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CONDITIONS.

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Miscellaneous Selections.

Anecdote of Professor Junker, of the University of Halle.

[Selected and communicated for the Whig.]

Many who were personally acquainted with this celebrated character have frequently heard him relate the following anecdote.

Being Professor of Anatomy he once procured for dissection the bodies of two criminals who had been hanged.—The key of the dissecting-room not being immediately at hand when they were carried home to him, he ordered them to be laid down in a closet which opened into his own apartment. The evening came, and Junker, according to his custom, proceeded to resume his literary labors before he retired to rest.

It was now near midnight, and all his family were fast asleep, when he heard a rumbling noise in his closet.—Thinking that, by some mistake, the cat had been shut up with the dead bodies, he rose, and taking the candle, went to see what had happened. But what must have been his astonishment, or rather his panic, on perceiving that the sack which contained the two bodies was rent through the middle!—He approached, and found that one of them was gone. The doors and windows were well secured, and he thought it impossible the body could have been stolen. He tremblingly went round the closet, and observed the dead man seated in a corner.

Junker stood for a moment motionless: the dead man seemed to look towards him—he moved both to the right and left, but the dead man still kept his eyes upon him.

The professor then retired, step by step, with his eye still fixed upon the object of his alarm, and holding the candle in his hand until he reached the door. The dead man instantly started up and followed him,—a figure of so hideous an appearance, naked and in motion—the lateness of the hour—the deep silence which prevailed—every thing concurred to overwhelm him with confusion. He felt all the only candle which he had burning, and all was darkness. He made his escape to his bed-chamber and threw himself on the bed—thither, however, he was pursued; and he soon felt the dead man embracing his legs, and loudly sobbing. Repeated cries of "leave me! leave me!" released Junker from the grasp of the dead man, who now exclaimed, "ah, good executioner! good executioner! have mercy upon me!" Junker soon perceived the cause of what had happened, and resumed his fortitude. He informed the reanimated sufferer who he really was, and made a motion in order to call up some of the family.—"You wish then to destroy me!" exclaimed the criminal. "if you call any one my adventure shall become public, and I will be taken up and executed a second time. In the name of humanity I implore you to save my life." The physician struck a light, decorated his guest with an old night-gown, and having made him drink of a cordial, requested to know what had brought him to the gibbet. It would have been a truly singular exhibition,

observed Junker, to have seen me, at that late hour, engaged in a *tete-a-tete* with a dead man decked out in a night-gown. The poor wretch informed him that he had enlisted as a soldier, but that, having no great attachment to the profession he had determined to desert—that he had unfortunately entrusted his secret to a kind of crimp, a fellow of no principle, who recommended him to a woman in whose house he was to remain concealed; that this woman discovered his retreat to the officers of police, &c.

Junker was extremely perplexed how to save the poor man. It was impossible to retain him in his own house and keep the affair a secret, and to turn him out of doors was to expose him to certain destruction. He resolved to conduct him out of the city, in order that he might get into a foreign jurisdiction; but it was necessary to pass the gates, which were strictly guarded. To accomplish this point, he dressed the man in some of his old clothes, and covered him with a cloak, and at an early hour set out for the country with his *protege* behind him.

On arriving at the city gate, where he was well known, he said in a hurried tone that he had been sent for to visit a sick person who was dying in the suburbs. He was permitted to pass. Having both got into the open fields, the deserter threw himself at the feet of his deliverer, to whom he vowed eternal gratitude; and after receiving some pecuniary assistance, departed, offering up prayers for his happiness.

Twelve years after: Junker having occasion to go to Amsterdam, was accosted on the Exchange by a man well-dressed and of the best appearance, who, he had been informed, was one of the most respectable merchants in that city. The merchant, in a polite tone, enquired whether he was not Professor Junker, of Halle; and on being answered in the affirmative, he requested in an earnest manner his company to dinner. The professor consented.—Having reached the merchant's house, he was shown into an elegant apartment, where he found a beautiful wife and two healthy children; but he could scarce suppress his astonishment at meeting so cordial a reception from a family with whom he thought he was entirely unacquainted. After dinner, the merchant taking him into his counting-room, said "you do not recollect me." "Not at all." "But I well recollect you, and never shall your features be effaced from my remembrance. You are my benefactor—I am the man who came to life in your closet, and to whom you paid so much attention. On parting from you I took the road to Holland—I wrote a good hand, was tolerably expert at accounts, my figure was somewhat interesting, and I soon obtained employment as a merchant's clerk. My good conduct and my zeal for the interests of my patron procured me his confidence and his daughter's love. On his retiring from business I succeeded him and became his son-in-law. But for you, however, I should not have lived to experience all these enjoyments. Henceforth look upon my house, my fortune, and myself as at your disposal." Those who possess the smallest portion of sensibility can easily represent to themselves the feelings of Junker.

Anecdote of a Pawnee Chief.

From the National Intelligencer.
The following anecdote of a Pawnee chief, (a son of Old Knife,) now on a visit to this city, highly credible to his courage and generosity, is copied, with leave, from Rev. Dr. Morse's report, just presented to congress by the president. The facts in this anecdote, were taken by Dr. M. (by permission) from a very interesting journal of Captain Bull, of his expedition with Major Long to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, in 1820, and are sanctioned by major O'Fallen, Indian agent near the scene of the transaction here related, and who commands the Indian delegation now here.

This chief, of fine size, figure, and countenance, is now about twenty-five years old. At the age of twenty-one, his heroic deeds had acquired for him in his nation, the rank of "the bravest of the braves." The savage practice of torturing and burning to death their prisoners existed in this nation. An unfortunate female, taken in the war of the Padnea nation, was destined to this horrid death. The fatal hour arrived; the trembling victim, far from her home and her friends, was fastened to the stake; the whole tribe was assembled on the surrounding plain, to witness the awful scene. Just when the funeral pile was to be kindled, and the whole multitude of spectators were on the tiptoe of expectation, this young warrior, having unnoticed, prepared two fleet horses, with the necessary provisions, sprang from his seat, rushed through the crowd; liberated the victim, seized her in his arms, placed her on one of the horses, mounted the other himself, and made the utmost speed toward the nation and friends of the captive. The multitude, dumb & nerveless with amazement at the daring deed, made no effort to rescue their victim from her deliverer. They viewed it as the immediate act of the Great Spirit, submitted to it without a murmur, and quietly retired to their village. The released captive was accompanied by her deliverer three days through the wilderness towards home. He then gave her the horse on which she rode, with the necessary provisions for the remainder of her journey, and they parted. On his return to the village, such was his popularity, no inquiry was made into his conduct, no censure was passed on it. And since this transaction, no human sacrifice has been offered in this or any other of the Pawnee tribes—the practice is abandoned. Of what influence is one bold act in a good cause!

*The braves are warriors who have distinguished themselves in battle, and stand highest in the estimation of the tribes.

†The custom does not exist in the surrounding tribes.

From the London Morning Chronicle of Jan. 10.

Mr. Lovelady.

Petition to the Chamber of Deputies, by Mr. Douglass Lovelady, an Englishman, and a Protestant.

Complaining of the *Rapt de Seduction* (enticing away) of his two daughters and his niece, in a seminary of education, in which he had placed them at Paris; and in which the credulity of these young persons was abused by means of superstitious terrors, besetings and false miracles, for the purpose of suddenly converting them to Catholicism, in the absence, without the knowledge, and contrary to the wish of their parents.

"Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum!" LUCRET.
"Corruptere et corrumpi." TACIT.

To the Members of the Chamber of Deputies.

I am a foreigner; I came to France on the faith of treaties, and under the protection of the law of nations. I have faithfully observed the laws of the country; and yet my most sacred rights and dearest affections have been violated; and amidst the misfortune that overwhelms me, I find no authority to which I can turn for protection. I am reduced to the necessity of appealing to the first body of the state—to the deputies of the French nation, to obtain the satisfaction to which I am entitled.

I am an Englishman and a Protestant; and I came to France in 1816, confidently relying on the peace which existed between the two nations. I became a proprietor on the faith of the laws which permit foreigners to acquire property, and I even obtained from his majesty the enjoyment of the civil rights, which relieved me from the law of reciprocity. I carried with me to France my two children, in order to educate them, on the faith of a legislature which professed to protect all doctrines, and without foreseeing the possibility that any religious intrigue might forcibly separate me from a part of my family. My hopes have been deceived. Men who profess to be converts, have deprived me of one of my daughters in the bloom of life.—A convert; or rather a *haunt*, withdraws her from my tenderness and my counsels; I am prohibited from seeing her; no magistrate is willing to assist me. I am reduced to despair. Deign to listen to me.

I have two daughters who were the

ride of their father, and who inspired me with the most gratifying hopes.—The graces of youth, the endowments of nature, the fortune which awaited them, every advantage which seemed calculated to ensue their happiness and by own, served only to tempt the false zeal of those who have snatched them from me, and to hurl one of them into the abyss, whence I am vainly striving to rescue her.

Being obliged to return to England in June, 1816, I placed my daughters in a boarding school, kept by Mademoiselle Ernestine Reboul, of whose rectitude and virtue I have received the highest character. I believed my confidence to be well placed; and in this persuasion I sent to the same establishment my niece, the eldest daughter of my brother, the governor of Bezares, and a Major-General in the British army.

It was expressly agreed upon with the mistress of the boarding school, that the education of my children was to be confined solely to accomplishments; and Mademoiselle Reboul entered into a solemn engagement not to endeavor in any way to disturb the religious faith in which they had been brought up.

Without apprehension concerning their fate, I remained in a deceitful security; while under the cloak of a sacred promise, the confidence of a wretched father was abused.

In July, 1821, I wrote to my daughters, informing them that on my return to Paris I intended to take them from the school. I then received from Mademoiselle Reboul a letter, in which she complained of the injury her interest would sustain by my removing all three young ladies at once. She begged that I would at least leave my niece, who is younger than my daughters, to finish her education; and she added that I should do her injustice if I entertained any apprehension of the *score of religion*. Thus she endeavored to set my conscience at rest at the very moment when, as it will be seen, she was preventing that of my children.

I entertained no distrust. On my return to Paris, in the month of September, I questioned my daughters, as was accustomed to do, concerning their religious principles. Already initiated in the art of dissimulation, they replied, with apparent sincerity, that they followed the religion in which they had been educated.

I soon explained to them some views which I had formed respecting them; and then fell the veil which had hitherto concealed the dark intrigue, and I beheld the full extent of a misfortune which I had not even suspected.

On the 23d of October, my two daughters declared to me that they were Roman Catholics, and that their firmness and faith were not to be shaken!

The feelings which this terrible avowal excited in my mind may be better conceived than described! My confidence was deprived, my family seduced, and the rights which religion, nature and the law had given me, were violated. As a Protestant, my conscience was wounded in its most sensible point; as a father, my heart was lacerated in its tenderest affections; all my notions of religion, honor, liberty, and justice, revolted at the idea of so cruel a violation of the most venerable and sacred rights.

Still, however, I moderated my feelings, and entered upon a correspondence with my children; and I now learned the extreme degree in which their youth, inexperience, and credulity, had been imposed on.

Their conversation had been effected in the space of a fortnight! And what had they learned? What idea had they acquired of the new dogmas in which they had been initiated?

Odious superstition, which seems destined to plunge France once more into the gloom of ignorance and the horrors of fanaticism! Deputies of a nation on which such brilliant lights have shone, and which has given birth to so many great men, would you credit it? It is the history of a Jew and a prostitute tormented by the apparition of a bleeding host suspended over their heads! Such are the ridiculous fables, the absurd miracles, worthy to adore the legends of a people degraded by superstition, which imbecility and deception can alone believe and promulgate; and which the enlightened followers of your religion reject with indignation and contempt: these are the lessons which mistaken or designing men teach their unfortunate proselytes—such is the doctrine which they inculcate.

*Letter dated August 7, 1821.

Not satisfied with raking up the shameful monuments of fanaticism and ignorance, they seek to render the present age the accomplice of their gross errors and impious designs; and the account of the pretended miracles now performing at Amiens is one of the means which have been resorted to, to work on the minds of my daughters.

Abusing the most sacred weapons, these controverters revived in the recollection of my daughters, certain passages of Scripture; and by the aid of the holy text, perverted by their worthless masters, my unfortunate children disputed with their father the sacred authority which he received from God.

I determined to remove them. For the space of a week I preserved in addressing to them such arguments as I thought best calculated to produce an impression on them. I found imaginations exalted—spirits awed by the image of everlasting damnation—souls subdued and exhausted by superstitious errors!

I had the happiness to succeed with my younger daughter. I redoubled my efforts with respect to the eldest, but in vain. The lessons she had received had made the deepest impressions on her mind.

Still I could not believe, that Mademoiselle Reboul, the mistress of the school, had knowingly been an accomplice in these infamous conversions—and, in letters dictated by her, my daughter succeeded in persuading me that she had taken no part in the affair.

Under this conviction, I suffered my niece to remain seven days longer in the boarding school.—Being younger than my daughters, the work of iniquity had not been consummated with respect to her—but I soon learned a lesson from a fatal experience. My intention of removing her was known—the prey was about to escape from those who had seized it—they availed themselves of the time which I had afforded them, led on as I was by a blindness with which I reproach myself, and a fatality which I could not resist.

I removed my daughters on the 3d of November. On the 5th my niece was baptized, on the 6th confirmed, on the 8th she communicated. In four days, said she to me, I have performed the most important actions of my life, which require months of preparation!

I return to my eldest daughter, and I henceforth abstain from all reflection—the facts speak sufficiently.

On the 10th of November she left my house clandestinely, while all the family were asleep, leaving a note, in which she appointed to meet me at Mademoiselle Reboul's. Thither I went. Mademoiselle Reboul affected the most perfect ignorance of all that had happened—and, joining insult to perfidy, she reproached me in the most offensive manner with having taken away my children. At this moment she received a letter from my daughter, which stated that she would not come to her house; and that she was in a place of safety, and was happy.

I had intercepted some letters from my daughter, and had found that she maintained a correspondence with some person whose name I have not been able to discover. In vain I demanded from Mademoiselle who this person was; I could only learn that my daughter had made him a present, which the mistress charged to her account. I was not able to learn of what this present consisted; my daughter, in a letter to Mademoiselle Reboul, said, that she hoped "he had been presented with her heart," referring to the person before alluded to. I know not what mystic meaning is concealed in these obscure words.

Let any one picture to himself the mortal anguish which I felt respecting the fate of my daughter. The next morning I returned to Mademoiselle Reboul; I conjured her to inform me what had become of my children—tell me whether she was living or dead.—The prayers of a dispirited father had not power to reach her heart; she replied, that my daughter had eloped from her house, and that I might seek her where I pleased.

[Remainder next week.]

AN ESCAPE.

A bailiff clapping a man on the shoulder, said, "I arrest you, sir, for a horse." "Why, thou coxcomb," replied the man, "thou canst not be such a fool, look at me again, what likeness can you see? I'll show thee a horse's trick however," and giving him a sudden kick, and a well-aimed blow, left him in the kennel, and ran off.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Original Poetry.

The following Elegy was written some years ago, in compliance with the request of two ladies in the City of Philadelphia. The request was made in jest, and the verses were immediately written, for the purpose of raising a laugh, as might be expected, on the occasion. The history of the gown, furnished the author, was, that it had been worn long by both, being a favorite; that it was committed to the laundress, and would, they feared, not return safe on account of having been "worn out in the service." These verses are now published for the first time, at the particular request of a friend.]

ELEGY ON A LADY'S GOWN.

YE maids and matrons of this town,
Who know the value of a gown,
Its use and application,
List' to my sympathetic tale,
And join the muse to weep and wail,
While rhyming its narration.

A Gown there was, of blue and green,
The best, perhaps, you've ever seen,
And one of greatest use;
(For let me tell you, by the way,
Upon a wet or sunny day
It scorn'd to beg a trace.)

This gown was doom'd by fate, or curse,
To dudge for two, who, without purse
Could furnish no supply;
And strange to tell, although it went
Through so much service, ne'er a rent
Was seen by scanning eye.

Before its final doom I tell,
One moment on its worth I'll dwell,
Its value to enhance;—
It was a never-failing friend,
Was made to borrow, wear, and lend,
And came from merry France.

Two ladies fair this gown possess'd,
Without it they were never dress'd,
Each shar'd it with the other;
For when it went to deck the one
No gown the other then had on,
As they had ne'er another.

If, on a wet or cloudy day,
The one should chance to take her way,
A shopping through the town,
Dry-goods to price—and CALL AGAIN,
The other, passive, would remain
At home without a gown.

At other times, when days were bright,
And skies to walking did invite,
This pair would then agree,
As business or their whims would lead,
To change the gown—but ne'er, 'tis said,
Could go in company.

Thus was the gown, at their command,
Each day transfer'd from hand to hand,
And knew no rest nor peace.
It was so faithful to its trust,
That by exposure to the dust,
Its stains did much increase.

Through three long months this gentle pair,
Ne'er went to take the evening air
Without its friendly aid;
One staid within, and one went out,
And thus they took it turn about
Upon the gay parade!

Now mark, ye belles, wherever found,
With slender waists in corsets bound,
Who dress so fine and gay;
And—eager to look fair and bright,
Can soil your only dress at night,
And wash it in the day—

Mark what I say!—this noble dress
Ne'er felt a washing, more or less,
For three long months and more;
At length so dirty it became,
That you could scarce its colors name,
As I have sung before!

To give this gown a gentle rub,
They conjur'd up a washing tub,
And gather'd up their *dues*,
Intending to be fine again,
(Though now at home they must remain)
They plung'd it in the *suds*!

But now, alas! its fate draws near,
For when they tri'd from filth to clear
This once so good a friend;
In spite of all the washer's care,
Each rub produc'd a rent or tear,
Beyond their pow'r to mend!

With faces pale and looks aghast,
The lovely pair beheld what pass'd;
While, with o'erflowing eyes,
They shew'd the value of their dress,
With force no language can express,
No human art disguise.

Such lamentations, and so great,
At this its unexpected fate,
In sudden cries were rais'd,
As would the stoutest heart appal,
And make you think they'd lost their all;
Such grief the ladies seiz'd!

'Tis done—the gown is now no more!
Nor can its like in any store
To take its place be found!
No language that I now possess,
Can speak the merits of this dress,
So good it was—and sound!

Now, *Matrons* all—this gown deplore,
And, ere you give your sorrows o'er,
Count over all the *peave*
Sav'd by its wear in soap and wood,
Which, if it had not been so good,
Must have departed hence.

Ye *plucking Sires*—with faces dry,
You should not pass fastidious by,
For you should mourn its fall!
Such services your cash has sav'd—
And many a Beefsteak you have sav'd
Sav'd from a *gown* or *shawl*!

Misers—with sympathetic tear,
Mourn for this gown each coming year,
But not with simple sigh,
Let—even your *well-lac'd corsets* part,
Yield to the beating of your heart
And bursting of your eye!

Ye *Farstlick Merchants*—mourn it too!
And think not that 'twill better you
By selling more—to gain;
Your *teazing moments* now begin,
For ladies, for a single pin,
Will "think," and "call again!"

Now let my mourning muse likewise,
As o'er its urn with streaming eyes,
When such have smen'd my face,
Pronounce its Epitaph, and say—
"Here rests a gown, that many a day
Was worn throughout this place."

ESSAYS

Theory and practice of Agriculture.—No. III. ON SOILS.

The bounteous hand of Providence has, in the formation of the earth, supplied man with all the MATERIALS necessary to produce an abundant variety of those things which his nature requires for its support. Before we proceed to shew the methods of farming which we think best adapted to our soil and climate, it appears to be our duty to consider the organic structure of the materials upon which agriculturalists have to work. The basis of all his operations lies in the EARTH. But before any organism in the vegetable kingdom can be effected, there must be a co-operation of many agents. In short, the elements must unite in the grand work; that is, light, heat, earth, air and water. The absence of any one of these agents would disarrange the whole system. The light of the sun gives vegetables their color and much of their peculiarity of taste. An excess or deficiency of heat increases or diminishes other properties. Wherever atmospheric air is excluded vegetation dies. Water is as necessary to plants as to animals, and if there are any of the elements that can, in any case be dispensed with, it is that which almost all mankind consider most important—earth: as trees and plants in many instances have been produced, and made to thrive in the open air. At present, in Edinburgh, there is a Fig-tree suspended in the air, in a green house, and remains in a thriving condition with only light, air and water; the latter of which is occasionally thrown upon it.

These elements, which unite in producing vegetation, are all compound substances. They vary in their qualities, and the perfection of the vegetable creation depends upon the modification of the elementary parts which contribute to its support. It is the plan of nature to generalize, but art on a limited scale can control the operations of nature, and make it act like a machine in accomplishing its purposes.

There are four kinds of EARTHS or SOILS which nature has destined to be the principal food of organized substances. These earths are seldom, if ever, found in a separate state, being always mixed with each other, or with foreign matter. They are called the silicious, the aluminous, the calcareous and the magnesian. The silicious are contained in the scintillating stones, such as flint, rock, river and sea-shore sand, and in most of the precious stones. The aluminous is that clay which is used for forming all kinds of pottery ware, when separated from other ingredients. It derives its name from alum, of which it forms the base. This earth forms the lower part of mountains and hills, prevents water from descending into the depths of the earth by obstructing its passage, and causes it to rise to the surface & form springs. The calcareous earths are principally composed of lime, chalk, marble, &c. The magnesian abounds in less quantity in nature than others, but is nevertheless to be found almost every where. It is discovered in some kinds of limestone, in talc, in sea salt, in a great variety of stones, and mixed with the other earths; but never in a separate state in nature. A proper knowledge of these earths is essential to a good farmer. It is no evidence that this knowledge is unnecessary because there are many eminently successful farmers: who have it not, any more than that it is a proof that a man has purchased a prize in a lottery when he has only bought an undrawn ticket while there are blanks in the wheel. The success depends upon contingencies wherever there are found soils of many kinds; and where there is little or no knowledge, and many defects in the soil, their removal may be considered nest to hopeless—and it is possible to accumulate great wealth by the profession without displaying much more ingenuity than if we were solely guided by instinct.

If all new lands were of an equal kind, theory would be of little value. This is only necessary where nature is deficient, and reason is called to act. Reason is perfected by examining, comparing and distinguishing. Every reasoner is a philosopher; the business of a philosopher is to discover causes through the medium of effects, and then give a direction to effects by modifying the causes that produce them.

There are many soils which appear good to the eye, but which cannot be made to produce by the common practice of farming. As the cause of such sterility must remain a secret to those who know not how to investigate, arti-

ficial means have been resorted to with the happiest effect. Indeed the farmer's whole dependence in such cases rests on agricultural chemistry, the application of which is the only certain means to discover the causes that lie hidden from his sight, and which cannot be brought to light by experimenting in the usual way. It is this that will point out the noxious principles, and teach the farmer to obviate and remove the defects in the constitution of the soil. "Are there," says Sir Humphrey Davy, "any salts of iron present? they may be decomposed by lime. Is there an excess of silicious sand? the system of improvement must depend on the application of clay and calcareous matter. If there a defect of calcareous matter? the remedy is obvious. Is an excess of vegetable matter indicated? it may be removed by liming, paring and burning. Is there a deficiency of vegetable matter? it is to be supplied by manure."

By the interchanges of commerce, many difficulties have been removed from the way of the agriculturalist.—There is often unnecessary labor bestowed upon soils to make them produce what it would seem as if nature intended they should not. The farmer should always keep in his mind that there are as great a variety of vegetable productions as there are of soils, and that each may be best suited in a differing soil or a differing climate.—The knowledge of this leads him to expedients which meet in the way the inconveniences of his soil and situation. When he cannot force his soil to produce one kind of vegetables, he may soon find out others equally profitable, to which the soil is genial, and the climate better adapted. But in pursuing this system he should not suffer himself to be misled, for though vegetables thrive best in soils which are genial to their natures, yet it is wonderful to observe with what facility they will accommodate themselves to soils and climates of which they are not natives. A little extra care is at first only necessary, but this will not continue long; for they will soon, if the change of situation, soil, and climate, is not too great, rival and often surpass the plants indigenous of the soil. By pursuing this course every farmer may have the greater proportion of his wants supplied within himself, and his surplus will, through commerce, procure him what he cannot raise.

It is remarkable that if the soil is completely removed from off the red clay which is beneath it, and the latter is often turned up and exposed to the atmospheric air and rains, new soil will, in time, form on the surface, which will nourish vegetation, and assume the appearance and acquire the properties of that which was removed.—From this we would infer that shallow soils may be deepened by ploughing up the red earth, and by mixing it with the soil arid with such manures as may be introduced. Those who expect heavy crops should therefore plough deep; and the deeper manures are buried the soil will be the more enriched, as the fertilizing properties of excrementitious substances are chiefly volatile, and when buried deep, the volatile part, ascending through the ground, is absorbed by the soil, or taken up by the capillary action of the roots which extend themselves in every direction for that purpose.

Those who form an opinion of soil by the eye will often be deceived. If the foundation of the soil is not good, the crops will be always capricious, depending chiefly on the weather. When soil lies on heavy stiff clay, or hard cold stone, if it is not very deep, it will retain a superfluity of moisture, because the clay abounding with aluminous earth will not let it sink, and when it remains too long about the roots of plants, it will become cold and sour, and will chill and poison and consequently retard their growth. Lime, stone, sand, or gravel, forms a good foundation for soils, as they permit the unnecessary moisture to drain off, and then warm and invigorate what remains.

It is difficult to give the rationale of the manner in which tillage should be prosecuted, without a correct knowledge of soils. It is necessary, when plants vegetate, that they should be so situated as that the tops will be preserved erect in their position by the hold which the radicles take of the soil; for it is as necessary to their existence that the tops be exposed to the air as the roots be extended into the earth, and the vital principle is imbibed from the one as well as extracted from the other. Those plants which have fibrous roots suit best in heavy dense soils, and those which have bulbous roots require that which is lighter. The ingenious farmer can easily turn this to his account, for when soil is exhausted by such crops as have bulbous roots which spread on the surface, or fibrous lateral roots that do not sink but extend on each side, he should change his crop, and plant or sow that which has radicles extending down into the soil to draw its pabulum vite, or food of life, from the lower parts. He may also raise, very often, two kinds of crops at a time, the one having deep and the other spreading or lateral roots.

One of the greatest secrets in preparing land for crops, is the finely dividing of the earthy particles. By this means all the parts contribute alike to vegetation; whereas if the soil is not divided, this is only partially so. Besides, manures have a greater power to act on the soils when a greater surface is presented, as the principal excellence of manures consists in the quantity of carbonaceous matter they contain—and soil is poor in proportion as it is deprived of this substance.—When manure possesses an excess and soil a deficiency of carbon, by mixing them, the one having an affinity for the other, they become united; that which is deficient becomes saturated, and the whole becomes fertilized. But before this union has taken place neither the soil nor the manure would conduce to vegetation to any extent by reason of that excess and deficiency.

Besides the four different soils before mentioned, there are five principal modifications of those soils, which we shall occasionally allude to them in the course of our remarks, it may be well here to describe.—1st. Loam, which is earth combined with decayed animal or vegetable matter. 2d. Clayey loam, which is the same as loam, with an excess or greater quantity of clay. 3d. Sandy loam, the same as loam with an excess of sand. 4th. Brown loam, containing an excess of decayed vegetable matter. 5th. Rich black loam, or sand, clay, and animal and vegetable matter combined in unequal proportions, the clay greatly divided being in the least proportion, and the sand and vegetable matter in the greatest.

When soil is not naturally or artificially well mixed, the farmer is liable to disappointments from the slightest changes of the seasons. When it contains too much aluminous earth, the crops in wet seasons are injured by an excess of moisture which it holds too long about the roots of the plants—arid in dry seasons such earth is apt to bind, as farmers call it, and become so hard as to refuse them nourishment, in consequence of which they dwindle, and are not productive. Seeds introduced into such soil are frequently observed not to germinate, as they become surrounded by an impermeable coat of adhesive clay that excludes the atmospheric air which is essential to the development of their organic parts. The farmer should be careful to mix the adhesive clays with calcareous or silicious earths, as they may be deficient, by which they will be tendered less tenacious, and more easily separated, will admit the air, cause the superfluous water to penetrate and descend, and give an impulse to vegetable life by each contributing their proportion for that purpose.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG—DATED,
"Washington, March 15, 1822.

Amendments of the Constitution.

Mr. Dickerson's amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the choice of Representatives to Congress and Electors of President and Vice President, has passed the Senate by a vote of 29 to 11, being the requisite majority of two-thirds. The Senators from New Jersey voted for it.

Mr. Barbour's proposition for amendment, so as to limit the number of Representatives to 200, has been indefinitely postponed, 22 to 11. Neither of the Senators from New Jersey appear to have voted on the question.

In the House, Mr. Walworth has offered an amendment, proposing to give back to the States respectively the right to pass bankrupt laws, until the Congress shall deem it proper to exercise it. The large majority lately pronounced in the House of Representatives against the bankrupt bill, renders it very doubtful whether such a law can for years to come be passed by Congress. There is clearly a deep and determined opposition to it in the country—even in Pennsylvania, from which it has received a strenuous support, there is an extended hostility to the measure, as is evidenced by the late vote—eleven of her representatives being arranged on the negative side.—Under these circumstances it is not at all probable that Mr. W.'s amendment will fare any better than the bill. It appears to me, therefore, desirable that the States should set about in earnest framing insolvent laws, in agreement with the humane spirit of the times—and it is particularly important that these laws be as little liable to change and fluctuation as possible. It is the want of this which tends more than any thing else to bring an insolvent system of laws into disrepute. Let them once become stable and abiding, and the transactions of the community will be accommodated to their provisions. If I am correctly advised, the Supreme Court have never decided against the constitutionality of any feature of these laws, excepting that of abrogation of the debt,—saving this, the States are at liberty to shape their insolvent laws according to the exigency of the times, and the habits and preferences of the people.

Rules and Orders of the House.

The standing rules and orders of the House have lately undergone a revision—among the new regulations introduced is one prescribing that after the first 30 days of a session, petitions shall only be presented on the first sitting day in each week—and that only one hour of each day shall be consumed in what is called the morning business.

Contested Election.

The committee of elections having reported on the petition of Gen. Philip Reed, of Maryland, who claims the seat of Jeremiah Casden, the sitting member, favorably to the former—the report has been the subject of consideration to-day. Mr. Casden defended his right in a speech of about 2 hours. Mr. Reed replied also at length, but before he had concluded the committee rose and reported progress. This is a case in which the two candidates were tied, and in pursuance of an old law of the state of Maryland, which it is alleged has been repealed, the Governor and Council determined the choice by lot. The struggle between the petitioner and sitting member seems principally to be to subtract from the votes of each other respectively, by making out that bad votes have been credited to their side. The probability, I think, is that the election will be declared void, and they permitted to measure strength at a new election.

Navigation Laws.

You have been apprized that several petitions have been presented at this session for and against the continuance of our restrictive navigation system. These petitions and memorials having been referred to the committee of commerce, Col. Newton, chairman thereof, this morning made a long, detailed, and it is said a very interesting report, in which is embodied much useful statistical and other information. The committee are decidedly favorable to the system, and conclude with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the act concerning navigation, passed the 18th of April, 1818, and the Act supplementary to the Act concerning navigation, passed the 15th of May, 1820; and, also, the Act laying a tonnage duty on French vessels, passed the 15th day of May, 1820, made necessary to countervail the restrictive systems of Great Britain and France, and for the protection of the navigation and commerce of the United States from injuries, are still, and as long as those adversary systems shall continue, must be necessary to protect from injuries the same great interests, and ought not to be repealed.

Resolved, That the government of the United States, having uniformly declared and avowed its attachment to the principles of free commerce, and having, in the treaties which it has formed and agreed to, with foreign nations, and in its relative acts, adhered to them, should be the last to abandon them, and especially at a time when every just and enlightened nation is conforming its commercial policy to an accordance with those principles.

Two thousand copies (sa extra number) of this report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Crudup of North Carolina, and Mr. Floyd of Va. have obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session. Mr. Rodney, of the Senate, who has been for some time confined by indisposition, has so far recovered as to have set out on his return to his family at Wilmington, Delaware.

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, contains 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

W. M. R. FITZHAN, 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 Colson, 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 Seely & Merselles and others, contains 30 acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Silling, and taken in execution at the suit of Ebenezer Elmer, Esq. and to be sold by

W. M. R. FITZHAN, Sheriff.

Feb. 13.—March 11.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1822.

On every subject upon which we are called to give our opinions, we profess to be actuated by no motives other than those which have for their object the public good. As our intentions are sincere, so our aim is only the investigation of truth, and the dissipation of error and delusion where we believe they exist. We are directly averse to every discussion which must be conducted by "rancorous altercation." This is always the resort of those writers who do not understand their subject—who defend a bad cause—who advocate party, not principles—who feel conscious that their understandings are impotent and their arguments sophistical, and who must support such pretensions and doctrines as suit the purpose of some political knave on whom they are dependant. We are not of this class of writers, nor have we any respect for those who are. We act for ourselves independently, and treat the opinions of others with deference. While we seek truth, we remain open to conviction. While our principles are fixed, our motives pure, and our sentiments (as we believe) correct, we shall defend them until they are proved to be erroneous, and that moment they shall be cheerfully abandoned. We shall neither express an affectation of sneerness, nor descend to voluntary humiliations for the sake of lessening our opponents—and we desire to reap no laurels from a contest with a contemptible adversary. On this account we address the Editors of the Union, because to defeat them would be some honor, and to be conquered no disgrace. They were, however, not so far from being correct as some of our friends might be led at first sight to suppose, when they intimated that we made an attack on windmills at the time we imagined ourselves encountering giants. We mean no flattery when we say that their editorial abilities, as the Union is now conducted, are not inferior to any in the city; but indeed we felt some mortification when, in our Quixotic rencounter, instead of bearing down a giant in literature, we found ourselves indulging only an illusion of the brain, and that our attack was made upon a windmill!

As the editors of the Union, after dealing out some hard blows on us in two columns and a third of their imperial sheet, have expressed their intention to drop the subject, we shall make a few observations by way of defending our sentiments, of shewing where they were in error, and how far they have misunderstood us, and then in like manner ground our arms.

In the first place, we consider the boasted firmness of General Jackson as no argument in his favor, either as a man of talents and genius, or as a statesman and a soldier. It is true, without this quality no man can be great; but this alone will not always preserve him from baseness, or secure him from contempt. We affirm that greatness does not depend upon the possession but the right application of this virtue. The Union acknowledges that Jackson has not the necessary self command of temper. This is a great concession, and every one who has the least knowledge of the human character must at once agree with us, that the want of self command, in despite of the best understanding, betrays a man into a reiteration of error, for which a hearty repentance, the best intentions, many glorious achievements, and the utmost sincerity and promptitude in the discharge of official duties, will hardly make an atonement. His coarseness of language, and roughness of manners, may arise from an eccentricity of mind, or (which is more likely) from an affectation of zeal, for the public good, in order to attract public attention; but in either case they are repulsive to that refinement of mind and manners which as much distinguish the soldier as the citizen, and the inhabitants of a camp as those of a court. We can enumerate none of those "rare excellencies of the man" that would adorn humanity, or give their owner a claim to superiority. In the lowest circles of life there are thousands of "village Hampdens" with equal energy of mind, and perhaps (if properly cultivated and encouraged) with surpassing decision of character, should exigencies call them into action, who would discharge their duties with as great fidelity, honor, and applause. Great occasions have always called forth the latent powers of the mind, and while virtue resides in our republic we have no cause to despair of finding men equal to every emergency. Whence, then, the propriety of reserving or idolizing any man whose merits, like his, are confessedly dubious, and who stood indebted to the executive for the power which called them forth.

The moral character of Jackson, until it is reformed, should not, in our opinion, be compared to Luther, Wesley, or any christian, philosopher, or sage, whose name is recorded in the annals of philanthropy. It is a bad argument in Jackson's favor to say that such men once were what he now is, with respect to irascibility, because their excellence de-

pendent, not on their possessing, but their having forsaken it. The character of Wesley has never been marked for irascibility. His temper and feelings were quick & keen; but strong excitements of mind, and an excess of sensibility; which are often, perhaps always, the accompaniments of the best dispositions and the finest minds, may be, and frequently are, destitute of any mixture of it. We admire an energetic statesman and government—but if, as the Union would lead us to suppose, a government is weak because it is tyrannical, we doubt much whether their public and private opinions with respect to Jackson are consistent. Of this, however, we will assure them, that if, among the great men of our nation, they find it necessary to select one object of love and veneration, we wish them joy of their choice of Jackson, as we have no desire to join them in partnership.

We did not particularly allude to the late transactions in Florida, or the excitement they produced, when we said that Jackson's conduct raised faction. We think his late conduct has raised less faction than any of his previous transactions. We know of no instance in which he "resisted and overpowered" the secret intrigues of factionists—but would be glad to learn that he had, as such a course would confer a greater blessing on the nation than any he has yet pursued. Intrigue, faction, disregard of public interest, and the pursuit of honors and emoluments, as strongly mark the conduct of a majority of the politicians that assemble in our national councils now as at any former period. If Jackson, like his prototype the venerable St. Patrick, has exterminated these political vermin, he has indeed done much for his country—but what has been the result? Why, legions of angry politicians have sprung up in their place as it were from the earth, like the armed soldiers from the teeth of the monster slain by the son of Aengor—and now he has cast a stone among them, and they are already pointing their spears and preparing to destroy each other.

In the next place, with respect to Judge Fromentin—this gentleman is universally acknowledged to be of a mild and gentle disposition. In the late transaction at Pensacola it will be found that he evinced a contrary spirit. Such a change could not have been produced without a cause, and where are we to seek for that cause, if not in the illiberal and intemperate conduct of Jackson?—If this is admitted, and we think it must be, the inference is strong that the latter originated this mischief, and therefore stands obnoxious to public censure. Had he been of like disposition with Fromentin, no collision of sentiment: no disgraceful intemperance of language had excited either their minds, or the public on their account. As public functionaries they should have concerted with each other in an amicable manner for the public good; but one extreme begat another, insolence gave rise to insult, and the public interest was lost in the turbulence of personal resentment. Jackson was, doubtless, acting in conformity with his instructions from the executive, for had this not been the case he would have been treated with less forbearance by the present Congress, and compelled to render them an amount. If that body "consented to lay the subject aside," as the "Union" informs us, might it not have been because the examination of the governor would have involved others? And if he owes his escape to this, is it any evidence of his innocence?—But why is not Fromentin called to account if he has acted wrong? Is it not possible that he acted according to his instructions likewise? We know not whether this is so, but if he erred then as far as Jackson says he did, we think he would not have been spared, for in this transaction a *scape-gout* seems to be necessary to bear off the sins of some one, and who could be selected for this purpose to more advantage than Judge Fromentin.

With many of the remarks made by the editors of the "Union" we have been much pleased. Their indignation at "demagoguism" is laudable, and their observations on the absurdities of modern political fanaticism who recommend the manufacture of *republican Bibles*, the abolition of the titles of *Mr.* and *Squire* &c. are indeed excellent. But truly it would have given us some pleasure if they had told us that many writers spend their time in *proving nothing*, as well as in "proving truths which were never doubted," for though all their remarks are characterized by a desire to be useful, very few of them are, in our opinion, pertinent to the subject of controversy. The fact is, when we penned our "two columns three lines and a quarter" it was not to "refute errors which had never maintained," for we observed but little in their answer to our queries to alarm us altho' containing *twelve times* their quantity, but it was to prevent our readers from being led astray by the specious, unnecessary and we believe unjust enticements which may be offered to Gen. Jackson, or to any other man in our nation, no matter what may be his merits.

We may have our partialities—this is no improper—indeed it may be right where the objects of our veneration are so rare, but the best course for republicans to pursue is

to support the meritorious without offering to them a continual incense of vernal adulation to poison their principles, reduce them to a standard with the contaminated politicians so much contemned, and lend them aside from real greatness by pursuing the ignis fatuus of an empty fame. A great mind, or a great man, needs no praising.—That which is conspicuous needs no *farthing rush-lights* to illuminate it. It is dubious merit only that seeks aid to bring it to the light. When great personages are praised for virtues which are not obvious, we may justly doubt their existence, and Jackson's greatest merit lies in his honest zeal in the discharge of official duties—a zeal directed by good sense, but in nature's rudeness for the want of refinement.

To conclude—for the editors of the Union we have a sincere respect, and our knowledge of their talents and virtues is such, that we do not impute to them many of the sentiments against which we have pointed the most striking of the foregoing observations—and we believe many of theirs were not intended for us. But the evils of which we complain are too much indulged in by public writers throughout our country, and we thought it not improper to blend a few general with particular remarks, in order if possible to effect their removal.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser of March 18.

Latest from England.

By the arrival of the ship Electra, at Philadelphia, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received London papers to the evening of the 25th of January inclusive, four days later than were brought by the Robert-Edwards.

The probability of a war between Russia and Turkey has declined—the Porte having, as it is said, expressed far more conciliatory intentions, and recognized the principles of the Russian ultimatum. Opinions, however, even of gentlemen of the same party, are widely different upon the subject. From the complexion of the accounts from St. Petersburg, to the 29th of December, the London Courier of the 25th of January, is decidedly of the opinion that no war will take place. This conclusion is drawn from the fact of a small advance of the Stocks, and a diminution of the Russian forces on the Pruth.—"A strong feeling prevailed at St. Petersburg, at the date when the last advices came away, that the Divan at Constantinople would acquiesce in the demands of Russia. As to what those demands may be, not a hint is yet given from any quarter." On the other hand, the Sun, another Ministerial paper, in answer to the doubts of some of his editorial brethren, says, "as soon as the weather is sufficiently favorable for military operations, the war will commence, and will in all probability be concluded in a single campaign. The vigor and success with which the Greeks are, in the mean time, effecting the glorious work of their independence, will entitle them to assume a tone of dignity, and to be listened to and treated with deference and respect, in the negotiations for the final settlement of the Turkish provinces, which will take place after the downfall of the Porte."

Advices from Constantinople had been received in London, as late as December, announcing that "on that day the ultimatum as modified by the common consent of the Ambassadors of all the Great Powers, was acceded to by the Divan, and immediately despatched to St. Petersburg, for ratification." The fact of the signature of the ultimatum, the Courier says, was certainly believed at Constantinople.

The London extracts from the Vienna papers, are of a more warlike character.

The Turkish fleet still remained at the Dardanelles, but was expected soon to put to sea.

A body of 15,000 men had passed through Adrianople, on their way to the Morea.

The internal affairs of Ireland, do not seem to be improving: On the contrary, the Dublin papers give fresh instances of outrage and murder in the South of Ireland. The Dublin Patriot of January 29, says, "the letters received in town to-day, from Cork, describe the county in a state of the utmost alarm. The inhabitants have been induced, in many places, owing to the numerous appalling outrages, committed, to block up the doors and windows of their dwellings! In the county of Limerick the aggressions do not appear to have diminished, either in their number or criminality. We could fill our sheets with accounts of the most la-

mentable disorders perpetrated in these districts.

Died,

On the 21st inst. very suddenly, in the forty-first year of her age, Mrs. ANN FREEMAN NEWCOMB, consort of Bayse Newcomb, Esq. of Philadelphia, late Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges of Pennsylvania. The deceased was a daughter of the late Doctor John T. Hampton, of Cedarville, in this county, was a lady of a most amiable disposition, and possessed a mind and understanding of a superior cast.

By the President of the United States.

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

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the public sales shall be held as follows, viz: At the Land Office at Terre Haute in Indiana, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of Townships 17 and 18, in range 1, east of the 2d principal meridian;

17 and 18, in range 1 to 9, west of the 2d principal meridian; and at the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinois, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of

Townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 3d principal meridian line 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 3 and 4, do do do do do

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of Townships 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 5, 6 and 8, east of the 3d principal meridian line 11, in range 7,

At the Land Office at Palestine, in Illinois, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of Townships 6, 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in range 14, west of 2d do do do do do

At the same place, on the 1st Monday in October next, for the sale of Townships 14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line 14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 12 13 and 14, west of 2d do do do do do

At the same place, on the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line 18 19 and 20, in ranges 13 and 14 west of 2d principal meridian line 18 19 and 20 in range 12, do do do do do

At the Land Office at the Seat of Justice of the county of Independence, in the Arkansas territory, from the sale of such lands of the United States as are situated in the following described townships and ranges and which have been excluded from the lottery of the lands appropriated for satisfying warrants for military services, viz:

On the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz: Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 20 in range 1, east of the 5th meridian line 1 2 3 4 5 and 6 2 do 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 3 do 1 2 10 11 12 13 and 14 4 do 12 5 do 1 2 3 9 13 14 15 18 19 and 20 1 west do

On the first Monday in September next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz: Townships 1 2 18 19 & 20, in range 2, west of the 5th meridian line 1 15 16 17 18 19 and 20 3 do 1 10 11 13 14 15 16 & 19 4 do 1 2 9 10 11 12 13 and 16 5 do 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 and 18 6 do

On the first Monday in October next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz: Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19 and 20, in range 7, west of 5th meridian line 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 16 17 18 19 & 20 8 do 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 18 19 and 20 9 do 19 10 do

On the first Monday in November, above

described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz: Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 and 11, in range 10, west of the 5th meridian line 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 & 10, range 11 do 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 12 do 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 13 do 3 4 5 6 7 and 8 14 do 4 5 and 7 15 do 5 6 and 7 16 do 6 17 do

Each sale will commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will be reserved from sale.

Give under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 14th day of March, 1822.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office. March 25—wt Nov 1. Printers who publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first Monday in November next, and send their accounts (received) to the General Land Office.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Townsend & Samuel Bassett, trading under the firm of Townsend & Bassett, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please to make a speedy settlement, & those having demands against them to present their accounts to SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Dorchester, or SAMUEL BASSETT, Salem. March 25. 65 6t. q

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. 2832.

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,

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, Executors.

Feb. 23.—63 4t.

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.

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 shew 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, Sd.
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 JERRELL,
mark.
STEPHEN BAILEY,
(Black man.)
Cumberland Prison, Feb. 19.
Feb. 25—4f.

To Subscribers.

Will be taken in payment for the *High*, 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 5 o'clock, on the premises,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joining lands of Edward H. Mufford, 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, exec'r.
Feb. 25. 4c

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 Shall property, joins lands of Uriah Loper, jun. Charles F. Ladne, and others—and sold to defray the debts and expenses of one Jonathan Shall, 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 Bucksbutem, together with Farming Utensils, if required.

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

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

4th. A rife subscriber will sell a Lot of CEDAR SWAMP, on Painte branch, near Longacoming, containing 12½ acres.

John Mathews.

Bucksbutem, Feb. 11. 59 4t

N. B.—If the property in Bucksbutem 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.

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 Motel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
March 12. 64

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

Present Shamgar 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.

Sip of the Golden Hat,
No. 2¹/₂, 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 FARMER'S 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 adopted 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 hook 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, 37 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. 57, Market Street, Philad'a.
PROPOSE TO PUBLISH, BY SUBSCRIPTION,—
BROOKES'S

General Gazetteer Improved,
Or, a new and compendious

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

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

INCLUDING
The Constitution of the United States: the ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutions of the respective States;

Together with a succinct account of at least fifteen hundred cities, towns and villages in America, more than have appeared in any foreign edition of the same work; in which the numerous mistakes & deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this country, are corrected and supplied.
Illustrated by a neat colored Map of the United States.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN
By R. Brookes, M. D.

The fourth American, from the London edition of 1819, with additions and improvements
BY WILLIAM DARBY,
Member of the New-York Historical Society, Author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana; Emigrant's Guide; and a Tour from New-York to Detroit.

IN order to render this edition in a peculiar manner valuable to an American reader, the publishers have employed William Darby of this city as editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places on this continent, adjacent islands and elsewhere, as have not hitherto found a place in any gazetteer extant; to remedy such omissions 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.

53 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 hogs' bristles is not perhaps generally known, or there would be more attention paid to saving them.—A pound of clean white bristles is worth from 60 to 75 cts. and dark ones from 30 to 50, according to the length. A person may, when hogs are killed, by using a horn or iron comb, cleanse as many bristles 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 30 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—35t B. T.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

SILAS W. SEXTON,

Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,

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

HAS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &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

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

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

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

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

Bank Note Exchange.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par.
Banks in New Hampshire, 2 p. c. dis.
Boston Banks, 1 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally, 1½ a 2 do.
Rhode Island Banks do. 2 do.
Connecticut Banks do. 1½ do.
NEW YORK BANK NOTES.
All the city Bank Notes, par.
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale.
Albany Banks, ½ p. c. dis.
Troy Banks, ½ do.
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, ½ do.
Lansingburg Bank, ½ do.
Newburg Bank, 1½ do.
Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do.
Orange county Bank, 1½ do.
Catskill Bank, 1½ do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1½ do.
Auburn Bank, 1½ do.
Columbia receivables, 1 do.
Utica Bank, 2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica, 1½ do.
Plattsburg Bank, 3 do.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes, par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par.
Lancaster Bank, 1 dis.
Easton, par.
Germantown, par.
No thampton, 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. 1½ dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1½ do.
York Bank, 3 do.
Chambersburg, ½ do.
Gettysburg, ½ do.
Carlisle Bank, ½ do.
Swatara at Harrisburg, do.
Pittsburg, do.
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton, 15 do.
Silyer 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, ½ dis.
Havre de Grace, 1 do.
Elkton, par.
Annapolis, 1 do.
Branches of do. 1½ do.
Hagerstown bank, do.
Bank of Caroline, 12½ do.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Richmond and Branches, 1 do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do.
All others, 1½ do.
Columbia District Banks, generally, par.
Franklin bank of Alexandria no sale
North Carolina, 2 a 3 dis.
South Carolina, 1 do.
Georgia, generally, 2 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches no sale
OHIO—Chillicothe 5 dis.
Most others no sale.