac Chauncey, Commodore and Commander in Chief of all the naval forces of the United States in the Mediterranean, Commissioners Plenipotentiary, to treat with His Highness the Dey of Algiers, for the renewal of the treaty aforesaid; and they have concluded, settled, and signed, the following articles:

ART. I. There shall be, from the conclusion of this treaty, a firm, perpetual, inviolable, and universal peace and friendship between the President and citizens of the United States of America, on the one part, and the Dey and subjects of the Regency of Algiers, in harbarry, on the other, made by the free consent of both parties, and on the terms of the most favoured nations; and, if either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor or privilege in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, when freely it is granted to such other nations; but, when the grant is conditional, it shall be at the option of the contracting parties to accept, alter or reject; such conditions, in such manner as shall be most conducive to their respective interests.

ART. II. It is distinctly understood between the contracting parties, that no tribute, either as biennial presents, or under any other form or name whatever, shall be required by the Dey and Regency of Algiers from the United States of America, on any pretext whatever.

ART. III. Relates to the mutual restitution of prisoners and subjects, and has been duly executed.

ART. IV. Relates to the delivery, into the hands of the Consul General, of a quantity of bales of cotton, &c. and has been duly executed.

ART. V. If any goods, belonging to any nation with which either of the parties are at war, should be loaded on board vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free & unmolested, and no attempt shall be made to take or detain them.

ART. VI. If any citizens or subjects belonging to either party, shall be found on board a prize vessel taken from an enemy by the other party, such citizens or subjects shall be liberated immediately, and in no case on any pretence whatever, shall any American citizen be kept in captivity or confinement; or the property of any American citizen, found on board of any vessel belonging to any nation with which Algiers may be at war, be detained from its lawful owners after the exhibition of sufficient proofs of American citizenship and American property, by the consul of the United States residing at Algiers.

ART. VII. Proper passports shall immediately be given to the vessels of both the contracting parties, on condition that the vessels of war belonging to the regency of Algiers, or meeting with merchant vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, shall not be permitted to visit them with more than two persons besides the rowers; these only shall be permitted to go on board, without first obtaining leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passports, and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage; and, should any of the subjects of Algiers insult or molest the commander, or any other person on board a vessel so visited, or plunder any of the property contained in her on complaint being made to the consul of the United States residing in Algiers, and on his producing sufficient proofs to substantiate the fact, the commander or rais of said Algerine ship or vessel of war, as well as the offenders, shall be punished in the most exemplary manner.

All vessels of war belonging to the United States of America, on meeting a cruiser belonging to the regency of Algiers, or having seen her passports and certificates from the consul of the United States residing in Algiers, shall permit her to proceed on her cruise unmolested and without detention.

No passport shall be granted by either party to any vessels but such as are absolutely the property of citizens or subjects of the said contracting parties, on any pretence whatever.

ART. VIII. A citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties, having bought a prize vessel condemned by the other party, or by any other nation, the certificates of condemnation, and bill of sale shall be a sufficient passport for such vessel for six months, which, considering the distance between the two countries, is no more than a reasonable time for her to procure passports.

ART. IX. Vessels of either of the contracting parties, putting into the ports of the other, and having need of provisions, or other supplies, shall be furnished at the market price; and if any such vessel should be put in from a disaster at sea, and have occasion to repair, she shall be at liberty to land, and re-embark, her cargo, without paying any customs or duties whatever; but in no case shall be compelled to land her cargo.

ART. X. Should a vessel of either of the contracting parties be cast on shore within the territories of the other, all proper assistance shall be given to her and her crew; no pillage shall be allowed. The property shall remain at the disposal of the owners, & if reshipped on board of any vessel for exportation, no customs or duties, whatever, shall be required to be paid thereon, and the crew shall be protected and succored until they can be sent to their own country.

ART. XI. If a vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be attacked by an enemy within cannon shot of the forts of the other, she shall be protected as much as is possible. If she be in port, she shall not be seized or attacked when it is in the power of the other party to protect her; and, when she proceeds to sea, no enemy shall be permitted to pursue her from the same port within twenty-four hours after her departure.

ART. XII. The commerce between the United States of America and the regency of Algiers: the protections to be given to merchants, masters of vessels, and seamen; the reciprocal rights of establishing consuls in each country; the privileges, immunities, and jurisdictions, to be enjoyed by such consuls—are declared to be on the same footing in every respect with the most favoured nations respectively.

ART. XIII. The consul of the United States of America shall not be responsible for the debts contracted by the citizens of his own country; unless he gives previously written obligations so to do.

ART. XIV. On a vessel or vessels of war belonging to the United States anchoring before the city of Algiers, the consul is to inform the dey of her arrival, when she shall receive the salutes which are by treaty or custom given to the ships of war of the most favored nations on similar occasions, & which shall be returned gun for gun.— And if, after such arrival so announced, any Christian whatever, captives in Algiers, make their escape, and take refuge on board any of the said ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the consul of the United States, or commander of the said ship, be required to pay any thing for the said Christians.

ART. XV. As the government of the United States has in itself no character of enmity against the ions religion, or tranquility, of any nation, and as the said states have never entered into any voluntary war or act of hostility, except in defence of their just rights on the high seas, it is declared, by the contracting parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony between the two nations; and the consuls and agents of both nations shall have liberty to celebrate the rites of their respective religions in their own houses.

The Consuls respectively shall have liberty and personal security giving them to travel within the territories of each other, by land and by sea, and shall not be prevented from going on board any vessel they may think proper to visit; they shall likewise have the liberty to appoint their own drogoman and broker.

ART. XVI. In case of any dispute arising from the violation of any of the articles of this treaty, no appeal shall be made to arms, nor shall war be declared on any pretext whatever; but, if the Consul residing at the place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same, the government of that country shall state their grievance in writing, and transmit the same to the government of the other, and the period of three months shall be allowed for answers to be returned, during which time, no acts of hostility shall be permitted by either party; and in case the grievances are not redressed and a war should be the event, the consul, and citizens, and subjects of both parties, respectively, shall be permitted to embark with their effects unmolested, on board of what vessel or vessels they should think proper, reasonable time being allowed for that purpose.

ART. XVII. If, in the course of events, a war should break out between the two nations, the prisoners captured by either party shall not be made slaves; they shall not be forced to hard labor or other confinement, than such as may be necessary to secure their safe keeping, and shall be exchanged rank for rank; and it is agreed that prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months after their capture, and the exchange may be effected by any private individual, legally authorized by either of the parties.

ART. XVIII. If any of the Barbary Powers, or other states at war with the United States, shall capture any American vessel, and send her into any port of the regency of Algiers, they shall not be permitted to sell her; but shall be forced to depart the port on procuring the requisite supplies of provisions; but the vessel of war of the United States, with any prizes they may capture from their enemies, shall have liberty to frequent the ports of Algiers for refreshments of any kind, and to sell such prizes in the said ports, without paying any other customs or duties than such as are customary on ordinary commercial importations.

ART. XIX. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the parties; and whenever the Consul shall require any aid or assistance from the government of Algiers, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.— And, if any disputes shall arise between any citizens of the United States, and the citizens or subjects of any other nations, having a Consul or Agent in Algiers, such disputes shall be settled by the Consuls or Agents of the respective nations: And all disputes, or suits at law, that may take place between any citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the Regency of Algiers, shall be decided by the Dey in person, and no other.

ART. XX. If a citizen of the United States should kill, wound, or strike a subject of Algiers, or, on the contrary, a subject of Algiers should kill, wound, or strike, a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the trial; but the sentence of punishment against an American citizen shall not be greater, or more severe, than it would be against a Turk in the same predicament; and if any delinquent should make his escape, the Consul shall not be responsible for him in any manner whatever.

ART. XXI. The Consul of the United States of America shall not be required to pay any customs or duties whatever, on any thing he imports from a foreign country for the use of his house and family.

ART. XXII. Should any of the citizens of the United States of America die within the Regency of Algiers, the Dey and his subjects shall not interfere with the property of the deceased, but it shall be under the immediate direction of the Consul, unless otherwise disposed of by will; Should there be no Consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them, when they shall render an account of the property; neither shall the Dey, or his subjects, give hindrance in the execution of any will that may appear.

Article additional and Explanatory.

The United States of America, in order to give to the Dey of Algiers a proof of their desire to maintain the relations of peace and amity between the two powers, upon a footing the most liberal, and in order to withdraw any obstacle which might embarrass him in his relations with other states, agree to annul so much of the eighteenth article of the foregoing Treaty, as gives to the United States any advantage in the ports of Algiers over the most favored nations having treaties with the Regency.

Done, at the Palace of the Government in Algiers, on the 23d day of December, 1816, which corresponds to the 3d of the Moon Safar, year of the Hegira, 1232.

Whereas, the undersigned William Shaler, a citizen of the State of New York, and Isaac Chauncey, commander in chief of the naval forces of the United States: stationed in the Mediterranean, being duly appointed commissioners, by letters patent, under the signature of the President and seal of the United States of America, bearing date at the City of Washington, the twenty fourth day of August, A. D. 1816, for negotiating and concluding the renewal of a Treaty of Peace between the United States of America, and the Dey and subjects of the Regency of Algiers.

We therefore, William Shaler and Isaac Chauncey, commissioners as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing Treaty, and every article and clause therein contained; reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice & consent of the Senate of the United States.

Done in the Chancery of the Consul General of the United States, in the city of Algiers, on the 23d day of December, in the year 1816, and of the Independence of the United States the forty first.

(L. S.) **WM. SHALER.**
 (L. S.) **I. CHAUNCEY.**

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have, by and with the advice of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed unto the same.

Done, at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two; and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-sixth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
 Secretary of State.

POETRY.

TO SPRING.

From the Danish.

THEY beams are sweet, beloved Spring!
 The winter shades before thee fly;
 The bough smiles green, the young birds
 sing,
 The countless current glistens by;
 Till countless flowers, like stars, illumine
 The deepening vale and forest-gloom.

Oh! welcome, gentle guest from high,
 Sent to cheer our world below,
 Lighten sorrow's faded eye,
 To kindle nature's social glow:
 Oh! he is o'er his fellows blest,
 Who feels thee in a guiltless breast.

Peace to the generous heart, essaying
 With deeds of love to win our praise!
 He smiles the spring of life surveying,
 Nor fears her cold and wintry days.
 To his high goal, with triumph bright,
 The calm years wait him in their flight.

Thou glorious goal! that shin'st afar,
 And seem'st to smile us on our way;
 Bright is the hope that crowns our war,
 The dawn-blush of eternal day!
 There shall we meet, this dark world o'er,
 And mix in love for evermore.

LOVE AND FAME.

From the same.

NAY, dearest Mary! say not so—
 My heart is wholly thine!
 What though thy votary seem'd to bow
 Before another shrine?
 What though he courted Fame awhile,
 And reve'll'd in the Muse's smile?

My first, my last, my dearest love,
 Thou still wert all to me!
 The poet's magic song I wove
 But to ennoble thee;
 And sought the wreath of martial fame,
 But to entwine it with thy name.

Like him* who to the sun would climb,
 Content to perish there,
 So he might scan its orb sublime,
 I breathe my willing prayer;
 Within my little sun to rest,
 And die upon its radiant breast.

* One of the Grecian philosophers.

The wise and tranquil state of Old Age.

The seas are quiet when the winds give o'er,
 So calm are we when passions are no more;
 For when we know how vain it were to boast
 Of fleeting things so certain to be lost;
 Clouds of affection from our younger eyes
 Conceal that emptiness which age describes.
 The soul's dark cottage, batter'd & decay'd,
 Lets in new light through chinks which time
 Strong-baby weakness, wiser men become,
 As they draw near to their eternal home:
 Leaving the old, both worlds at once they
 view.

That stand upon the threshold of the new.

ON WOMAN.

Each creature's link'd to that below it,
 All nature, if observ'd, will show it;
 And, upward still, our search will prove
 Each link'd again to that above.
 Heaven when it had created man,
 Unfinish'd saw creation's plan;
 Though man and angel mere akin,
 Here yet appear'd some gap between,
 Nor would the links together meet,
 Till WOMAN did the chain complete.

ANECDOTE.

A lady being in company with a large party, the conversation turned upon the time at which a female is forbid to tell her age, she applied to a gentleman who had sat without speaking for some time. "Pray, Mr. Justice Silence, when I am asked what is my age, what answer shall I give?"—"Say, madam, what I believe to be the truth;—of this question not yet come to."

OLD MAIDS.

A sprightly writer expresses his opinion of old maids in the following manner:—"I am inclined to believe, that many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids, tell more to their credit than is generally imagined, Is a woman remarkably neat in her person? "She will certainly die an old maid." Is she frugal in her expenses and exact in her domestic concerns? "She is cut out for an old maid." And if she is kindly humane to the animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of an "old maid."—In short, I have always found; that neatness, modesty, economy, and humanity are the never-failing characteristics of that terrible creature, "an old maid."

WASHINGTON WHIG.

We earnestly recommend to our readers an attentive perusal of the following article. It contains a number of judicious and sensible observations, well worthy of being impressed on the mind of every parent. Such remarks are what Solomon calls "words fitly spoken." The education of children is of the highest importance to every individual in society. When they are well taught, social happiness must be the result. When they are neglected, discord and confusion will continue to interrupt the society in whose bosom such beings are unfortunately placed. Those who have good hearts are naturally attracted by the innocence of children—they delight in being their instructors, and will lay down their consequence, respect, austerity of manners, and moroseness, if such dispositions govern them, and accommodate themselves to the little innocents who call on them more frequently for the bread of instruction than for the bread which nature requires. They will spare no pains to feed their minds and fix their principles—they will exert themselves as faithfully to make them strong in knowledge, as in body; and thus by storing their minds with what is good, they fortify them against what is evil. Can a parent love his child and refuse instruction? He may plead his inability—his own ignorance, and his frequent absence from them—but this will not do. The man who pleads absence is often idling his time in lounging places, which should be spent at home. No man can plead ignorance, who possesses understanding, for the most important part of education is that which every parent, however unlettered, can best give—an example in his personal conduct, which his children, while young, will always think the best whatever it may be. Every parent can teach his children their moral duties, and enable them to distinguish between right and wrong and good and evil, and preserve them in these principles until their habits will ensure their continuance. But no person can perform this without accompanying precept by example. The spare time which every man has from his natural business, belongs, not to himself, but to his family; and those who idly squander it will have to give an awful account.

SHORT HISTS TO PARENTS.

The Inquisitiveness of Children.

One of the most distinctive qualities of our nature is the principle of curiosity. The disposition to pry out the *how* and the *why*, is sometimes seen from the very cradle; and is always to be regarded as an auspicious token; it being in fact the germ of all future improvement; the genuine bud of intellectual fruit. Nor scarcely is it conceivable how great advantage might be taken of such a toward disposition, were it under the constant management of superior skill united with patient industry. But, in the nurture and training up of children, this important particular is, for the most part, overlooked, and their early curiosity either damped or mis-directed. And in this way many are made dullards, or frivolous, who might have been shaped to intellectual excellence.

Children come into the world, where, to them, every thing is new & strange; a world, of which, and of all therein, they are utterly ignorant. And how do these newly born citizens act?—Why, just as persons come to years would act under like circumstances. God has given them an appetite for knowledge, and they seek after it with ardency. What is this? What is that made for? How is it done, and why is it so? These, and scores of similar questions, are asked in early childhood, and to them the information they inquire after is material, though their questions may seem trifling in the eyes of those to whom the things were long since known.

Were these inquiries properly encouraged, it would lead them to think for themselves: it would put them upon the exercise of their reason, as well as their memory. At the same time, whenever there were observable in them a forward pertness, or any real impertinence, it might easily be checked without damping their curiosity.

I have seen fathers so stately and stern, that their children scarcely dare speak to them, and much less to question them. And I have seen schoolmasters who would require the familiar questions of a little pupil, with a hard blow. Thus the young wind is pinioned, and then bid to soar.

At this uninformed period of life, children are not only inquisitive, but ready to believe every thing they hear. And if parents are deficient in giving them the information they are seeking, they naturally endeavor to gain it from others. And thus, incorrect, if not dangerously erroneous ideas, may be, and doubtless often are, infused into their unsuspecting minds.

We should labor to excite in children a detestation for all that is mean, cunning or false; to inspire them with a spirit of openness, honor or candor; making them feel how noble it is, always to speak the simple unaltered

truth, whether it tell for or against themselves. But to effect this, our example must uniformly concur with our instructions. Our whole behavior to them should be fair and without artifice. We should never deceive them, never employ cunning to gain our ends or to spare present trouble. For instance, to assure a child that the medicine he is about to take, is pleasant, when it is not so. Artifice is generally detected, even by children. There is much in the old proverb, "a cunning trick helps but once, and hinders ever after."

Great caution is required in making promises; but when made, they should be that we are rigid in performing them; our word passed, must not be broken.

The meanness of tale-hearing and extraction should be strongly impressed upon the mind in early life—and children reminded, that not only duty, but a sense of honor, should lead them to speak that of an absent person which they would not speak were he present.

If we hear of grounds to suppose a child guilty of misconduct, it is better to ascertain the truth by our own observation, or the evidence of others, than by a forced confession from himself. Yet sometimes it may be necessary to question him in order to find out the certainty. This must be done with great caution, not with the vehemence and hurry so commonly employed on such occasions; but with calmness and affection; cautioning him against answering in haste; reminding him of the importance and happy consequences of speaking truth; of our willingness to forgive, if he freely confesses his fault, and shows himself upright and honorable in his conduct.

And to establish an habitual regard for the principle of honesty, children should not be permitted to pick up the smallest article, without inquiring to whom it belongs. This easy rule, and asking leave, even when very young, before they take any thing, will give them a strong regard to the property of others. To habituate children to ask permission, is equivalent to seeking advice in more advanced years.

For some time past there appears to have been considerable excitement among the people of the United States, but particularly the State of North Carolina, on the subject of the inefficacy of Vaccination in acting as a preservative from the Small Pox. We are happy to inform our readers, that it has completely subsided, and that the false impressions which an unfortunate accident had raised, has been removed by the letter of Dr. Smith, Vaccine Agent, in Baltimore, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, explaining the cause that originated the alarm which had so generally circulated.—The cause was this—Dr. Smith, having a paper containing the variolous matter, with some small pock scabs, had written on the outside what it was, to prevent mistakes—but it accidentally was forwarded to Doctor Hunter, of Tarboro', N. C. for vaccine matter, and used by him. The small pox, as might be expected, began to prevail to an alarming degree, and the impression that it was the vaccine matter which was used by the physicians made the public naturally believe that the vaccine was ineffectual. This opinion got into circulation—was taken up in Congress, and after much debating a committee was appointed, and inquiries made. Dr. Smith explained the mystery by the letter above alluded to, and the public excitement was soon allayed.

In addition to what we have said, we extract the following on the same subject, from Niles' Weekly Register:

We published an interesting report made to congress in relation to vaccination, and our own faith in the belief of its efficacy to prevent the small pox, is but little, if any, impaired by the prevalence of the latter disease in this city. But it is asked, how happens it that the small pox prevails here—"the head quarters of vaccination?" We could answer the question at length, and would do it if we did not apprehend that it might bring about a discussion that we could not find room for—but may reply to it thus, because Baltimore is the head quarters of vaccination. The act of congress to encourage vaccination, has rather, in our opinion, tended to encourage small pox, by making a matter of individual profit out of what had better been left to the general care of medical gentlemen.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the prints, of which the following is the import:

"We understand that in consequence of some misunderstanding among the naval officers at Boston, captains Hull and Shaw have been placed under arrest."

Capt. HULL, we are informed, is not under arrest. Captain SHAW, we regret to hear, is under arrest, and a court-martial has been ordered for his trial, in which Captain TINGEY is President. [National Intelligencer.

CORRESPONDENCE,

[Continued from No. 52.]

Washington, March 4th, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

A variety of incidents not necessary to be enumerated, have prevented my reply to yours of the 2d ult. longer than was intended. I will now, however, proceed to notice very briefly one of the statements and arguments which you have employed in defence of the justness of the claim of the old States to a portion of the public lands or the purposes of education. The act that several of the States interested in the claim have come forward in its favor, cannot, I think, be considered testimony of very high order—such evidence ought always to be admitted with caution—Courts of Justice, you know, exclude it, altogether. To exhibit this sort of testimony in its proper light, it need only be mentioned, that those States resisting the claim have been equally if not more unanimous on the other side. It ought not to be overlooked, that of the old States, New York and Massachusetts have almost unanimously adopted resolutions against the claim, and it is understood that Virginia and Pennsylvania will do the same, provided they make any decision about it. South Carolina declined acting on the resolutions.

Your reference to the report of the Land Committee of the Senate at the last session, I cannot but consider unfortunate for the position you advocate. Although a majority of that committee were from States interested in the claim, and might therefore be presumed to entertain predilections favorable to the grant, yet it will be perceived by reading the whole of their report, that they put distinctly out of view the justice of the claim, and suggest the appropriation on general principles, altogether different from that contended for by the Maryland resolutions.—They say "that it is inexpedient to grant lands to the extent contemplated in the resolutions, but that it is just and expedient to grant a per centum in the sales of public lands, to a reasonable extent, for promoting education in the old States, and to grant an equivalent to the new States." There is no qualification here of the term equivalent—it is not opposite the proposed grant, and is obviously meant to be co-extensive with it. Whether permission to tax the lands immediately upon a sale to individuals, (if it were possible to make such an arrangement respecting tax would operate equitably on past and future purchasers) would be a fair equivalent, is another question not requiring consideration just now. The committee, therefore, consider the principle contended for not only as new but inadmissible, and I think we have evidence entitled to high respect, if it be not conclusive, that such an idea was not thought of by the Congress of 1802, or by those which succeeded, until lately. If they acted with a different view, it is unaccountable that they should never have even suggested it. Much more favorable periods than the present have been passed by, for carrying the principle into effect by an appropriation, and that near the date of the first compact of this kind, and at a time when others based on the same principle were making. During Mr. Jefferson's administration, I believe it was suggested that it might become necessary to devise ways and means for the disposition of the surplus revenue. Why was not this sleeping right then aroused and asserted? It was a very fit opportunity to do it, and those on the public theatre must have been much better acquainted with the motives and policy of their immediate predecessors than we can be at this Inter-period. Immediately subsequent to the late war, our public coffers were replenished to overflowing—the sale of the public lands was immense—where was then this claim, the justice of which has all at once become so obvious and irresistible? If it had been supposed to have existence, some of its friends would at least have uttered a whisper in its behalf.

The disposition of the general government, as I remarked in my former letter, has always clearly been favorable to the sale and settlement of their waste lands. Those members of it from the old Atlantic States, have fully participated in this policy, although they knew perfectly well that it would abstract from the population of those States. The certainty that this would be the operation, so far from restraining, probably had considerable hand in inducing it. They were making provision for their fellow citizens, friends, sons, for themselves. The inhabitants of the new States, being the offspring of the old, have a mutual interest with their fathers and kinsmen on the Atlantic border, in the welfare and prosperity of the federal union. It is, then, I apprehend, calculated to give a false impression, to speak of replenishing one portion of the Union by emigrations from other portions, in the manner it is often done, as if the new States had a foreign population, and interests to the community at large.

The grants for education purposes, to the new States, including those for Colleges, is about equal to one-thirtieth of the whole territory, and though it has the appearance, on paper, of great value and importance, yet for practical purposes it proves much less so than might at first be supposed. I have entire confidence in the following statements.—The sections being designated, their value is extremely uncertain—some being worth the minimum price or which the land is sold, or even more; many other are worth little or nothing—the average far below the minimum price—the highest for which any has been leased is the interest of the minimum at six per cent.; an unthrifty tenantry reside on these lands, who make havoc of the timber, and riot un frequently evade the payment of the rent by abandonment. The rents have not yet been applied—the amount collected in a township is too small to make it an object of expenditure within it, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to pain consent to apply them to a more general purpose, in a central position.—The rents, always collected with difficulty, are not unfrequently squandered by the trustees appointed to hold them. The subject is often a matter of legislation, and a source of perplexity and expense to the State. The population of the reserved townships is always of an inferior order, whose influence extends to those adjoining. It being impossible to acquire any fee in the soil, these townships are avoided by the better sort, and it is found out of the question for a community, all of whom are tenants under money rent, to be paid into a remote treasury, to fulfil their engagements. The rents, therefore, are not, and cannot be fully paid. Now I ask whether the prohibition to impose taxes for five years on the remaining sections, ought not to be esteemed a full equivalent for the grants, under the circumstances I have mentioned. By the aid of a little arithmetic it will appear, that for the loan in perpetuity of 620 acres of wild land, the State renounces the tax on 640 acres for 150 years—for 30 the number of sections, multiplied by 5, the number of years, produces this result. At the rate unimproved lands are taxed, in Illinois, and most of the other new States, this relinquished right is worth a great deal more than the section would sell for. As this exemption commences from the date of the purchase, or time of entry, it operates principally in favor of non-resident holders, a large proportion of whom are inhabitants of the old States. The state government must be supported, and in default of the land as a resource, the personal property and heads of the poor residents must contribute the more largely. The grant of 200,000 acres to Tennessee was the result of a compromise between that state and the United States, by which the former ceded to the latter much more extensive regions, to which she asserted a right, and whether right or wrong, it would have been difficult to have dispossessed her.

I readily assent that so long as the lands within the limits of any of the particular States belong to the Union, those States possessed no power over them, either to tax them, regulate the disposition of them, or affect them in any shape, but as soon as sold I conceive it was otherwise. Jurisdiction over the soil held by the citizen within its limits, and the ability to levy a contribution from it for the support of the government, is one of the plainest and most natural attributes of sovereignty, which the United States had never ventured to impugn or abridge without the consent of the State. If the United States could delay to surrender the sovereignty for five years after the alienation of the fee, it could do so for any other period of time,—on admission drawing after it great difficulties, and at war with the compact by which those States could claim admission into the Union, whenever they might have the requisite population, on a footing with the original States, in all their great political and sovereign rights, of which that of taxation is elementary in a civil government. I conceive, therefore, that the new States, by accepting the terms of admission proffered to them, did give up a necessary and inherent right, which all the old States enjoyed, and which the United States never ventured to controvert—so far from it, that in assigning military bounty lands, to which was attached an exemption from taxation for a given time, they always selected the Territories, and never the States, for this purpose. The right to hold slaves I consider a very different thing, by no means resting on that high authority and universal usage, by which the right of taxation is supported. It is not in my apprehension, one of those essential privileges necessary to place a new State on a footing with the original States, in the sense of the Constitution; the great fundamental federal privileges, and rights essentially appertaining to sovereignty, being alone comprised in the signification of the term. Surely this right, derived from statute, often the subject of legislation, modified or abrogated by it as political or religious considerations

may render expedient, cannot be one of such high sanction. I have already said these remarks to a greater length than I intended, I will not enter into a discussion of the constitutional power of the general government to divert the funds of the nation to a purpose of this sort, further than to say that if it can be exercised thus, under the general powers which you quote, it is difficult to conceive of an object to which they may not be applied. The power to construct roads and canals, for which I have always been an advocate, may be made conducive to the general welfare, in a variety of ways, and in particulars of the highest moment to the protection, independence, and prosperity of the Union—military operations may be facilitated—the national defences strengthened—commerce extended, & regulated among the States—and despatch and conveniences afforded to the transmission of the mails, &c. I would be sorry to depreciate the benefits of education; I am incapable of doing it, believing that it is of primary importance to the right understanding and preservation of our rights and liberties,—but it is one of those general concerns, equally important in all parts of our land, which can be best managed and promoted by the State and local authorities; and in regard to which, if the United States interfere, it will probably be to the disadvantage of the interest intended to be promoted, by slackening the exertions of those who now have the responsibility of providing for it. The appropriation of land for the Connecticut Deaf & Dumb Asylum was the result of a humane and benevolent impulse, which did not stop to decide nice points of constitutional power. A rigid construction of that instrument would probably shut out the right, but if written laws are ever to yield, there is less danger, perhaps, if they do so for purposes of this kind than any other.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG—DATED, Washington, March 2, 1822.

"The amendment of the Senate to the apportionment bill has been agreed to by the House—so that it now only wants the signature of the President to be a law.

The military appropriation bill has been ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading—the House having consented to the sums with which the several blanks were filled in committee of the whole.

The proposition of the military committee, to refer to the President the petition of the two Spaniards imprisoned at Pensacola, has been laid on the table.

Joint resolutions have been offered in the Senate by Mr. King of N. York, and in the House by Mr. Cannon, to fix the adjournment of the present session, the one on the 1st Monday in April, the latter on the 30th of March. To-day also in the House, Mr. Randolph proposed to have a joint committee appointed to select from the list those items of business which it may be deemed most important to act upon. It is hoped these several notions may do good, by impressing upon the minds of members the importance of more despatch, and consequently less debate—but no one, I presume, believes that an adjournment will take place as soon as either of the periods above specified.

MARCH 9.

Since I last wrote you, the Bankrupt Bill has been the principal subject of consideration in the House. The debate was resumed on Tuesday, the immediate question being a motion to strike out the first section, in effect to destroy the bill. On this day Mr. Lowndes concluded a speech which he had commenced some days before. He advocated the constitutionality, but was against the expediency of the measure, at least unless very material alterations (which he hardly expected would prevail) be introduced. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hill spoke against striking out the section, and Mr. Tucker of Va. in favor of it. On Wednesday Mr. Wright delivered a long speech against the motion—he was very earliest in his manner, and raised his voice to a high pitch. Mr. Cushman also delivered his sentiments on the same side. On Thursday, Messrs. Dwight and Burrows spoke against the motion and Mr. Sergeant commenced his reply to the several arguments that had been urged against the bill. Yesterday, Mr. Sergeant concluded his speech—he was unusually animated and happy, so far as I heard an opinion expressed it was in favor of the superior excellence of the performance. Mr. Randolph commenced a reply to Mr. Sergeant, and generally against the bill, which he concluded to-day. The first part of this speech was very fine, and take it altogether it will pass, I expect, for his best performance this session.—Mr. Wright again spoke a short time in favor of the bill, when the question was put, and decided against striking out, 79 to 60—whereupon Mr. Tracy

moved an amendment, in effect to give others than merchants, traders, &c. embraced by the bill, the privilege for one from its passage to become voluntary bankrupts. The amendment was ordered to be printed. The details of the bill, comprising upwards of 50 sections, will probably occupy the attention of the House for several days to come.

South America.
The President yesterday sent in a communication to Congress, on the subject of the South American Independent Governments in pursuance to a resolution of the House, of the 30th of January last, in which he intimates an opinion that Buenos Ayres, Colombia, Chili, and probably Mexico, have established their independence on so firm a basis as to render it extremely improbable that the mother country will ever again be able successfully to re-assert her dominion over them, and suggests the expediency of acknowledging formally their independence, and making the necessary appropriations for maintaining diplomatic intercourse with them. The Message was referred to the committee of foreign relations, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

United States' Bank.
Mr. Sergeant, from the committee appointed to inquire whether the Bank of the United States had not been in the practice of loaning money, &c. at a greater interest than at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, has made a report, in substance, that the practice of the Bank in relation to its discounts, has conformed to that adopted by the Banks in its vicinity, and has been varied according to the usages of the several states where the loan was granted; and that therefore the committee do not think that there is anything in either the modes of computing interest adopted by the Bank, which calls for legislative interposition.

Revenue.
The committee of ways and means have reported "a bill to revive and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports and tonnage." The principal object of this bill appears to be an increase of the revenue—it proposes to reduce the duty on wines, and perhaps a few other articles—but in general to raise them, and to change certain ad valorem to specific duties—it leaves woollens and cottons as they are; but advances the duty on linens, silks, iron, &c. It is considered quite uncertain whether it will pass this session."

MARCH 12.

The Bankrupt Bill, rejected.

The House, in committee of the whole, yesterday went through 39 sections of the Bankrupt Bill—to-day it passed over the remaining sections, and reported it to the House. Several unimportant amendments, introduced in committee, were agreed to—after negating several propositions to amend, submitted by Messrs. Tracy, Fuller, Edwards of N. C. and Walworth, Mr. Woodson offered one, proposing to give all other classes of citizens not embraced by the bill, the privileges of voluntary bankruptcy upon the consent of a major part of their creditors. This was agreed to by a small majority—Mr. Sergeant, and most of the warm friends of the measure, voting for it, under the hope of thereby securing additional strength to the bill. Upon the question of engrossment being stated, Mr. Buchanan spoke at length against its passage—Mr. Wright replied, being his fourth or fifth speech on the subject. Messrs. Rhea and Nelson of Va. indicating a disposition to address the House on the subject, Mr. Taylor moved the previous question—he was sustained by a large majority—and the main question "shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" put and decided by yeas and noes, as follows—

For the engrossment,	72
Against it,	99

Majority, 27

So the bill was rejected.—Although I have always been entirely of the opinion that it would fail, yet the majority was larger than I expected.—The amendments before noticed probably had a contrary effect from what was calculated. Of the New Jersey members, Dr. Holcombe voted for the engrossment; all the others against it. At this late period of the session there was a full house, 172 members being present.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, elected to supply the place of Solomon Van Rensselaer resigned, this morning appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. Messrs. Abbot of Georgia, and Randolph of Va. have obtained leave of absence for the residue of the session.

FIRE!—A barn, with several out-houses, belonging to Mr. Evans at Sandtown, in this county, caught fire on Thursday morning last, just before day-light, and was entirely consumed. One horse was burnt to death, and a cow was considerably injured by the fire. None of Mr. Evans' family had been near the barn with fire, and how it caught is involved in mystery.
Woodbury Herald.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1822.

Essay No. III, "On tire Theory and Practice of Agriculture," was prepared for this day's paper, but is unexpectedly crowded out.

Our subscribers are again informed, that all communications intended for our paper must be POST PAID, to insure them an insertion. This rule, as we have before stated, is one from which we cannot depart. Manuscripts are inserted gratis, but shall not be attended to when we pay the postage. Let it be recollected that in most other places Marriages are charged for—this is done to prevent the silly tribe of *houzers* from imposing upon publishers. Our friends, then, cannot expect us to pay for their accommodation, and publish for nothing.

We understand that the Freeholders of Millville township, in this county, resolved at their town meeting held on Tuesday last, to clay their roads, which are now, excepting in and near the town of Millville, exceedingly heavy to travel on in consequence of the sands. Last summer an experiment was made at that town, to improve the roads with clay, which was very successful. If clay would have an equally good effect on the roads of Bridgeton, would it not be a praiseworthy act of the Freeholders of this Township to "go aaid do like-wise?"

A reader of the Woodbury "HERALD" would almost be led to imagine that the brains of Scull-town, near that place, contained nothing in them except Enigmas, Rebuses, Anagrams and Charades. They have, however, been innocently employed, and, perhaps, nearly in the same manner as many of the more celebrated part of mankind—that is, in making things dark that others may bring them to the light. But as this practice has always engaged the attention of numb-sculls and rattle-sculls rather than sage-sculls, would it not be better for the good people of Scull-town to abandon such nonsense, and write on something useful, which no doubt they have brains enough in their sculls to enable them to do, and leave those who have thick sculls to deal in mysteries, when they can do no better.

The President of the United States has transmitted to both houses of Congress a message, recommending the acknowledgement of the Independence of such of the South American Provinces as have declared for themselves, and have been completely victorious over the arms and authority of the parent country.

From the S. Carolina Intelligencer.

Swearer! Beware!—Mr. Editor, the following event occurred in P., my native town, some time since. A young man, about 20 years of age, on a public day, being somewhat intoxicated, rode down the main street with considerable rapidity, and meeting a friend, reined in his horse, which was skittish, in order to converse with him. Not many words had passed, when the young man's friend, requested him to turn about and go with him to the North Woods. *I'll go to Hell first!* was the reply. The words hardly escaped his lips, when the horse suddenly reared himself on his hind legs, and pitching backwards fell on his rider, & crushed him to death! He was taken up a lifeless corpse and carried into an adjoining house, where I saw him. He was taken at his word! OR, where is his soul!

In the course of our reading we have noticed several circumstances nearly similar to the above.—It is, truly, an awful thing to fall into the hands of an angry God—a God who has declared that the wicked shall he turned into hell—that he shall not be unpunished—that salvation shall be far from him, and that he shall be overtaken in his own wickedness. **Eds.**

SUMMARY.

A Steam Engine of one hundred and forty horse power, is at work in a coal mine in Nottingham county, England, the property of the duke of Portland. The cylinder is 78 inches in diameter, the beam weighs 12 tons, and at every stroke raises 15 tons of water.

Rhode Island.—It is proposed in Rhode Island to reduce the number of judges in that state from 30 to 6.

Florida.—While some persons represent this country as consisting almost exclusively of swamps and sand hills, barren and unproductive, others make it a very paradise. A late letter writer, "who has surveyed all Florida," says, there are twenty millions of acres of the best sugar and cotton lands

in the world—that all the fruits of St. Domingo are found there, growing wild; that live oak is abundant and of enormous size; that the olive tree flourishes as well as in France, &c. (Niles' Register.)

Troubles in Canada.—The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Lower Canada, has suddenly prorogued the Parliament, "on a full consideration of the situation of affairs, and of the peculiar circumstances which have led to it, being satisfied that no benefit to the public could be expected from a continuance of the session." The Assembly had previously differed with the Legislative Council, and refused to vote the annual supplies, by a vote of 21 to 5. Thus political symptoms, perhaps revolutionary, continue, to shew themselves in Lower and Upper Canada. There is a dispute between Lower and Upper Canada respecting Revenue.

From the New York papers, it appears that there has been established in that city something like a **Boxing School for grown gentlemen**, which has been dignified by the appellation of the New York Gymnastic Institution; and, burlesque the classical idea still more, the worthy Dr. Mitchell—who appears to be *apropos* to every thing in New York, from science down to sour-crust—delivered an **Inaugural Address** at the opening of the Institution, wherein he discoursed most learnedly, as might have been expected, & as the reader may judge, from the following extract from the account of it:

"The speaker next gave a classical description of the several gymnastic exercises of the Greek; and Romans—the *cursus*, the *palæstra*, the *caestus*, the *discus*, and the bloody arena of the gladiator. He discoursed on the influence of the Olympic and Isthmian games, in rendering the combatants robust, and in qualifying them for the field. His remarks were embellished with frequent allusions to the battles of Homer and the glowing numbers of Pindar. The hearer almost fancied himself treading the stadium, and witnessing its animated contests."

After the conclusion of the address, says the gratified narrator of the evening sport, "The remainder of the evening was occupied with feats of skill and dexterity in fencing and boxing, by amateurs in the art." Truly, we go on improving. Every virtue has its kindred vice—every good its kindred ill; and so has civilization.

To the FARMERS of the county of Cumberland.

Gentlemen,

The great success of **Agricultural Societies** in other places—the very beneficial effects they have produced, and the advantages which all classes of society have derived from them, have been viewed by many of your fellow citizens, not with envy, but with a laudable desire of attempting to emulate their truly praise-worthy exertions for the general good. They are convinced that agriculture is the surest basis of independence, of wealth of social happiness and national prosperity. They are, well assured that there exists among the people of Cumberland as much industry, public spirit, and desire of improvement, as in any other place equally circumstanced. They believe that by a union of interests, by mutual endeavors, and by co-operating with each other to effect so desirable an object, a Society might be established of practical utility—one that would be productive of the greatest benefits to the present and to succeeding generations. With these impressions resting on their minds, they are anxious to make an effort, by forming an Association or Society in this District, to participate with their fellow citizens in other parts of this State, in the advantages it holds forth. The designs of **Agricultural Societies** are, to promote industry, by raising a spirit of emulation among all branches of society—to teach the most efficient means of cultivating the soil with least labor and most success—to encourage economy, by inculcating the best plans of raising stock with least expense, and by disseminating every kind of knowledge that will lead to comfort and competence, arising from Agricultural pursuits. In such an association every intelligent farmer must see his own interest most conspicuous. By consulting *this*, he confers advantages on others—he draws at will upon the general fund, because he is supposed to be a contributor; as the knowledge and experience of one is the common property of all, and as the discoveries of each are for the general good.

THE PRESBYTERIAN
MAGAZINE,
For Sale at this Office,

The following is all the interesting Foreign Intelligence received since our last.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser of March 11.

Latest from England.

The ship Robert, Edwards, arrived here yesterday from London and Plymouth: Captain Sherburne has obligingly furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a paper of the latter place of the 24th, and London papers to the evening of the 22d of January.

The latest Paris dates are Jan. 20th, which are still full of contradictions with regard to Russia and Turkey. It was reported that on order for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, by the Turks, had been resisted by the Janissaries at Jassp. At Vienna it was stated, that, instead of evacuating those provinces, the Turks have recently reinforced their army in that quarter, which now amounts to 80,000 men. On the other hand, a letter from Odessa of Dec. 22, says that in consequence of the representation of the Austrian and English ambassadors, the Divan had requested a delay of thirty days, to give a definitive answer to the Russian ultimatum.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 15th Dec. say the long expected Russian tariff is highly injurious to the commercial interest of this country, & that a prejudice exists in favor of the United States.—The British ambassador exerted himself without effect to procure a modification with regard to this country.

A letter from Trieste, of the 26th ult. says that news had arrived from Smyrna of an embargo being laid by the Turks on all Greek property.—There was however no want of European vessels in the Archipelago to protect their commerce.

PARIS, Jan. 17th.

The Augsburg Gazette states that 300 Russian wagons, loaded with ammunition, passed the Dnieper on the 15th of December, and proceeded towards Kischenow and the Pruth.

The order of the day for the law project on the press is fixed for Saturday. It will be preceded by the hearing of petitions. One from the Count Leau-mont proposes that the French Government should take means to recover the possession of St. Domingo. Another from M. de Gastine prays, that a treaty of commerce may be entered into with Hayti.

The London News of the 21st says. "It was rumored last week in the Ministerial circles that Austria, France & England had joined in a strong remonstrance to the Emperor Alexander, which had the effect to induce him to soften his tone towards the Sublime Porte."

Bermuda.—Late accounts received at Charleston from Bermuda state, that Sir William Lunley was about to be recalled from the government of that island. This had given great satisfaction to the inhabitants, and the newspapers published there were congratulating the public on this agreeable piece of intelligence.

CAST IRON PALACE.

Prince Lahanow is, according to the journals, about to erect a palace of cast iron, at Moscow, ornamented with 42 colossal columns of the same metal.

Married.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. John Finley, Mr. George W. Crage, to Mrs. Sarah Hand, both of the county of Cape-May.

Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, at the suit of Ephraim Bate-man against John Tompkins, in a plea of trespass on the case for two hundred dollars, returnable to the term of November last, has been duly returned by the Sheriff attached as per inventory. Dated February 18, 1822.

Ebenezer Seeley, Clk.
L. Q. C. Elmer, Attorney.
March 18. 64 2mo.

NOTICE.

The Farmers of Cumberland county,

Are invited to meet at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, at ten o'clock, A. M. on Thursday the 28th inst. to form an

Agricultural Society.

Those who are not agriculturists, but who are desirous to promote its interests and become members of such a Society, are likewise invited to attend.

March 18, 1822.

Sale of Real Estate.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Joel Fithian, dec'd, will be sold at Roadstown, on Tuesday the 2d day of April, between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock,

Two Lots of Land,

In the township of Stoe creek, near Roadstown, said to contain 13 acres.

Three Lots of Land, in the township of Hopewell, near Roadstown, said to contain 8 acres.

A Lot of Land in the township of Hopewell, on the road leading from Roadstown to Greenwich, containing 42 acres, about 5 of which is Woodland.

A Lot of Wood and Bushlands, on the road leading from Greenwich to Bridgeton, near John Sheppard's mill, containing 15 acres.

A Lot of Meadow, in the Holmes bank, containing 6½ acres.

ALSO,

On Wednesday the third day of April, On the premises, between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock, P. M. in lots to suit purchasers,

37½ acres of Woodland, in Salem county, near John Wood's mill.

Persons wishing to view the premises previous to the day of sale, may call on either of the subscribers. Conditions at sale.

Charles B. Fithian,
Philip Fithian,

Feb. 28.—63 4t. Executors.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The land of Jonathan Elmer, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 26th instant, between 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
March 12. 64

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 16th day of APRIL next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the County of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

All those two full moieties or half part of two lots of land, situate in the township of Morris River—the first a House and Lot in Port Elizabeth, also a Lot of Meadow land, contain near four acres, more or less, and the same two lots of land which Marmaduke Wood and Nathan Cooper purchased of Gideon Bates.

Seized as the property of Marmaduke Wood, John Rambo and others, defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Cook, Esq. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Feb. 13.—March 11.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, out of the Court of Common Pleas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, the following described land, situate in the township of Deerfield, 1st. A House and Lot in Bridgeton, joins lands of Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Abel Corson, and others, contains two acres, more or less. 2d. A Tract of Woodland, joins Lebanon Swamp, lands of Menon Perce and others, contains seventy-one acres, more or less. 3d. A Tract of Woodland, joins land late of Seeley & Merselles and others, contains 3 acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Stilling, and taken in execution at the suit of Ebenezer Elmer, Esq. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Feb. 13.—March 11.

BLANKS.

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

General Advertiser.

Cumberland Orphans Court. February Term, 1822.

Daniel Parvin, Esq. and George C. Schirely, executors of Fithian Stratton, dec'd, having exhibited to this Court an account duly attested, by which it appears that the personal Estate of said decedent 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, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises,

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands tenements and real estate of said decedent, do appear before the Judges of the Orphan's Court, at Bridgeton, on the third day of June next, and show cause, if any they have, why said real Estate should not be sold for the payment of said debts and expenses.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clerk. March 11. 63

Cumberland Orphans Court, February Term, 1822.

Elias P. Seeley, Esq. executor of Hannah Schenser, deceased—Philip and Charles B. Fithian, executors of Joel Fithian, Esq. deceased—James A. Whitecar, administrator of Nathaniel Gandy, deceased—William R. Fithian, Esq. administrator of William Conner, deceased,—having severally made application to this Court to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said Executors and Administrators—

It is ordered by the Court, that said Executors and Administrators give public notice to the creditors of said decedents, to bring in their claims on or before the twenty-fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county, 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 shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against said Executors and Administrators.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clerk. March 4 — 62 2mo.

FOR SALE,

230 Acres of Woodland, Within a mile of a landing on West Creek, and from two to three miles from Dorchester, or Leesburg, on Morris River. This tract is well timbered with oak and pine.—Also,

200 Acres of Woodland, Lying from a mile and a half to two miles from Dorchester Landing on Morris River—very heavily timbered with oak and pine, with a considerable quantity of good Ship Timber on the same. The above is well worthy of attention. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For terms apply to JOHN CHANCE, near Leesburg. 60 1st. February 18.

Take Notice,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cape May, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of New Jersey, and they have appointed Saturday the 6th of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in the Middle township, in the county aforesaid, to hear me and my creditors, what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

JOHN GODFREY, 3d. Cape May Jail, Feb. 7. 60

Creditors take Notice,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 3d day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in Bridgeton, as the time and place to hear what can be alleged for or against our liberation from confinement as Insolvent Debtors, pursuant to an act of the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, in such case made and provided.

JOSIAH HANKINS, his JOHN J. JERRELL, mark. STEPHEN BAILEY, (Black man.) Cumberland Prison, Feb. 19. Feb. 25—4t.

To Subscribers.

Will be taken in payment for the Whigs, at store prices, the following articles, viz: Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flour, &c.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having taken into copartnership Joseph Buck and Daniel Fithian, are now trading under the firm of

Stratton, Buck & Company, At their old stand, opposite the Hotel, in Bridgeton, where they offer

FOR SALE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

Nathan L. Stratton, John Buck. March 1, 1822.

NOTICE.

The firm of Stratton & Buck is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are requested to make payment; and those having demands will present them for settlement.

Nathan L. Stratton, John Buck. March 1, 1822. 62

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Friday the fifth day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, on the premises,

A Lot of Land, Situate in the township of Hopewell, joining lands of Edward H. Mulford, and others, late the property of Rachel Elwell, deceased, or so much thereof as will satisfy the executor's demands against said estate. Conditions at sale. Charles Clark, exc'r. Feb. 25. 4t. q

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to

Public Sale, On the premises on Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. all that certain

Tract of Land, Swamp and Marsh, in Newport neck, Downs Township, known by the name of the Skull property, joins Lands of Uriah Loper, jun. Charles F. Ladue, and others—and sold to defray the debts and expenses of one Jonathan Shull, a minor. Conditions made known at Sale by DAVID SHULL, Guardian. February 12, 1822.

A BARGAIN!

The subscriber wishes to sell, or exchange for other property, One-half the Manufacturing Establishment, Near Cedarville.

The improvements consist of a large well-built factory, four stories high, situate on a good stream of water, and in good repair—a good two story dwelling house, completely finished, and a barn. There is in operation a fulling mill; with a dye-house, and also two complete carding machines; spinning and weaving, and all other machinery necessary for carrying on the manufacture of woollen cloths, together with a considerable quantity of cotton spinning machinery.

Considering the present favorable opportunity of carrying on manufacturing, this property will be disposed of on very advantageous terms.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer. Bridgeton, January 28. 57 6t.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given on the 25th day of March next.

The following Property, viz: 1st. A Farm, Saw-Mill, and Grist-Mill,

within two miles of Buckshutem, together with Farming Utensils, if required.

2d. A dwelling-house, Store-House, and Barn, In Buckshutem.

3d. A good dwelling-house, In the Village of Millville.

4th. The subscriber will sell, a Lot of CEDAR SWAMP, on Painter branch, near Longcoming, containing 12 1/2 acres.

John Mathews. Buckshutem, Feb. 11. 59 4t

N. B.—If the property in Buckshutem should not be rented, the subscriber would take a Partner to join him in the Mercantile business, or will loan a sum of Money sufficient to carry on business, to any person who will give satisfactory security for the same.

J. M.

Adjournment.

The sale of the Lands of Benjamin Williams and Jonathan Sockwell, is adjourned until Wednesday the 20th day of March next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff WM. R. FITZLAN, Sheriff. February 23. 62

Cape-May Orphans' Court, Term of February, 1822.

Present Shungar Hewitt, Cresse Townsend, Jacob Foster & others, esquires, Judges:

Ordered, on application of Jeremiah Leaming, administrator to the estate of James R. Leaming, dec'd—William L. Stites, administrator to the estate of Elisha Godfrey, dec'd—Thomas Beesley, administrator to the estate of Joshua Garretson, deceased—Smith Vangilder, administrator to the estate of Ezekiel Vangilder, dec'd—that all creditors of the estates of the said decedents bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1823, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators. The said administrators giving notice of this order, by setting up copies thereof 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 the newspaper printed in Bridgeton.

By the Court, Jehu Townsend, Clerk. Feb. 14, 1822. 61 2mo.

A Change of Business.

The subscriber, being about to change his business, offers to sell, at his Store in BRIDGETON, A WELL-ASSORTED

STOCK OF GOODS, viz. Dry Goods & Wet Goods, FINE GOODS & COARSE GOODS, Hard Goods & Soft Goods, Old Goods and New Goods, &c. &c. All which he will Retail at (about) Wholesale Prices,

For Cash, Cord Wood, or Country Produce. Thos. Woodruff. Bridgeton, Feb. 11. 59t.

HAT STORE.

Sign of the Golden Hat, No. 2, N. 3d street, Near Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.

P. C. WILLMARTH, Offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits,

WATER-PROOF Imitation Beaver Hats Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability. Price \$2.50 per Hat. February 11. 59t

THE AMERICAN FARMERS' MAGAZINE.

Extracts from the Prospectus. The contemplated publication will treat its subjects as a science, illustrated by facts which occur, and experiments which are daily made; and shall be adapted to practical purposes, rather than to theoretic discussion.—The knowledge of soils, the choice of seeds, and the new species of plants which may be introduced into our Agricultural system, the implements of husbandry, with their various improvements, the best breeds of stock, the management, of orchards and fruits, the too much neglected operations of the garden, in short every rural topic interesting to a farmer shall find a place.

Agriculture is naturally connected with internal improvement in every branch; the publication will therefore, consider the latter as within its province, while it will most scrupulously avoid the contention of politics or the shock of party spirit.

The work will contain a monthly Price Current of the articles most interesting to Farmers, at New York, Philadelphia, Brunswick, Trenton, Easton, and Morris Town.

Advertisements on subjects connected with agriculture (and none other) will be received.

Terms of Subscription.

1. One number, containing sixty-four large and full Octavo pages, neatly printed, on good paper, stitched in covers, will be delivered every month, and an index added at the end of the year.

2. Price, 57 1-2 cents each, payable one half year, or 2.25 cents in advance, on delivery of the first Semi-annual Number.

3. No Subscriber will be received for a term less than a year; and all subscriptions will be considered to subsist until notice is given to the contrary.

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.

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

The publication of the work has hitherto been delayed in order to procure the census of 1820, which has not yet been completed. The publishers however confidently hope to receive the necessary document, and present the work to their patrons, in the course of the ensuing season, in a form worthy of their acceptance; but the Gazetteer will not be put to press before the returns of the census are obtained, collated, and the various articles digested according to its results.

The Post Office list will be carefully arranged up to the present time, and the mark P. O. placed before the description of all places containing a Post Office.

No comment can be necessary to elucidate the advantages which must be comprised in a portable volume, in which will be concentrated the proposed improvements and additions.

TERMS.

The work to be comprised in one octavo volume of about 900 pages, printed on good paper, and to be illustrated by a new and neat colored Map of the United States, projected and engraved for the express purpose, to contain the political subdivisions, made up to the period of publication.

Price, neatly bound, Three Dollars and 50 Cents, payable on delivery.

52 December—1821.

Brush Manufactory,

No. 4, north 3d street, Philadelphia.

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

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

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

The Carlisle Herald, Lancaster Journal, and Easton Sentinel, will please to insert the above advertisement six times in their paper, and forward their bills to Mr. Taylor.

Nov. 19—36t B. T.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

SILAS W. SEXTON,

Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Tailor,

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, Cloaks, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspensors, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Gravats, &c and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate,—which will be dispensed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

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

52 6m. December 24, 1821.

CHEAP China, Glass 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—36t q

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE ELECTIC REPERTORY,

FOR THE YEAR 1821. ALSO,

The Presbyterian Magazine,

From No. 1 to No. 14.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par Boston Banks, 2 p. c. dis. Massachusetts Banks generally, 1 do. Rhode Island Banks do. 1 1/2 do. Connecticut Banks do. 1 1/2 do.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

All the city Bank Notes, par. Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale. Albany Banks, 1/2 p. c. dis. Troy Banks, 3/4 do. Mohawk Bank in Schenectady, 3/4 do. Lansingburg Bank, 3/4 do. Newburg Bank, 1 1/2 do. Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do. Orange county Bank, 1 1/2 do. Catskill Bank, 1 1/2 do. Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 1/2 do. Auburn Bank, 1 1/2 do. Columbia receivables, 1 do. Utica Bank, 2 do. Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 1/2 do. Plattsburg Bank, 3 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

Bank of New-Brunswick, par. All others, par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes, par. Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par. Lancaster Bank, 1 dis. Easton, par. Germantown, par. No. Hampton, par. Montgomery County, par. Harrisburg, par. Delaware county at Chester, par. Chester county at West Chester, par. Newhope Bridge Company, par. Farmers Bank of Reading, par. Susquehanna Bridge do. 1 1/2 dis. Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 1/2 do. York Bank, 2 do. Chambersburg, 1 1/2 do. Gettysburg, 1 1/2 do. Carlisle Bank, do. Swatara at Harrisburg, do. Pitsburg, do. Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton, 15 do. Silver Lake, no sale. Greensburg, 10 do. Brownsville, 10 do. Other Pennsylvania Notes no sale.

DELAWARE NOTES.

Bank of Del. at Wilmington, par. Wilmington and Brandywine, par. Commercial Bank of Delaware, par. Branch of do. at Milford, 3 dis. Farmers Bank of Delaware, par. Laurel Bank, no sales.

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore Banks, par. Baltimore City Bank, 4 dis. Havre de Grace, 1 do. Elkton, par. Annapolis, 1 do. Branches of do. 1 1/2 do. Hagerstown bank, do. Bank of Caroline, 12 1/2 do.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

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