



[BY AUTHORITY]

## Laws of the United States.

PUBLIC ACTS.

**AN ACT** for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all that territory ceded by Spain to the United States, known by the name of East and West Florida, shall constitute a territory of the United States, under the name of the territory of Florida the government whereof shall be organized and administered as follows:—

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall reside in the said territory, and hold his office during the term of three years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. He shall be commander in chief of the militia of the said territory, and be, ex officio, superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall have power to grant pardons for offences against the said territory, and reprieves for those against the United States, until the decision of the President of the United States thereon shall be made known; and to appoint and commission all officers, civil, and of the militia, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That a Secretary of the territory shall also be appointed, who shall hold his office during the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Governor, to record and preserve all the papers and proceedings of the Executive, and all the acts of the Governor and Legislative Council, and transmit authentic copies of the proceedings of the Governor, in his Executive Department, every six months, to the President of the United States.

**Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,** That, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the Governor of the said Territory, the Secretary thereof shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to execute all the powers, and perform all the duties, of the Governor, during the vacancy occasioned by the removal, resignation, or necessary absence, of the said Governor.

**Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,** That the legislative power shall be vested in the Governor, and in thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory, to be called the Legislative Council, who shall be appointed, annually, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the citizens of the United States residing there. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council, or a majority of them, shall have power to alter, modify, or repeal, the laws which may be in force at the commencement of this act.— Their legislative powers shall also extend to all the rightful subjects of legislation; but no law should be valid which is inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or which shall lay any person under restraint, burthen, or disability, on account of his religious opinions, professions, or worship; in all which he shall be free to maintain his own, and not burthened with those of another. The Governor shall publish, throughout the said territory, all the laws which shall be made, and shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, report the same to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress, which, if disapproved by Congress, shall thenceforth be of no force. The Governor and Legislative Council shall have no power over the primary disposal of the soil, nor to tax the lands of the United States, nor to interfere with the claims to lands within the said territory: the Legislative Council shall hold a session once in each year, commencing its first session on the second Monday of June next, at Pensacola, and continue in session not longer than two months; and thereafter on the first Monday in May in each and every year, but shall not continue longer in session than four weeks, to be held at such place in said territory as the Governor and Council shall di-

rect: It shall be the duty of the Governor to obtain all the information in his power in relation to the customs, habits, and dispositions, of the inhabitants of the said territory, and communicate the same, from time to time, to the President of the United States.

**Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,** That the judicial power shall be vested in two superior courts, and in such inferior courts and justices of the peace as the legislative council of the territory may, from time to time, establish.— There shall be a superior court for that part of the territory known as East Florida, to consist of one judge; he shall hold a court on the first Mondays in January, April, July, and October, in each year, at St. Augustine, and at such other times and places as the legislative council shall direct.— There shall be a superior court for that part of the territory known as West Florida, to consist of one judge; he shall hold a court at Pensacola on the first Mondays in January, April, July, and October, in each year, and at such other times and places as the legislative council shall direct. Within its limits, herein described, each court shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and exclusive jurisdiction in all capital cases, and original jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars, arising under, and cognizable by, the laws of the territory, now in force therein, or which may, at any time, be enacted by the legislative council thereof. Each judge shall appoint a clerk for his respective court, who shall reside, respectively, at St. Augustine and Pensacola, and they shall keep the records there. Each clerk shall receive for his services, in all cases arising under the territorial laws, such fees as may be established by the legislative council.

**Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,** That each of the said superior courts shall moreover have and exercise the same jurisdiction within its limits, in all cases arising under the laws and constitution of the United States, which by an act to establish the judicial power of the United States, approved the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and an act in addition to the act, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," approved the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, was vested in the court of the Kentucky district. And writs of error and appeal from the decisions in the said superior courts, authorized by this section of this act, shall be made to the supreme court of the United States, in the same cases, and under the same regulations, as from the circuit courts of the United States. The clerks, respectively, shall keep the records at the places where the courts are held, and shall receive, in all cases arising under the laws and constitution of the United States, the same fees which the clerk of the Kentucky district received; similar services, whilst this court exercised the powers of the circuit & district courts. There shall be appointed, in the said territory, two persons learned in the law, to act as attorneys for the United States, as well as for the territory; one for that part of the territory known as East Florida, the other for that part of the territory known as West Florida. To each of whom, in addition to his stated fees, shall be paid, annually, two hundred dollars, as a full compensation for all extra services. There shall also be appointed two marshals, one for each of the said superior courts, who shall, each, perform the same duties, he subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, to which marshals in other districts are entitled for similar services; and shall, in addition, be paid the sum of two hundred dollars, annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

**Sec. 8. And be it further enacted,** That the governor, secretary, judges of the superior courts, district attorneys, marshals, and all general officers of the militia, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All judicial officers shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and no longer. The Governor, Secretary, Judges, members of the Legislative Council, Justices of the Peace, and all other officers civil and of the militia, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office; the Governor before the President of the United States, or before a Judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or before such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize to administer the same; the Secretary, Judges, and members of the Legisla-

tive Council, before the Governor; and all other officers, before such persons as the Governor shall direct. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Secretary one thousand five hundred dollars; and the Judges, of one thousand five hundred dollars each, to be paid quarter yearly, out of the Treasury of the United States. The Members of the Legislative Council shall receive three dollars each, per day, during their attendance in council, and three dollars for every twenty miles in going to, and returning from, any meeting of the Legislative Council, once in each session, and no more.— The members of the Legislative Council shall be privileged from arrest, except in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, during their going to, attendance at, and returning from, each session of said Council.

**Sec. 9. And be it further enacted,** That the following acts, that is to say:— "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, approved April thirtieth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and all acts in addition, or supplementary thereto, which are now in force;"

"An act to provide for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen;"

"An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, approved April twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen;"

"An act for the punishment of crimes therein specified, approved January thirtieth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine;"

"An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved 12th February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three;"

"An act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country, approved March twenty-second, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine;"

"An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country, approved May tenth, one thousand eight hundred;"

"The act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, approved March second, one thousand eight hundred and seven;"

"An act to prevent settlements here made on lands ceded to the United States, until authorized by law, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and seven;"

"An act in addition to "An act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and to repeal certain parts of the same, approved April twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen;"

"An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen;"

"An act to establish the post office of the United States;"

"An act further to alter and establish certain post roads, and for the more secure carriage of the mail of the United States;"

"An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States;"

"An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States;"

"An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes;"

"An act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose;"

"An act to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patentees;"

"An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned;"

"The act supplementary thereto, & for extending the benefits thereof to the acts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints;"

be authenticated, so as to take effect in any other state;"

"An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to prescribe the mode in which the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings, in each state, shall be acknowledged, so as to take effect in any other state;"

"An act for establishing trading-houses with the Indian tribes, and the several acts continuing the same;"

"An act making provision relative to rations for Indians, and their visits to the seat of government;"

"And the laws of the United States relating to the revenue and its collection, subject to the modification stipulated by the fifteenth article of the treaty of the twenty-second February, one thousand eight hundred and nine, in favor of Spanish vessels and their cargoes, and all other public laws of the United States which are not repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall extend to, and have full force and effect in, the territory aforesaid."

**Sec. 10. And be it further enacted,** That, to the end that the inhabitants may be protected in their liberty, property, and the exercise of their religion, no law shall ever be valid which shall impair, or in any way restrain, the freedom of religious opinions, professions, or worship. They shall be entitled to the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus. They shall be bailable, in all cases, except for capital offences where the proof is evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate and proportioned to the offence; and excessive bail shall not be required, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.— No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed; nor shall private property be taken for public uses without just compensation.

**Sec. 11. And be it further enacted,** That all free male white persons, who are housekeepers, and who shall have resided one year, at least, in the said territory, shall be qualified to act as grand and petit jurors, in the courts of the said territory; and they shall, until the legislature thereof shall otherwise direct, be selected in such manner as the judges of the said courts shall respectively prescribe, so as to be most conducive to an impartial trial, and to be least burthensome to the inhabitants of the said territory.

**Sec. 12. And be it further enacted,** That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to import, or bring into the said territory, from any port or place without the limits of the United States, or cause or procure to be so imported or brought or knowingly to aid or assist in so importing or bringing, any slave or slaves. And every person, so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court within the said territory, having competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every slave so imported or brought, the sum of three hundred dollars, one moiety for the use of the United States, and the other moiety for the use of the person or persons who shall sue for the same; and every slave so imported or brought, shall thereupon become entitled to, and receive, his or her freedom.

**Sec. 13. And be it further enacted,** That the laws in force in the said territory, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall continue in force until altered, modified, or repealed, by the legislature.

**Sec. 14. And be it further enacted,** That the citizens of the said territory shall be entitled to one delegate to Congress, for the said territory, who shall possess the same powers heretofore granted to the delegates from the several territories of the United States. The said delegate shall be elected by such description of persons, at such times, and under such regulations, as the governor and legislative council may, from time to time, ordain and direct.

Washington, March 30, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

Useful Recipes, &c.

**GARLIC SYRUP.**  
1½ pounds of Honey,  
25 cloves of Garlic,  
½ pint of Vinegar,  
2 quarts of water,

Boiled to one quart in a new earthen vessel, and given to adults a half gill, and to children two tea spoons full, several times a day, is the most speedy and effectual remedy known among us for coughs and colds. The testimony of many respectable citizens in its favor, and ample experience of its excellence in our own family, induce us to offer this remedy to the public.

True American.

To preserve eggs for a long time from spoiling, the person who collects

to lay them by for future use, should dip them in lime water immediately after they are laid. This is easily done and will more than pay for the trouble.

Horses that have been foundered, will be effectually cured by giving them two or three times a day, in any feed they will take, a large handful each time of the seed of Sunflower.

A wash of Pennyroyal and water will prevent the biting of Musquitoes. The herb strewed about the room will effectually clear it of these troublesome insects.

Cockroaches are destroyed or banished by scattering the roots of Hellebore where they haunt. Elder leaves are recommended for the same purpose.

To prevent horses from being tormented with flies—take two or three handfuls of walnut leaves; pour two or three quarts of cold water on them over night. Next morning boil for one quarter of an hour. When cool wet with a sponge the parts of the horse which the flies tease.

In Turkey, the bite of a reptile is cured by rubbing the body all over with olive oil.

British oil is a very useful preparation. The following is the mode of preparing it. Take Linseed oil 3 lbs. Barbadoes tar 4 lb. Oil of Succini (oil of amber) 1 lb. Spirits or oil of turpentine 3 lb.—mix these together.

**Description of a Sae Cow.**

"She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,  
She'll quickly get fat, without cake or corn,  
She's clear in her jaws, and full in her chine,  
She's heavy in flank, and wide in her loin,  
She's broad in her ribs, and long in her rump,  
A strait and flat back, with never a hump;  
She's wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes,  
She's fine in her shoulders and thin in her thighs;  
She's light in her neck, and small in her tail,  
She's wide in her breast, and good at the pail;  
She's fine in her bone, and silky of skin,  
She's a stammerer without, and a Butcher's friend."

## POETRY.

**Epitaph on a poor honest Man.**  
STOP, reader, here, and deign to look,

On one without a name;  
Ere enter'd in the ample book  
Of fortune, or of fame.

Studious of peace, he hated strife;  
Meek patience fill'd his breast:  
His coat of arms an holy life,  
An upright heart his west.

Quarter'd therewith was innocence,  
And thus his motto ran:  
"A conscience void of all offence,  
"Before both God and man."

In the great day of wrath, though pride  
Now scorns his pedigree,  
Thousands will wish they'd been allied  
To this pent family.

*From the Village Record.*

**"ONE GLASS MORE"**

STAY, mortal, stay, nor heedless thus  
Thy sure destruction seal,  
Within that cup there lurks a curse,  
Which all who drink shall feel;  
Disease and death forever nigh,  
Stand ready at thy door;  
They eager wait to hear the cry,  
Of give me "one glass more."

Go, view the prison's gloomy cells—  
Their pallid tenants scan;  
Gaze—gaze upon these earthly hells,  
And ask when they began  
Had these a tongue—Oh man! thy cheek  
The answer'd crimson o'er,  
Had these a tongue, they'd lo thee speak  
And cry, the "one glass more."

Behold the wretched female form,  
An outcast from her home;  
Bleach'd in affliction's blighting storm,  
And doom'd in want to roam;  
Behold her!—Ask that prattler dear  
Why mother is so poor—  
He'll whisper in thy startled ear,  
"Twas Father's "one glass more!"

Stay, mortal, slay! repeat, return!  
Reflect upon thy fate;  
The poisonous draught indignant spurn—  
Spurn—spurn it ere too late;  
Oh! fly th' ale-house's horrid din,  
Nor linger at the door,  
Lest thou, perchance, should'st sip again  
The treacherous one glass more!

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

## The Seventh Annual Report OF THE Cumberland Bible Society. 1822.

THE Managers trust that they feel, in some measure, influenced by the principles of love and gratitude to God, for sparing them to present their 7th Annual Report to the members of the Cumberland Bible Society.

If the Bible gives the only account of the creation of this world, and the apostasy of our covenant head—if it alone reveals the Saviour who delivers from the ruin of the fall—if it makes known the only terms of acceptance into forfeited favor—if it brings life and immortality to light—if it contains the only rule of life—if its promises afford solid consolation amidst the sorrows of this vale of tears—if it is the standing and ordinary mean of the conviction, conversion and salvation of sinners, its value is above all price,—and if there are millions of our race perishing for lack of that knowledge which the Bible communicates—if they are entirely ignorant of this blessed book, and unable to procure it without the instrumentality of Bible Societies, and if it is in our power to contribute towards the distribution of the Bible among those perishing mortals, then, every principle of love to God and our neighbor, binds us indispensably to cast a portion of our worldly substance into the Bible treasury, and to persevere in this work of love as long as we live; and when we leave the world, to recommend to our heirs to continue the practice.

The communications from every missionary station in heathen lands give mournful details of the wretched ignorance, superstition, idolatry and infatuation which prevail where the Gospel has not shed its benign influence. And we learn from the same sources that the Bible, or any part of the Scriptures, is received with gladness, and read with avidity, by many of the poor Gentiles. But they have not the means of procuring this best of books, unless it be distributed among them by Bible institutions. Let us, then, never grow weary in our contributions to the Bible funds; that after supplying our own poor, we may have a considerable surplusage to put at the disposal of the Managers of the Parent Society, that they may have additional means for the distribution of the word of life.

Since the last meeting of the Society the Managers have purchased of the American Bible Society one parcel of Bibles in June, containing 10 octavo Bibles, 14 minion, and 1 brevier, which cost \$20 91—and another parcel in December, of 39 minion Bibles and 2 brevier Testaments, which cost \$25.—Total number purchased, Bibles 55, Testaments 2, and total cost \$45 91. Of these Bibles twelve remain in the hands of the Treasurer, and one Testament in the hands of the Secretary. How many the other agents have is not known, but there can be a few only.

Total number of Bibles 567, and of Testaments 353, in all 920, which cost \$694 29, of which this Society has paid \$443 25 since their organization.—The remainder was the cost of Bibles and Testaments presented as donations by the Parent Society.

Since the resolution to sell Bibles there has been a considerable deficiency in the number distributed. The gratuitous distribution of Bibles, therefore, deserves serious consideration. Unless Bibles are given gratis to none but those who are manifestly unable to pay any price for them, one great object of Bible institutions will be defeated. Less funds will be raised, and of course fewer Bibles published for those who are really unable to purchase them.

Great and persevering exertions are made in the native place of Bible Societies, to induce the poor to be industrious and economical, that they may save some of their earnings to pay in part for their Bibles. And great has been the success of those truly benevolent exertions. The poor have felt the propriety of paying in part or the whole for the Bibles they obtain—and it has been observed that those poor have become more industrious, economical and decent in their appearance, and live much more comfortably than they had done before.

It is supposed that it would be well for the members of the Cumberland Bible Society to make similar experiments.

It appears, from all the information received, that the Bible cause, in every part of the world, is becoming more popular, and that Bible Societies are augmenting in number and resources, and diffusing more extensively the light of Divine truth.

May they be multiplied a thousand fold. May all nations speedily be disciplined, and baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and taught to observe all

things whatsoever the great King of Zion has taught in the sacred oracles.

The Officers for the current year are  
Gen. EBENEZER ELMER, President,  
Rev. Michael Swing, 1st Vice Pres't.  
— Samuel Davis, 2d do.  
— Ethan Osborn, 3d do.  
Mr. Nathan L. Stratton, Treasurer.  
Rev. Jonathan Freeman, Cor. Sec'y.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG—DATED,

Washington, April 6, 1822.

"As the publication of the laws which are now daily enacting will necessarily occupy a considerable portion of your paper for some weeks to come, I shall, for the residue of the session, furnish you with very brief sketches only of the proceedings of Congress.

The House has been almost constantly employed since Monday in committee of the whole, on the general appropriation bill, and it is not yet reported to the House.

This bill embraces appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government, provides for the territorial governments, the survey of the public lands, expense of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations, the Indian & Post Office departments, light-houses, and other miscellaneous expenses. I never before witnessed so much time consumed on a bill of this kind, which has been owing to a disposition rigidly to scrutinize every proposed object of expenditure, with a view, if possible, of reducing the amount. Among the numerous points made in the progress of the bill, I notice only the following:—An objection to granting the Commissioner of the Land Office additional clerks—objection sustained.

Objection to making provision for a Commissioner of the Public Buildings. The place is now vacant in consequence of the death of Col. Lane, and it was thought the duties of Commissioner and Architect might be united in the same individual—so decided.

Objection to sending a full Minister to Portugal, on the ground that our commercial intercourse with that power was too insignificant to make it necessary, especially as in a political point of view she was of but little importance—a charge of affairs, it was contended, would be every way sufficient. On the other hand it was said that our trade with Portugal, formerly very valuable, had of late fallen off in consequence of obstructions thrown in its way by that power, under the impression that we had evinced an unfriendly disposition towards them, by the imposition of exorbitant duties on their products, particularly wines—that a Minister Plenipotentiary was at this time especially needful for the purpose of endeavoring to do away any misunderstanding that exists, and effect a commercial arrangement which will prove mutually beneficial to both nations—and besides it was stated that it would be invidious and unkind, now that Portugal had changed her government to a form more free, to lessen the respectability of our connection with her.—Objection overruled.

\$180,000 were asked to defray the expense of surveying the Public lands for sale—so large a sum being objected to, an enquiry ensued, upon which it turned out that \$80,000 of this sum was intended to satisfy a debt due to William Rector, surveyor general, for services rendered last year, over and above the amount of the appropriation for that year.—It was alleged that General Rector had misunderstood the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject. The instructions were read, and appeared not liable to misconstruction. The surveyor general is entitled by law to 5 dollars per mile, in addition to his salary, for running the lines, and as large portions of the lands run last year were prairie, it was considered he found it to be a very profitable business, and therefore presumed upon this excess, under an expectation that Congress would sanction it. Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested, and the committee by a large majority refused this part of the appropriation. Some allowance will no doubt be granted hereafter, but there seemed an evident disposition to let it pass, until he came forward and asked for it by petition. This is another instance of dissimulation on the part of the framers of this bill, similar to that detected in the former part of the session, in relation to expenditures for the Indian department.

The committee, by large majorities, struck out the items granting \$9000 and upwards for the repair of the Cumberland Road, being an unexpended balance of an appropriation heretofore granted for making it—and \$40,000 for the erection of a bridge in the line of said road, over the Monongahela river at Brownsville.

The opinion that the road must somehow or other keep itself in repair preponderated. There is a bill before the

House authorizing toll-gates for the purpose.

Much dissatisfaction was manifested at the tardy manner of running the northern boundary of the U. States, as stipulated by the treaty of Ghent, and the consequent heavy charges to which the nation had been subjected for that service. The proposed appropriation of \$25,000 was refused, and \$12,500 granted.

The sum asked for the Commissioners for settling the line between the territories of the United States and Mexico, under the Florida treaty, was refused, and a lesser one allowed, on the ground that as Mexico had or was about to become independent of Spain, that power would not incur the expense of the job, and that probably some arrangement with Mexico would be necessary before it should be undertaken.

You will recollect that these decisions of the committee are not conclusive, being subject to revision by the House, and finally by the Senate.

We have annually a list of heavy outstanding balances due the United States from its receiving and disbursing officers. This black list has lately attracted unusual attention, & though many of those against whom balances are charged are really no defaulters, having equitable but unadmitted offsets against the same—yet after deducting these, it cannot and ought not to be disguised that the list is a shameful one, and disreputable to the nation. A new list of this kind, lately published, gave rise to the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously by the House.

Mr. KIRKLAND submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of such officers of the United States as are entrusted with public moneys by virtue of their office, who shall apply the same to any purpose or purposes incompatible with the duties of their office, whereby the United States shall sustain a loss.

On motion of Mr. CONDUCT, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and what, further measures are necessary for the more speedy recovery of such sums of money as are due from public defaulters to the United States.

Extraordinary Case of Dropsy.—Died, on Sunday last, Mrs. Leroy, a French lady, aged twenty-seven years, after having been tapped seventy-six times, by Dr. Chatard, in two years & five months. The quantity of water obtained by the several operations, amounts to eight hundred and seventy-one quarts, by measure. The deceased informed the Doctor, the first time he saw her, that she had already been tapped, three times in Philadelphia by Dr. Matthieu.

Crime.—The Attorney General at a late court in Pensacola, declared that there was no occasion for a Grand Jury, as no person was imprisoned, charged with offence or crime in that town. This is auspicious to our new territory.

From the Saturday Evening Post.  
Mutations of Fortune.—For several years past, the citizens of Philadelphia have known a poor man, whose family subsisted partly by charity and partly by the produce of a few almanacs or blacking balls. This man was formerly in affluent circumstances; but misfortune fell thick upon him, and hurled him from the respectable station which he occupied in society, to the lowest depths of poverty. After suffering for many years all the misery that follows the prostration of poverty, fortune again smiled upon her victim. A short time since, by the death of a relation in the West Indies, he succeeded to an estate said to be worth \$400,000.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Onions.—Mr. Macdonald, gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh & Queensbury, at Dalkeith, has communicated to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, an important improvement in the culture of Onions. As soon as the produce of the seed beds attain a proper size, he chooses a moist day, takes up the plants, and after immersing them in a puddle composed of one part soot and three parts earth, transplants them (drilling) about four inches asunder, in rows, and afterwards carefully hoes them when required. This process answers with any kind of Onion, and the root equals in size the best Spanish Onions, heavier for its bulk, and more pungent. Where the Onion is cultivated on a large scale, boys and girls may be employed in transplanting them at a cheap rate.

Ohio Cotton.—The editor of the Cleveland Herald states, that cotton of a good quality, and in no degree inferior to that produced in the southern states, was raised the last season in

Euclid, in the county of Cayahoga, which bounds the shore of Lake Erie, north lat. 41 deg. 20 min. The pains taken to forward its growth, he observes, does not appear to have been greater than are ordinarily bestowed on the corn crop.

Hemp and Flax.—We do most earnestly urge upon our Farmers, the cultivation of Hemp and Flax. The demand for them will meet and pay well for all which may be grown. The war in Europe is certain, and probably ere now much Russian and Turkish blood has been shed. That England will uphold the Crescent and fight against the Cross, we have never doubted. Large orders have been received in this country from the British government agents for the purchase of Russian Hemp—in consequence of which this article has risen 25 per cent. This surely looks warlike. Our bread stuffs and all our surplus produce, and our shipping, promise to be in demand.

Demo. Press.

## ANECDOTE.

Negro Politeness.—In some parts of our country it is customary for 'squires and clergymen, after performing the ceremony of marriage, to request the groom to salute his bride, and a compliance is considered as a prelude to a general round of salutations among the company. Some time ago a negro led his bride, with many "unseen blushes," before a Pennsylvania 'Squire, to get married. This matrimonial blacksmith had a practice on all such occasions to invite the parties, after his judicial benediction, to take the customary salute. As soon therefore as he had pronounced them "one flesh," and denounced those who should part them, he desired the groom, as usual, to salute his bride. Sanbo, who was at once both humble and accommodating, had no idea of taking the start of his betters in their presence, and therefore to avoid the imputation of impudence, & also to evince his gratitude for the services rendered him, took his bride by the hand, led her forward to the 'squire and making a very obsequious bow replied, "after you, sir."—It is said this *tyer of knots* never repeated this request afterward.

## HAT MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Bridgeton, and the public in general, that he has established a Hat Manufactory,

ON LAUREL-HILL, BRIDGETON.  
Opposite the Store of Bacon & Tomlinson:

Where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of HATS, of every description, which he will dispose of at the most reasonable prices, and by his experience in the business he is warranted in saying they will be equal in neatness and durability to any made in Philadelphia.

Storekeepers and all those who purchase to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call.

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Cord Wood, Furs, and Country Produce generally, will be taken in payment.

John Dennelsbeck.

March 22. 66 St.

## NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore known by the name of CLARK & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, at Newport, Fast Landing, or any where else, are requested to make immediate settlement—and all persons having any claims against said firm, are requested to present them to E. Cropper, Newport, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and they shall be attended to.

R. S. Cropper,

Robert Clark.

March 25, 1822. 66 St. q.

## 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 St. q.

## TAKE NOTICE,

THAT two notes of hand were obtained of me by William R. Fithian, Sheriff, one for Fifteen Dollars in favor of Daniel Elmer, and another for Eight Dollars, 98 cents, in favor of said Fithian, both payable sixty days after date, (March 5, 1822) This is to warn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as they will not be paid by me, I having received no value for them.

THOMAS ELLIOT.

April 8.—67 St. q.

## Sale of Real Estate.

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

## Public Sale,

At the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, on Tuesday the 30th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

## A FARM,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, county of Cumberland, containing 122 Acres of Land and Meadow—adjoining lands of John More, Henry Rocab, and others; late the real estate of Wells Thomas, deceased, and sold for the payment of his debts, by

ELLIS AYRES, Admin'r.

February 28.

66q

## 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 and 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 Seely & Merselles and others, contains 30 acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Salling, and taken in execution at the suit of Ebenezer Elmer, 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 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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Feb. 13.—March 11.

## 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 13, 1822.

Ebenezer Seeley, Clk.

L. C. C. Elmer, Attorney.

March 18.

64 2mo.

## 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 Gouffrey, 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.

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

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

# THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1822.

It has become the practice of the public Journalists throughout our country to recommend to their fellow citizens such distinguished personages as they approve for the next Presidency. This mode of nominating candidates may, in many respects, be preferable to that of a caucus, as out of the number brought forward, those who have the strongest claims to the suffrages of their fellow citizens are most likely to succeed.—When the nomination is made by the people, the President elected must be the people's man, no matter how small may be his majority. Every writer, therefore, who can find out a suitable person to fill that dignified station should give him to the public, regardless of the number of candidates that have previously been offered.

With respect to ourselves, we have not formed any partialities; but we are notwithstanding truly anxious to see some gentleman of virtue and independence of character who would be likely to guard the liberties of our country, and transmit them uncorrupted to his successor, nominated and supported. We do not like many of the editors of a neighbouring State, wish to recommend any man to that office, until we know something about him. We want to place at our head no man of dubious character, fictitious merit, or specious talents. We have an utter aversion for demagogues and factionists. We do not believe that a high office inspires a man with either virtue or genius; and the man who is unable to display abilities as a statesman when great occasions call for them, may well be doubted with respect to competency.

If we have not as yet been able to decide on the gentleman to whom we would give the preference, there are, among those whose names are offered as candidates to the public, some, at least, whom our consciences under no circumstances would permit us to support. It is humiliating to know that there are men found in our country who would barter liberty for lucre, whose sordid and avaricious souls would lead them to advocate those whose only claim to public attention consists in their being at the head of faction, and whose only hopes depend on that faction's existence. At the present time there is not only great need of reformation in every department of our government, but every reason to fear that corruption is taking such deep root, and spreading so fast, as to mock any effort short of the united strength of the nation to stop its progress. There is cause to fear that the evil is disseminated so far and so wide that the moral force of the nation will not be exerted in unison to arrest the destructive ravages of this baneful plant. When we look up to our rulers for protection, they endeavor to hush us into silence, or calm our fears, by deceptive representations. They tell us that the condition of the country is improving, and that the national expenses are decreasing. The statements they exhibit in evidence of these facts shew the country to be getting more in debt, and that the annual appropriations for the support of government are all consumed, with balances against the treasury. From collateral information we learn that the contingent fund and the sinking fund are also seized illegally and squandered unjustly! These deceptions and embezzlements are every day becoming more glaring; what we so long disbelieved as impossible are now forcing themselves on us in the appearance of realities, and our credulity can no longer be imposed on.

Fellow citizens—have you seriously considered the state of things into which we are passing? As we descend into our graves must we behold our posterity robbed of the liberty which their ancestors purchased with their blood, and transferred to them for safe keeping? Are we to behold them impoverished by the improvidence of men who are impositions on the republican name and character, without a struggle to redeem them? Shall we permit our liberties to be wrested from us by party, while that party increases our taxes and our debts to support their unwarrantable extravagance? Shall we support the cause of factionists who possess no claims to honors or offices, except what they receive from great blustering about their own patriotism, and from their damning all who oppose their interests as those who oppose the interests of their country? Shall we advocate men whose political existence depends on party, without any other merit to support them? The example of the past, the facts of the present, and the anticipations of the future, are loud monitions to warn us against their delusive fascinations, if we do not wish to multiply and extend the evils of which we so much and so justly complain.

With respect to the next presidency, there are, it would seem, but few men in our country against whom many objections could not be raised. There might, perhaps, be found one among the number of candidates now before the public (whether they are nominal or actual we cannot yet say, as we believe

they have not declared themselves) who has claims on the nation, and who would do honor to the office. Unjustifiable prejudices will be raised against any man in our country who may offer himself, no matter how sound may be his principles, or how tried his patriotism. A collision of interests will beget opposition, and each candidate will have men in his train ready enough to traduce the reputation of his competitor.—But, fellow citizens, take it as an invariable rule, that the greatest noise will be made in favor of the man who has least pretensions. Many of the public journalists who have taken sides have pledged themselves to support the man who is most likely to unite all parties; but in the mean time, and until that discovery is made, they advocate those candidates who are most likely to raise public excitement and cause a division among the people.

The foregoing remarks were elicited in consequence of receiving the following communication:

Messrs. Editors,

I am a constant reader of newspapers, and find the names of a long list of candidates proposed in different parts of the Union for the next presidency! many of whom have not the most distant claim to that office. But there is one man in our nation whose name, as far as I have noticed or heard, has never as yet been offered to the public, who should be willing to accept the Presidency would, I believe, find few men of virtue or intelligence in the nation to oppose. I allude to JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the United States. I think this gentleman would be the most likely to unite all parties, and support the dignity of our government, and the purity of the constitution. There is no man in the nation better known or tried, and in my opinion, with respect to talents and integrity he is not surpassed and I doubt much whether equalled by any man in the United States, or perhaps in the world.

NESTOR.

Some time ago, James Bennett of Philadelphia sent a petition to Congress, to obtain a patent for a pair of wings which he had constructed, praying for the exclusive privilege of flying over that portion of the earth's surface which is within the limits of the U. States, for 40 years. Since his petition was presented, D. L. Lee, of the same city, has petitioned in like manner, claiming a priority of right to the invention. Our readers will recollect that Captain Symmes has petitioned for aid to defray his expenses while he descends into the hollow of the earth by way of the hole at the north pole! It is said there are reports in circulation that another genius is going to present a petition for leave to go and settle a colony in the moon! and that it is his design to ask leave to import negroes for the sake of getting the southern members to vote for him! This, we think, is going farther than the government ever intended;—and should such a petition be presented, notwithstanding the hopes he might entertain from a certain quarter, there is every reason to believe that it will be laid on the table to remain there until the next session!

Now we can see no harm in their permitting Captain Symmes to proceed on his exploring expedition into the hollow of the earth, provided they can get it done without too much expense. Could not Congress grant the petition of this modern Diædalus and Icarus, provided the one would carry Symmes and let him in at the hole, while the other would take charge of and carry his baggage and provisions. Symmes might be instructed by government to act as minister plenipotentiary to negotiate with any kingdom or republic he should meet with, and enter into a treaty of amity and commerce with them for the purpose of helping out our treasury at this critical moment!!

We think Bennett and Lee should both receive patents, and enter into the employ of the Hon. Post Master General, as they might save him the trouble and expense of copper cases for the mail bags, by carrying it thro' the air like the Bashaw of Egypt's pigeons! It would also enable the Post Master General, from the cheapness of the contract he could make with them, to extend his munificence by giving a few more thousands to as many favorites, as sinecures, to enable them to qualify themselves for the service of the Emperor of Russia!

Another Robbery of the Mail was recently committed between Philadelphia and New-York. The portmanteau and letter bag were cut open, it is supposed while the driver was changing the horses, and upwards of thirty letters taken. The post master at N. York has offered a reward of \$100 for the detection of the villain.

the instrumentality of Michael Freytag, Esq. a magistrate who has recently made great and laudable exertions, to bring depredaters on society to punishment. The day previous to the robbery, Mr. Tatum had received a large sum of money, but thinking it prudent to take his pocket book with him when he went out, the negro was disappointed as to his main object, and only obtained fifteen dollars in silver, all of which he expended before he was apprehended. He had been released from Woodbury Jail, but a few days before this robbery was committed.

Philad. Union.

## ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The public are pretty generally acquainted with the fact, that an unfortunate dispute exists among the members of St. Mary's church in relation to the Rev. Mr. Hogan; and that yesterday was the day on which an election for trustees was to be held.

From the bitterness and violence which have marked the course of this unhappy dispute, and from the importance that was attached by both parties in the church to this election, the public mind was prepared, in some measure, for the disgraceful scene which ensued. It appears, that a number of persons, wearing badges, and armed with clubs, got possession of the church yard early in the morning, and put additional fastenings on the gate.

Several hours before the time appointed for opening the election, a crowd of persons, members of the church, as well as citizens from curiosity, began to collect, so that the streets leading to the church became literally blocked up. About 9 o'clock, the iron railing in front of the church gave way, by accident, it is said, owing to the pressure of the crowd.

The persons from the outside then began to pass in, when a conflict with clubs, stones, and brickbats commenced, which continued with the utmost fury until the arrival and interference of the Mayor, sheriff, and the constables put a stop to it. After being disarmed by the police, the persons who had had possession of the church yard, retreated to Fifth street, where they were met by a number of the opposite party, and the battle was renewed.

We have not heard of the loss of any lives, but a number of persons were seriously hurt, some of whom were immediately carried to the hospital.—Some of the most conspicuous of the rioters have been committed to prison. The disturbance continued about three hours.

"The spectacle (says the National Gazette) was heinous and scandalous. Such scenes called for the most energetic efforts on the part of the municipal authorities. They reflect disgrace upon the cause of religion, and when suffered to continue, bring discredit and disaster upon the whole community."

The contest terminated, we are informed, in the choice of trustees friendly to the Rev. Mr. HOGAN.

American Sentinel.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The ship Triton, lately arrived at Boston from London, brings London dates to the 11th of February, a summary of which we will proceed to lay before our readers.

The troubles in Ireland were assuming a very serious aspect. The number of insurgents in the county of Cork, and indeed in several of the counties in the South, were increasing in such a manner as to bid defiance to, and attack the military. Several actions had taken place; murders, burglaries, and the most daring and lawless outrages were daily committed. The following will serve as a specimen of their intentions and views. It was posted up in Clonmell:

"Take this down who dare."

"PROCLAMATION."

"Reason—We, the united body of the Commissioners, commiserating our sad state, and determined to abolish all tithes, taxes and rent, do offer a reward of 80L for the head of a Minister, 50 for a Curate, 20 for a Proctor, and 10 for a Bailiff."

MARSHAL ROCK.

On the 11th of February the royal assent was given to the Irish Insurrection bill, and to the Habeas Corpus suspension act. The insurrection bill gives to Magistrates a right to enter into the most retired and delicate part of a dwelling-house, and, if refused admittance, to force open the chambers even of females—by this act, any man found out of his house between sun set and sun rise, any person found drinking in a public house during the same period, whether traveller or not—any owner or occupier of a house absent from home within the same period—any person in whose possession either arms or ammunition are found,—all these are liable to transportation for seven years, and this too without the interference of a grand jury by bill—without the petit jury by their verdict, and without allowing the grieved party any satisfactory appeal.

It is stated that the British government had agreed to borrow of the Bank four millions sterling, and to distribute the sum at a low rate of interest among the agriculturalists, upon easy security. The British Min-

istry seem at present to be uneasy. Troubles are increasing on their hands. They find no resource left but to change the system of taxation, and amuse the people by bringing it up in a new shape. Such subterfuges will never do, and nothing will give relief but renovation or bankruptcy—the latter of which, it would seem by the King's speech, is most apprehended.

In France, the Chamber of Deputies has adopted a new system for regulating the Press, 254 to 95. 35 of the members, indignant at the conduct of ministers, but opposed to the measure, refused to vote.

From Spain, the accounts respecting the recognition of the South American Provinces by the Cortes, is not only contradicted, but it is said that that body has annulled the Cordova convention between O'Donaju and Iturbide, as also any other treaty, act or stipulation, relative to the acknowledgement of the Independence of Mexico by the same General; and recommend that the government be urged to declare to other governments, that Spain has not given up her right to the provinces beyond the seas, and that, therefore, she will consider as a violation of existing treaties, the partial or absolute acknowledgement of their independence before the differences between them and the mother country shall have been adjusted—and also that the government be likewise urged to endeavor by every possible means to preserve, and speedily reinforce, such points in those countries as will maintain their relations with the mother country, and refuse to make common cause with the malcontents. Should all this be true, and we have every reason to believe it, we may expect nothing less than a war with Spain, when Congress recognizes the independence of the South American provinces.

In Spain, riots and partial insurrections have made their appearance through every part of the country; nothing serious, however, is apprehended. Six Spanish ships of the line, advertised for sale at Cadiz, did not find bidders, and notice was given that two of them would be given up to any one who would take the other four to pieces, leaving the materials for the use of the navy department.

From Turkey and Russia all is mystery. It is impossible as yet to say what will be the result of their procrastinated negotiation—but it would seem, if there was a willingness to enter into a formal arrangement on both sides, the public would soon know it.

Letters from Nuremberg of 27th January state that on the 10th of December the Reis Effendi communicated to the English and Austrian Ambassadors the answer of the Ottoman Porte to the Russian ultimatum, in which his Sublime Highness gave a general consent to the Russian propositions, but that he required them to be modified in several particulars.

Late accounts say that the famous Ali Pasha seemed nearly at his last gasp. He is said to have only 400 men left, and they are afflicted with the scurvy.

The Turks and Greeks continue their hostilities against each other. The former hold possession of Patras, which the latter have besieged. Their war is one of extermination. The most horrible excesses are said to be practised by both of the contending parties.

ROME, Dec. 22.

Osman, Aga, of Candia, a gentleman in the service of the Viceroy of Egypt, arrived here yesterday. He has refused the command of a body of troops destined to act against the Greeks, & has come into Italy, where he was traveled several times before, to make himself a Catholic.

## Married.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Henry Smalley, Mr. Nathan Davis, to Miss Martha Reeves.

At Egg Harbor, Cape May county, on the 3d inst. by Israel Young, Esq. Mr. Leonard Woodruff, of Bridgeton, to Miss Martha Gamilton, of Cape May, formerly of this town.

## Died.

In this town, on the 10th inst Mr. SAMUEL STEVENS, at an advanced age.

On the same day, after a lingering illness, Mr LEWIS COLLINS.

## NOTICE.

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

## Fulling and Dressing

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

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

Enoch H. More.

Bridgeton Mills, April 15th. 68tf

## Cumberland Sunday School Union.

Will hold the annual meeting this year in the Presbyterian Church, at Bridgeton, on Wednesday the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is hoped that as many of the Teachers and Scholars of the respective Schools—will attend, as can conveniently. The Superintendents of all the Schools, belonging to the Union, are earnestly desired to send forward to the Secretary, before or on that day, as correct a return of their Schools as possible.

E BEN. ELMER, Secretary.

April 15th.

## REMOVAL.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer,

Attorney at Law and Master in Chancery,

HAS removed his Dwelling and Office to the house on Laurel Hill lately occupied by Ebenezer Seely, Esq.

For the convenience of those having business with him, his Office will be kept during the sitting of Court at the Inn of Philip Souder.

Bridgeton, April 15th.

68 3t

## NOTICE.

THE annual Meeting of the Cumberland District Medical Society, will be held at Smith Bowen's Hotel, on the last Tuesday in this month at 2 o'clock, P. M.

EPHRAIM BUCK, M. D. Secretary.

April 15th.

68 2t

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 21st day of May next, between the hours of 12 and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

## A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Stoe creek, joins Mackinper's run, and lands of Levin Robertson, the heirs of Moses Sheppard, and others, contains ten acres & ten perches, more or less,—together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of Hannah McConnel, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Gilman, assignee of Edward H. Mulford, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 16.—April 15.

68

## THEOREM PAINTING.

### Amanda Ware,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Bridgeton and its vicinity, that it is her intention, should she be encouraged, to give instructions in the above elegant accomplishment, to a class of young ladies. The art of painting, according to the plan by which she teaches, may be acquired with less time, trouble and expence, than by any other now discovered. Theorem painting may be done on white velvet, satin or paper, with such facility and beauty as will astonish and please those who are unacquainted with the art. Pupils are taught in eight lessons as perfectly as if they were to spend as many years at it, and the expence is trifling. Those who desire to make further enquiries on the subject may be satisfied by calling at Mr. Josiah Parvin's, where specimens will be exhibited.

Ladies who teach School may find the knowledge of this accomplishment of great benefit to them.

67

April 8, 1822.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at BRIDGETOWN, N. J. April 1st, 1822.

A.—Phineas Ayares, Daniel H. Ayares, Zara Ayares, Joseph Agnew, 2.

B.—James Bright, 2; James Bacon, William Bacon, Abel Bacon Nathan Bloomfield, Jeremiah Buck, Rebecca Bacon, Nancy Boon, Susan Bartlett, Ann Barratt.

C.—Adam Casper, Joseph Claypool, Joshua or Jesse Coons, Sarah Corlies.

D.—Lewis Danzenbaker, Hugh Dunn, 2; Sarah Drayton, Elizabeth Davis.

E.—George and James Earls, Elizabeth S. Edwards.

F.—Spencer Fraley.

G.—Garrett Groff, Aley Garrison.

H.—Robert Harris, Benjamin Haward, Samuel Harker, Joseph P. Harrison, George Harris, George Howel.

J.—Mary Jenks.

K.—Richard G. Kendall, 2.

L.—James Loure, Capt. Samuel Laycock.

M.—William Montgomery, Garrison G. Maul.

N.—Ruth Niekirk.

P.—Richard or Thomas Perry.

R.—Henry Rocap, Timothy Reeves, John Rose, John Rose & Co. Mark Riley, Samuel Reeve, Elizabeth Riley.

S.—Francis Sloan, Abraham Stull, B. P. Shannon, Robert Seely, John Shourds, Sarah Shaw, Margaret Stevens.

T.—J. Thomas.

W.—William Woodruff, James Wills, Jacob Wick, Ebenezer Westcott.

Curtis Ogden, P. M.

April 8

67 3t.

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 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, E-g, executor of Hannah Schenser, deceased—Philip and Charles B. Fithian, executors of Joel Fithian, E-g, 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 or 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 13t. February 18.

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 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.

By the President of the United States.

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

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the public sales shall be held as follows, viz:

At the Land Office at Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of Townships 17 and 18, in range 1, east of the 2d principal meridian line

17 and 18, in range 1 to 9, west do

At the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinois, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of Townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 3d principal meridian line

11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 3 and 4, do

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

11, in range 7, do

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

5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in range 14, west of 2d do

8 and 9 12 and 13, do

At the same place, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of Townships 10 11 12 and 13, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

10 11 12 and 13, in ranges 12 13 and 14, west of 2d do

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

14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 12 13 and 14, west of 2d do

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

18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 13 and 14 west of 2d principal meridian line

18 19 and 20 in range 12, do do

17 18 19 and 20 10, do do

At the Land Office for the Northern District of Louisiana, at the town of Ouachita, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 15 16 17 18 and 19, in ranges, 1 2 3 4 and 5, west of the meridian line

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

1 2 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 18 19 and 20 9 do

19 10 do

On the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 and 11, in range 10, west of the 5th meridian line:

13 4 5 6 7 8 9 & 10, range 11 do

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 12 do

9 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 13 do

5 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—wNov1

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.

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

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Bacon and Fitch, Beans, Beef, mutton, Butter, lard, Flour, wheat, Glass, wind, Grain, wheat, do, rye, do, corn, do, oats, do, bran, double, Hams, Iron, in bars, do sheet, do hoop, large, do do small, do rod, do hollow ware, Lard, Lumber, Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch, do do heart, 1 inch, do white pine, panel, do do common, Scantling, pine, 1000, do heart do, do sap do, Lath, oak, Oak, rafters, Timber, pine, do inch spruce, do oak, Shingles, cedar 3 ft, do cyp. 22 inch, Staves, pine, w. o. 1200, do do red oak, do barrel, w. oak, Heading, oak, Hops, shagged, Mackerel, Molasses, sug. house gail, do West India, Nails, cut, all sizes, Oil, sperm, Peas, Pork, Jersey, Rice, new crop, Shed, southern, Salt, fine, do ground, Seed, clover, do herd grass, do timothy, Segars, Spanish, do American, Shot, all sizes, Spirits, viz, Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall, do Penna 1st pf, Gin, Philad. dist. do, Rum, New England, Whiskey, rye, do apple, Starch, Sugar, New Orleans, do loaf, do lump, Tallow, country, Tobacco, Virg. manu, do do caven, do do spun fine, do do large, Wax, bees, yellow

RAN AWAY

From the subscriber, on the 26th of February last, a boy about ten years of age, stout and well grown, with black hair and light skin, by the name of

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Any person who will take him up and bring him to me, shall be entitled to six cents reward and no charges paid.

RICHARD ROBBINS.

April 1. 66 St. q

BENNETT & WALTON,

No. 37, Market Street, Philad'a.

PROPOSE TO PUBLISH, BY SUBSCRIPTION,—

BROOKES'S

General Gazetteer Improved,

Or, a new and compendious

Geographical Dictionary;

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

KNOWN WORLD:

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

INCLUDING

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

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

Illustrated by a neat colored Map of the United States.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN

By R. Brookes, M. D.

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

BY WILLIAM DARBY,

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

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

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

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

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

TERNS.

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 ho. 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 Eastern Sentinel, will please to insert the above advertisement six times in their paper, and forward their bills to Mr. Taylor. Nov. 19—36t B. T.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

SILAS W. SEXTON,

Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,

No. 28, MARKET STREET,

Between Front and Second streets, south side, two doors east of Letitia Court, PHILADELPHIA.

HAS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantalons, 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 disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and give his establishment a trial, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed. December 24, 1821. 52 6m.

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 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.

Table listing bank notes and exchange rates, including U. S. Branch Bank Notes, Banks in New Hampshire, Boston Banks, Massachusetts Banks generally, Rhode Island Banks, Connecticut Banks.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

Table listing New York bank notes, including All the city Bank Notes, Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, Albany Banks, Troy Banks, Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, Lansingburg Bank, Newburg Bank, Newburg branch, at Ithica, Orange county Bank, Catskill Bank, Bank of Columbia at Hudson, Auburn Bank, Columbia receivables, Utica Bank, Ontario Bank at Utica, Plattsburg Bank.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

Table listing New Jersey notes, including Bank of New-Brunswick, PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Table listing Pennsylvania notes, including Philadelphia Notes, Farmers Bank at Lancaster, Eastons Bank, Germantown, No. thampton, Montgomery County, Delaware county at Chester, Chester county at West Chester, Newhope Bridge Company, Farmers Bank of Reading, Susquehanna Bridge do, Farmers Bank of Bucks county, York Bank, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Carlisle Bank, Swatara at Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton, Silver Lake, Greensburg, Brownsville, Other Pennsylvania Notes.

DELAWARE NOTES.

Table listing Delaware notes, including Bank of Del. at Wilmington, Wilmington and Brandywine, Commercial Bank of Delaware, Branch of do. at Milford, Farmers Bank of Delaware, Laurel Bank.

MARYLAND NOTES.

Table listing Maryland notes, including Baltimore Banks, Baltimore City Bank, Havre de Grace, Elkton, Annapolis, Branches of do., Hagerstown bank, Bank of Caroline.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Table listing Virginia notes, including Richmond and Branches, N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, All others, Columbia District Banks generally, Franklin bank of Alexandria, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, generally, Bank of Kentucky and branches, OHIO—Chillicothe, Most others.