

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**J. CLARKE & Co.**  
PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

### CONDITIONS.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published every Monday morning, at Two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance. An additional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid within the year.

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

No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the time, will be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements at the same rate.



[BY AUTHORITY]

## Laws of the United States.

### REBIBIC ACTS.

**AN ACT** concerning the commerce and navigation of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any ship or vessel possessed of, and sailing under, a Spanish register, on the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and continuing to belong wholly to a citizen or citizens of the United States then residing within the territories ceded to the United States by the treaty of the twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the United States & the King of Spain, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, or to any person or persons being, on the said twenty-second day of February, an inhabitant, or inhabitant, of the said ceded territory, and who continue to reside therein, and of which the master is a citizen of the United States, or an inhabitant as aforesaid, may be registered, enrolled, and licensed, in the manner prescribed by law; and being so registered, enrolled, and licensed, shall be denominated and deemed a ship or vessel of the United States, and entitled to the same privileges and benefits: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the collector to whom application shall be made for a certificate of registry, enrolment, or license, by any citizen or inhabitant, as aforesaid, to make such variations in the forms of the oaths, certificates, and licenses, as shall render them applicable to the cases herein intended to be provided for: *And provided also*, That every such inhabitant, applying as aforesaid, shall, prior to his being entitled to receive such certificate of registry, enrolment, or license, deposit, with the collector, the register, and other papers under which such ship or vessel had been navigated; and also take and subscribe, before the collector, (who is hereby authorized to administer the same,) the following oath: "I, A. B. do swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I do entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the King of Spain."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of said ceded territory who were residents thereof on the said twenty-second day of February, and who shall take the said oath, and who continue to reside therein, or citizens of the United States resident therein, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of owning ships, or vessels of the United States, to all intents and purposes, as if they were resident citizens of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That during the term of twelve years, to commence three months after the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, being the day of the exchange of the ratifications of said treaty, Spanish ships or vessels, coming laden only with the productions of Spanish growth or manufacture, directly from the ports of Spain, or her colonies, shall be admitted into the ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine, in the said ceded territory, in the same manner as ships and vessels of the United States, and

without paying any other or higher duties on their cargoes than by law now are, or shall at the time be made, payable by citizens of the United States on similar articles imported into said Pensacola or St. Augustine, in ships and vessels of the United States, from any of the ports or places of Spain, or her colonies, and without paying any higher tonnage duty than by law now is, or at the time shall be laid, on any ship or vessel of the United States, coming from any port or place of Spain, or any of her colonies, to said ports of Pensacola or St. Augustine.

Washington, March 30, 1822

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

**AN ACT** supplemental to an act, entitled "An act authorizing the disposal of certain lots of public ground in the city of New Orleans and town of Mobile."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corporation of the city of New Orleans be, and are hereby, authorized to appropriate so much of the lot of ground on which Fort St. Charles formerly stood, as may be necessary for continuing Esplanade street to the Mississippi river; and, also, to sell and convey that portion of the said ground which lies below said street: the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the purchase of the ground necessary for the opening of Victory street, and the public walk and Elysian fields; and to such other purpose as the said corporation may deem expedient.

Washington, March 30, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

**AN ACT** to authorize the reconveyance of a tract of land to the City of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever he shall have determined that the tract of land on and near the west head of the Battery, (so called,) in the city of New York, heretofore granted to the United States by the Mayor and Corporation of said city, is no longer required as a military position for the defence of the harbor and city of New York, to cause the works erected thereon to be dismantled, and the materials thereof to be disposed of, in such manner as in his judgment the public interests may require; and to reconvey to the said Mayor and Corporation the said tract of land, granted by them for the purposes aforesaid.

Washington, March 30, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

**AN ACT** to amend the laws now in force as to the issuing of original writs and final process in the Circuit Courts of the United States within the state of Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in each and every case where a citizen of any one of the United States shall wish to commence a suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for either the District of East or West Tennessee, against two or more citizens of the state of Tennessee, some of whom reside in East and some in West Tennessee, it shall and may be lawful for such citizen to cause the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in which he may elect to commence his suit, to issue duplicate writs; one directed to the marshal of East, and the other to the marshal of the West Tennessee; which writs it shall be the duty of the respective marshals to execute and return, and when returned they shall be docketed and proceeded in to judgment as one case only.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in each and every case where a judgment has been recovered or may be hereafter recovered, in either of said Circuit Courts, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff in any such action to cause his writ of fieri facias, alias fieri facias, or other process of execution, to be directed and delivered to the marshal of either East or West Tennessee, at his election; and it shall be the duty of such marshal to whom the same may be directed, to do execution thereof, in the same manner, and under the same penalties, that he would be if the judgement had been rendered in the court of the district of which he is marshal.

Washington, March 30, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

**AN ACT** to authorize the State of Illinois to open a canal through the public lands, to connect the Illinois river with Lake Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois be, and is hereby, authorized to survey and mark through the public lands of the United States, the route of the canal connecting the Illinois river with the southern bend of Lake Michigan, and ninety feet of land on each side of said canal shall be forever reserved from any sale to be made by the United States, except in the cases hereinafter provided for, and the use thereof forever shall be, and the same is hereby, vested in the said state for a canal, & for no other purpose whatever; on condition, however, that, if the said state does not survey and direct, by law, said canal to be opened, and return a complete map thereof to the Treasury Department, within three years from and after the passing of this act; or, if the said canal be not completed suitable for navigation within twelve years thereafter, or if said ground shall ever cease to be occupied by, and used for, a canal, suitable for navigation, the reservation and grant hereby made shall be void, and of none effect: *Provided, always*, and it is hereby enacted and declared, that nothing in this act contained, or that shall be done in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed or construed to imply any obligation on the part of the United States to appropriate any money to defray the expense of surveying or opening said canal: *Provided also*, that the said canal, when completed, shall be, and forever remain, a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States, or persons in their service, passing through the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every section of land, through which said canal route may pass, shall be, and the same is hereby reserved from future sale, until hereafter specially directed by law; and the said state is hereby authorized and permitted, without waste, to use any materials on the public land adjacent to said canal that may be necessary for its construction.

Washington, March 30, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

**RESOLUTION**, directing the classification and printing of the accounts of the several manufacturing establishments and their manufactures, collected in obedience to the tenth section of the act to provide for taking the Fourth Census.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be directed to cause to be classified and reduced to such form as he may deem most conducive to the diffusion of information, the accounts of the several manufacturing establishments and their manufactures, taken in pursuance of the tenth section of this act, entitled "An Act to provide for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the fourteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and that he cause fifteen hundred copies of the digest so to be made, to be printed, subject to the disposition of Congress.

Washington, March 30, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

### Miscellaneous Selections.

[Selected and communicated for the Whig.]

### A DIALOGUE.

**Son.**—In our last conversation you taught me that in all our doings a man should regard himself, his family, his friends, and the community.

**Father.**—Under the sanction of the Divine command I now add that it is the duty of each individual to regard every person as himself. To apply this:—You are a part of my dear family—each of us are a part of the great family of mankind. I do not think it right for my family to be intemperate; but if unhappily for myself and family any one of its members should become intemperate, I think I should be a scorpion to my own happiness were I to supply that intemperate member with the means of ensuring his ruin. I have always acted with a conviction that it was my duty to regard my family as myself; and where good could be done or injuries prevented, I have felt it my indispensable duty to regard each

member of the community as my brethren; for we are all members of the same family.

**Son.**—Are not the precepts of the Gospel framed with reference to all the actions of human life?

**Father.**—Most assuredly. Let but these precepts influence his actions, and a man's life will be virtuous. If a man act under other influence than that of the Gospel, his actions are unwholy. The support each affords to virtue, or the opposition put forth against vice, is a good criterion by which to judge in estimating men's moral virtues or vices. No man can be said to be virtuous, if by his avocation he ministers to vice.

**Son.**—I understand and shall endeavor to memorise your observations. In what sense may it be said that the intemperate use of ardent spirits disqualifies men so that they neither do nor can feel their obligation to God, their families, and their brethren?

**Father.**—The excessive use of ardent spirits generally plunges a man below the influence of the Holy Spirit. Without this influence no one can serve God. And if we do not serve God, we boast in vain of being under obligations to him. Reason is dethroned; maniacs cannot feel their obligations to their families nor to the community. If an immortal soul, who had been sent to the bottomless pit for the sin of drunkenness, was released and permitted to enter on a new probation among men, who would dare to tempt or supply the released soul with the cause of its former ruin? One state of probation is allotted to men—only one. If we are once lost, we are lost forever! O, my son! minister not to drunkenness. I would rather you would live a beggar, and die an idiot—for "no drunkard hath eternal life." I have told you before, that the excessive use of ardent spirits causes the present enormous demand for them. The supply of this demand is the cause of the death of 10,000 human beings annually in these United States! All who contribute to supply this demand created by drunkenness, are accessory to these deaths; and if we are to be judged according to our works, I shall tremble for you, should you be tempted to supply the superabundance of poisons which annually destroy 10,000 human souls. My dear Charles, let it never be said that you are a sharer of the spoils of a demoralized community.—Let no departing drunkard accuse you with the heinous crime of having filled his bottle. Let no one throughout eternity reproach you with having been accessory to his ruin.

### ANECDOTE OF LORD KELLY.

Lord Kelly was, like his prototype, Falstaff, not only witty himself, but the cause of wit in other men. Mr. Andrew Balfour, the Scottish advocate, a man of considerable humor accompanied by great formality of manners, happened to be one of a convivial party when his lordship was at the head of the table. After dinner he was asked to sing, but absolutely refused to comply with the pressing solicitation of the company. At length Lord Kelly told him that he should not escape—he must either sing a song, tell a story, or drink a pint bumper. Mr. Balfour, being a very abstemious man, chose rather to tell a story than incur the forfeit. "One day," said he in a pompous manner, "a thief in the course of his rounds saw the door of a church open; he walked in, thinking that even there he might lay hold of something. Having secured the pulpit cloth, he was retreating, when lo! he found the door shut. After some consideration, he adopted the only means of escape left, namely, to let himself down by the bell rope. The bell of course rang, the people were alarmed, and the thief was taken just as he reached the ground—when they were dragging him away, he looked up, and emphatically addressing the bell, as I now address your Lordship,—"Had it not been," said he, "for your long tongue and empty head, I had made my escape."

### Four sterling lines of good advice.

**Too plain to please a critic nice:**—  
Remember man, and bear in mind,  
A faithful friend is hard to find;  
But when you find one that is true,  
Change not an old friend for a new.

A gentleman once observing that a person famous in the musical line led a very abandoned life.—Aye, (replied a wag) the whole tenor of his life has been base!

An attorney who had for a long time paid his addresses to the daughter of a bookseller in London, was at length forbidden the house; on which he immediately sent in a bill of 912 13s. 4d.

for two hundred and seventy-five attendances advising on family affairs.

**The ruling passion.**—Anecdote of Mr. Fordham the late celebrated Horse dealer, of Cambridge. During a negotiation between Mr. Fordham and a Member of the University, the former was suddenly taken ill. There were only a very few pounds between them in respect to price; the Gownsmen, little expected what had occurred, called next morning at the stable yard, and asked to see Mr. Fordham. "Master, Sir," said the hostler, "is dead, but he left word that you should have the horse."

**Municipal Court.**—Lydia Berry was on Tuesday convicted of the crime of wilful Perjury, in having falsely accused a respectable gentleman of this city with being the father of her bastard child; and was sentenced to five days solitary confinement & ten years hard labour. *Boston Patriot.*

At one of the Cotton mills in Manchester, yarn has been spun so fine, as to require 850 hanks to weigh one pound avoirdupoise.

The following paragraph appears in a late paper, in the West of Virginia:

In every instance where we are directed to announce a gentleman as Candidate for Congress, or for either branch of the General Assembly, we will charge for the notice one dollar, if the Candidate is not a patron of our paper; for we hold it to be an axiom, that the man who will not support a newspaper, in the district where he lives, cannot have the interest of the country in view.

**Suicides.**—On Wednesday of week before last, Mr. Francis Benjamin, for many years constable and collector for the town of Manlius, drowned himself in a fit of insanity, as is supposed. On Friday, the 24th ult. a man named Malthrop hung himself in the village of Painesville, Ohio. John Bard, of Lattentown, (Penn.) aged 24 years, being angry with his mother, last week, hung himself with a bridge.

*Com. Adv.*

## POETRY.

### What do we live for?

WHAT do we live for? Is it to be  
The sport of fortune's power—  
To launch our bark on pleasure's sea,  
And float, perhaps, an hour—  
To waste our time on idle dreams,  
Of what may be to-morrow—  
To glean with care from present scenes,  
The source of future sorrow?

What do we live for? Is it to find  
The ties of friendship broken—  
That leave's a sound to cheat mankind,  
And dies as soon as spoken—  
To mark the woes on others hurld  
Nor weep their hapless lot?  
To hate our fellows, curse the world,  
To die and be forgot?

No! we were formed to search the truth,  
Through paths made plain by reason—  
To hail the light in earliest youth,  
Which shines in every season;  
Yes! we were made to learn below,  
The boon hereafter given,  
To calmly smile at earthly wo,  
And find a home in Heaven.

### SOLITUDE.

It is not that my lot is low,  
That bids this silent tear to flow;  
It is not grief that bids me moan,  
It is, that I am all alone.

In woods and glens I love to roam,  
When the tired Hedger hies him home,  
Or by the woodland pool to rest,  
When pale the star looks on its breast.

Yet, when the silent evening sighs  
With hollow'd airs and symphonies,  
My spirit takes another tone,  
And sighs that it is all alone!

The autumn leaf is sear and dead,  
It floats upon the water's bed;  
I would not be a leaf to die,  
Without regarding sorrow's sigh!

The woods and winds, with sullen walk,  
Tell all the same unvaried tale,  
I've none to smile when I am free,  
And when I sigh, to sigh with me.

Yet in my dreams a form I view,  
That thinks on me and loves me true,  
I start, and when the vision's flown,  
I weep, that I am all alone.

# WASHINGTON WHIG

## Congressional.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG—DATED, Washington, April 9, 1832.

The general appropriation bill has been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The decisions in committee of the whole, noticed in my last, were all sanctioned by the House.

It is determined by both Houses to adjourn on Wednesday the 8th of May next.

APRIL 13.

Mr. Rodney has so far recovered from his late severe indisposition as to have resumed his seat in the Senate. On the 8th inst. he laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of fixing a light vessel, at or near the point called the Brown, in the Bay of Delaware, or at such other place or places as may render the navigation thereof more safe and convenient.

Two or three petitions were presented some time ago by Mr. Maitack, signed by persons interested in vessels, and other citizens of Gloucester county, praying that Camden might be created a Port of Entry. I understand that the Committee of Commerce, to which they were referred, were unanimous against the measure, but signified a willingness to attach that part of Gloucester county having immediate connection with the Delaware river, to the District. Mr. M. not feeling himself at liberty to accede to this proposition, it is probable there will be no report on the subject this session.

### Appropriations.

I stated in my last that the general appropriation bill had passed the House after a very rigid scrutiny. Since which a bill providing for the support of the Navy for the year 1832, a bill making further appropriation for the public buildings in the City of Washington, (principally for the centre building of the Capitol,) and a bill making provision for defraying the expense of missions with the Independent Governments of South America, have severally passed the House.

### Niagara Frontier.

There has been a smart debate on an unfavorable report of the Committee of Claims, on the memorial of the inhabitants of the Niagara frontier, praying some remuneration for the heavy losses which they sustained during the late war by the devastation of the enemy. You will recollect that the enemy attempted to justify himself by this destruction on the principle of retaliation for the destruction of the Canadian town of Newark, by order of the commanding general. The ground assumed by the committee was, that the destruction of Newark being necessary to facilitate the operations of the commanding general, was justified by the acknowledged usage of civilized warfare, and that therefore the conflagration on the Niagara was a wanton act of destruction—that the government never had and ought not to adopt the principle of paying for losses of this character, and therefore could not recognize the claim. Mr. Tracy, who lives at Buffalo, and represents the Niagara district, made a strenuous effort to reverse the report. He succeeded in committee of the whole, but the House (there being a fuller attendance) refused to concur. Mr. Tracy managed the cause of his constituents with great skill—but it would not do. He is a young man of fine talents, and is rising in reputation, and if continued in Congress will be a conspicuous member of it.

### Suppression of the Slave Trade.

The committee of the House on the suppression of the slave trade, have made a detailed report, concluding with a resolution requesting the President to enter into such arrangements as he may deem suitable and proper, with one or more of the maritime powers of Europe, for the effectual abolition of the slave trade. This proposition is at war with the ground heretofore taken by the Executive on the subject. It is hardly to be expected that Congress will sanction the recommendation of the committee.

### Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

A bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in this District from \$20 to \$50 has been a short time under discussion. It did not give the Justice a Jury; which some thought incompatible with the Constitution. A motion was made by Mr. Mitchell of S. C. to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, with a view to its destruction. This motion was advocated by the movers, Messrs. Mager, Woodcock, Nelson of Va. and Moore of Va. and opposed by Messrs. Kent, Neale, Mallory, Campbell of Ohio, and Bateman—decided against striking out by a large majority. On motion of Mr. Woodcock a section was introduced, authorizing a Jury, &c. after which the bill was laid on the table.

The House to-day refused to postpone to next session Mr. Baldwin's resolutions, submitted in January last, proposing the imposition of additional duties on sundry articles for the purpose of encouraging the domestic manufacture of the same, by a majority of 22 votes. This vote having been given with an express reference to the point, is considered indicative of a large stock of good feelings in the House towards the manufacturing interest."



## AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

MR. SKINNER, Dear Sir,—I have observed in the American Farmer, Number forty-seven, an enquiry made by a Virginia farmer, for information as to the best means of preventing hogs from being infested with vermin, and how to destroy them when they are infested.

The means I use is nothing more than a little tar and grease of any kind, sufficient to make the tar quite thin, then pour it over the hogs when fed, sufficiently, so as to have them well smeared with the tar; this may be repeated often in the summer and fall, as I conceive it to be an excellent thing for the health of the hogs—or in good weather, you may give each hog a small spoonful of sulphur in their food, or in damp weather, have them well sprinkled with strong wood ashes: either of these remedies will prevent or destroy the vermin.

Your's very respectfully,

JOSEPH W. BALLARD.

Mount Pleasant, Isle of Wight County, Va. March 11th, 1832.

Method to preserve seed corn from being destroyed by birds.—Gibson Bar, clay, Esquire, of Sunderland, of late years, has never had a bill of corn destroyed by birds or other vermin, by preparing his seed in the following manner.—viz. Take a quart of warm tar, and gently pour on it about 18 or 20 quarts of corn, stirring it at the same time, then add so much dry lime as will prevent the kernels from adhering to each other, or the persons' fingers who plant the same. The corn thus planted will be longer in sprouting, but the blade will be stronger and of a darker colour, and will sooner come to maturity than that planted in the common way. The expense is very trifling, & vast property might have been saved to our farmers by this preparation.

Trenton Federalist.

An intelligent and well written article on the subject of White-washing Fruit Trees, appeared in the "New York Evening Journal and Patron of Industry" of the 10th of July last—I request its insertion in the Statesman, for the information of our farmers, recommending to them while pruning and engrafting their fruit trees, to lime them also; it will occasion but little additional labor and expense, which I am convinced will be repaid with interest by the improved health and increased productiveness of their orchards.

Statesman.

### WHITE WASHING FRUIT TREES.

This practice, which contributes so essentially to the rapid growth and health of fruit trees, is too little known among our farmers. If on setting out a young orchard of 200 apple trees, one half of them be whitewashed every spring in the month of April, those that are thus treated will be in a fine bearing condition two or three years sooner than the rest of the orchard; and will, in the course of four years, be at least twice as large and much more thrifty; bark or epidermis, will retain the fine smooth appearance of a young nursery tree; and furnish no retreat for caterpillars or other destructive insects. I have witnessed the success of this experiment on several orchards, within the last 14 years; and I have no hesitation in saying, that it not only contributes greatly to the growth of the tree, but that the quantity and perfection of the fruit is much improved.

The coat of lime or whitewash, put on the trunk of the tree, should be about the same with that of the common coat of white wash; no salt should be used.

The astonishing effect of treating trees in this way, will not be surprising to those who are acquainted with the rationale of its operation—Carbon is the principle of wood, and is essential to the growth of the tree. The carbonic acid of the atmosphere combines with the quick lime of the white wash and forms the carbonate of lime, and is brought in contact with the bark of the tree, by which it is decomposed; the carbon furnishes food for the tree, whilst the oxygen of the carbonic acid is set at liberty in the gaseous form.

As soon as the carbonate of lime is, by this process, decomposed, a fresh dose of carbonic acid combines with

the lime, and the carbonate of lime is regenerated; and this acts as a constant conducting medium for the supply of carbon on the tree. J. B. Q.

HEMP SEED.—The machine recently invented by Mr. Macdonald for dressing Hemp and Flax, promises to be of great advantage to the growers of those valuable products. As there is a great scarcity of Hemp Seed throughout the country, it would be prudent for our farmers to sow the present season, a small quantity for the purpose of producing sufficient seed for next year's sowing. A word to the wise is sufficient." Rusticus.

### Explosion of a Mine in Ohio.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Spy.

A singular explosion took place on the 15th inst. about 11 miles N. W. from Cincinnati, at a salt well situated on Taylor's Creek, a branch of the Big Miami, where Generals Harrison and Findlay have perseveringly employed a number of men in search of saline springs. After the well or shaft had been dug to the solid rock, the miner's auger was introduced, and a perforation made in the rock to the depth of 300 feet—when boring at this depth, the auger struck into an extensive subterraneous cavern of water; the rods plunged down several feet, and the water instantly rushed up to within 13 feet of the earth's surface.

The boring rods sunk so low, that they could not at that time be withdrawn; the water rose very copiously and was accompanied with an inflammable gas, supposed since to be carburretted hydrogen.

At this stage of the business, five men descended into the well, in order to extricate the rods, and inadvertently called for a light, which, when bro't to the mouth of the pit, instantly set the gas on fire, and it exploded with a violence that

Two men on the top of the pit were severely injured, but those in the bottom much more so; having the skin scorched on their hands, their faces burnt, their hair singed, their linen and light apparel consumed: no lives, however, were lost, but it is said two are dangerously wounded.

The force of the explosion carried away the boarded covering from the pit head; and the report was heard to the distance of a mile or more.

The inflammable gas continued for 8 days to rise up through the hole of the rock; causing the water to bubble briskly at its surface.

When flame was afterwards communicated, by way of experiment, the gas would ignite, and continue to burn at the water's edge. The less informed country people were somewhat in alarm, imagining that the water was burning.

On the eighth day after the opening of the vein, the gaseous ebullition ceased rather abruptly, and has not since been resumed.

It is hoped that the insertion of these facts may serve as a caution to miners and others; and cause observations to be made on the subject which may be interesting to the public at large.

A. B.

Note from Payker's Chemical Catechism.—What renders this gas so extremely dangerous in mines is the circumstance that whenever the atmosphere of a mine becomes charged with more than one-thirteenth of its volume of carburretted hydrogen gas, the whole becomes explosive.

Baltimore, April 13.

A man who was in the practice of robbing a grist mill in the vicinity of Belle Air, Maryland, was laid in wait for by the miller on Saturday night last. When the thief had filled his bag with flour, and was about retiring, the miller ordered him to stop, adding that unless he did he would fire on him, which he finally did as the thief was leaving the door. By the blood which flowed from him, he was traced next morning to a neighboring barn. He died on the following day.

From the Salem Messenger.

Musk-rattling.—We are informed that one man in this county, caught two hundred and ten Muskrats in two nights; and another, Jonathan Hildreth, took in one night one hundred, and expects to make up the round number of two thousand during the season; which, at the present high price of about forty cents a piece, will bring the clever sum of eight hundred dollars—A good winter's work for a Farmer.

Literary Resentment.—Virgil, in his second book of the Georgics, had bestowed a very high eulogium on the fertile territory of Nole in Campania; but the inhabitants of that city not choosing to allow their waters to run through his lands, he erased Nole and put Ora in its place. Dante also placed his master, Brunetto, who had defended him, in his "Inferno." Such is the vengeance of Poets!

## PROPOSALS.

By Francis S. Wiggins, Trenton.

For publishing by subscription

### The Religious and Moral Miscellany,

A PERIODICAL WORK.

THE subscriber, in presenting to the public a prospectus for the publication of a new "Religious and Moral Miscellany," is not entirely unacquainted with the many obstacles which stand arrayed against its ultimate success. The unprecedented pressure of the times, alone, presents no common barrier to its advancement; and the augmentation of periodical publications which crowd almost daily upon public notice, and lay claim to public liberality for support and patronage, may possibly be advanced as an argument to discourage the undertaking; or as a reason why it should be kept still longer in the back ground. To this plausible excuse of mine, we briefly answer, that in the state of New Jersey, which contains a population of 270,000 immortal souls, there is but a solitary religious publication, the "Wesleyan Repository," printed in Trenton. Let the reader make the comment. And is New Jersey, which ever has ranked foremost in each glorious, noble, spirited, national and political enterprise, destitute of that spirit of pious liberality which should foster, nurture and cherish every laudable and praiseworthy undertaking, that has, not only the moral and temporal, but also the spiritual and eternal happiness of its inhabitants, and the advancement of the dear Redeemer's kingdom, in view.

News-papers generally are the vehicles by which political intelligence and local matter are conveyed throughout our land. And may we not make use of the like means to disseminate, among our fellow-men, the glorious intelligence that is extant in the religious world?—Almost every revolving sun brings us the cheering intelligence of the wide-spreading influence of the "Son of David," and the mighty conquests of the Lion of the tribe of Judah. The glorious and heavenly proclamation has gone forth into all the world—the watchmen of the Lord proclaim it on the walls of Zion.—The pious missionary, like the faithful soldier, takes his life in his hand, and courageously marches forth in the cause of the King of Kings; regardless of all the temporal sufferings that may attend his toilsome life! The glorious Sun of Grace that is rising in all its splendor, casts athwart the gloom of superstition and prejudice, its vivid rays; and discovers to our eyes the error of bigotry—the danger of sin, and the necessity of holiness of heart. For what do the soldiers of the Cross of Christ contend, but for the salvation of men's souls, and the advancement of the Kingdom of Heaven?—Surely nothing! Shall we then aid them in their arduous undertaking? Shall we then assist them in their efforts to win souls to Christ by endeavoring to inculcate in the minds of youth, those principles of morality, of reverence, and of godly fear, which, if duly attended to and cherished, will lead to a cheerful and obedient compliance and discharge of all the sacred requirements and injunctions that are obligatory on them, and on all, by the gospel of our blessed Saviour? If so, then aid in the prosecution of a plan that is evidently auxiliary to their labors? To the youth it may be highly advantageous, as a portion of the paper will be set apart particularly for their service! We will endeavor deeply to impress their minds with the great necessity of Early Piety—Those who are already in the narrow way we shall strive to encourage—to strengthen the weak—to animate and cheer the weary—and to excite to action every latent principle and energy of soul.

The plan will consist of, as great a variety as the nature of the work will admit. Religious Essays in prose, original and selected—discarding indiscriminately every thing that savours of a controversial nature. The dark ages have passed—the debateable ground no longer exists, especially in our land: a Christian is a Christian, to whatever denomination he may belong. Union should be the watchword—name and party should have no influence—Christians should be united, and make the good work a common cause—and we will endeavor to preserve our pages pure and uncontaminated from that spirit of rancor and hostility which we may reasonably hope is rapidly declining in the Christian republic. Any thing opposed either directly or indirectly to the fundamental principles of the gospel of Jesus, shall in no wise make its appearance in our columns.

Francis S. Wiggins.

Trenton, N. J. March, 1832.

### CONDITIONS.

The "Miscellany" will contain four super royal quarto pages—neatly printed on good type and paper; to be issued weekly; which at the end of the year may be bound. The price will be \$1.50 per annum, (or 52 numbers) exclusive of postage, to be paid on the delivery of the 6th number, \$1.75 in six months, or \$2 at the expiration of the year. The work to commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant its publication.

Those who procure 9 subscribers, and become responsible for the same, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

### 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, 1832.

Ebenezer Seeley, Clk.

L. Q. C. Elmer, Attorney. March 18. G4 2mo.

## 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 expense, 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 expense 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, 1832.

### 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 5th 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 Rocap, and others; late the real estate of Wells Thomas, deceased, and sold for the payment of his debts, by

ELLIS AYRES, Adm'r.

February 28. 1832.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Ejectment, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 23rd 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 Brown, in Bridgeton,

### A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Stoe creek, joins Mackniper'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 M. Connel, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel H. Ayares, signee of Edward H. Mulford, and to be sold by

WM. R. PITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 16—April 15. 68

### LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at BRIDGETOWN, N. J. April 1st, 1832.

- A.—Pheas 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 Bond, Susan Bartlett, Ann Barratt.
- C.—Adam Casper, Joseph Claypool, Joshua or Jesse Coombs, Sarah Corlies.
- D.—Lewis Danzenbaker, Hugh Dinn, 2; Sarah Drayton, Elizabeth Davis.
- E.—George and James Earls, Elizabeth S. Edwards.
- F.—Spencer Fraley.
- G.—Garratt 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 Nieuwick.
- 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 Still, B. P. Shannon, Robert Seeley, John Shourels, Sarah Shaw, Margaret Stevens.
- T.—R. Thomas.
- W.—William Woodriff, James Wills, Jacob Wick, Ebenezer Westcott.

### Curtis Ogden, P. M.

April 8 67 3c.

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

- London New Monthly Magazine, Philadelphia Saturday do.
- Presbyterian do.
- Blackwood's Edinburgh do.
- Eclectic Repository.
- North American Review.
- Edinburg 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.

### Blank Deeds,

(With or without Warrantee.)

### For Sale at this Office.

# THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1822.

The publication of the Laws, and other considerations which are necessary to attend to, obliges us to lay aside our agricultural remarks for the present. When we can find more room in our paper they shall be resumed.

## SUMMARY.

Six thousand and ninety-three mails are made up weekly at the Albany Post-Office.

**Conty Raguey**, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Consul of the United States for Rio Janeiro.

**Singular tenure.**—A farm at Brook-house, in Larkset, in the parish of Berjston, and county of York, pays yearly to Goodfery Boswell, esq. a snow ball at Midsummer, and a red rose at Christmas. *English paper.*

By some late order, the King of England has *unknighted* all the Irish Knights, as they were called—in other words, those who had received the "accolade" in the drunk frolics of the Castle from the Lord Lieutenant, for the time being. Lady Morgan's husband, Sir Charles, is of this number, and she is henceforth plain—Mrs. Morgan. *N. Y. American.*

A most horrible and wicked murder was committed in Lancaster, at one o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst. A Mr. Lechler had a quarrel with his wife in October last, in consequence of which she left him. He advertised her, and after some weeks separation she returned, and remained, except on one or two occasions in which she left him for a day or two, and returned in consequence of persuasion.

On the morning of the fatal deed, Mr. Haag and his wife (who lived opposite) heard a noise in Lechler's brewery, and went to see what it was. On coming to the door which opened into the apartment whence the noise proceeded, Haag put his head to the key-hole and his hand on the lock of the door, which was then closed, and demanded who was there. The person within immediately fired two shots, one of which passed through the door near Haag's head, and the other passed through the door in another direction, and lodged its contents in the breast of Mrs. Haag—who fell and expired in a few minutes. An alarm was made.

Lechler escaped, and on searching his house Mrs. Lechler was found in the garret, hung by the neck to one of the beams. From the bruises on her back, breast and arms, it is supposed she must have been murdered in her bed-chamber, and then carried up two pair of stairs to the garret and then hung up! in order to induce a belief that she had hanged herself!!! Both women were in a state of pregnancy, Mrs. Haag within a few days of her confinement. Each of them left six orphan children. The Governor, the Mayor of Lancaster, and Mr. Haag has each offered 200 Dollars reward for his apprehension.

The *Union* of the 19th inst. says—John Lechler, the supposed murderer of his own wife and of Mrs. Haag, at Lancaster, and for whose apprehension a reward of 600 dollars was offered, has been taken in Cambria county, and was at Harrisburg on the 16th inst. on his way to Lancaster.

We are informed, says the Delaware Gazette, that a gentleman, travelling some mornings since on the road from St. George's to the Red Lion Tavern, about eleven miles below Wilmington, was taken from his salkey, robbed of about four hundred dollars, and tied to a tree near the road, from which he was released by a black man who was passing some time afterwards.

The population of Portugal and its dependencies is stated to be 34,737,260.

The population of Great Britain in 20 years has increased 3,437,031.

**Russia.**—The whole number of births in the Russian empire, during the year 1817, is stated to have been 786,870 boys, 711,796 girls. The number of deaths was 423,092 males, and 405,409 females; of whom 208,954 died under five years of age. Increase of population, 670,045. Among those who died the number of individuals who had attained the age of

60 years, was	68,725
70	38,764
80	16,175
90	2,108
100	785
115	83
120	51
130	21
135	1
140	1

Total, 126,717—about one seventh of the deaths.

The committee on Agriculture in the House of Representatives of the U. States, to whom was referred the petition of A. Dey and J. Macdonald, respecting their Hemp and Flax Machine, have reported highly favorable to those gentlemen.

The Bank of England has in circulation notes amounting to the sum of \$75,689,720.—Almost as much as would pay the national debt of the United States.

In Owen's Travels, the following reason is assigned by the King of Naples for not putting an end to assassination in his kingdom.—"At present," said the monarch, "I lose five thousand of my subjects annually, by assassination—if, therefore, I were to put to death every assassin, I should lose double the number!!"

Jonathan Smith was on Tuesday last elected Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, in the room of T. Fitch, Esq.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. the Rev. William Hogan, for an assault and battery on Mary Connell, which has occupied the Mayor's Court for the last ten days, was brought to a close on Thursday evening. After a short absence, the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*, and Mrs. Connell to pay the costs.

The London Times of Sept. says, that the palace about to be built by the British nation, for the Duke of Wellington, in Hampshire, is to be 1800 feet front.

**Early Productions.**—A box of ripe strawberries was sold on Wednesday during the snow storm, for eight dollars. Cucumbers upwards of eight inches in length, fresh from the vines, were exhibited the same day. *Boston Paper.*

A duel took place on the 4th of Feb. at Port Mahon, between midshipmen Worthington and Gaillard, in consequence of a misunderstanding occasioned by midshipman Parveyance, all of the U. S. frigate Constitution, in which Mr. Worthington was shot dead the first fire; and the latter escaped without injury.

The North Carolina 74, is fitting out at Philadelphia, to proceed round to Norfolk. Her mainmast weighs upwards of twenty six tons.

DIED, at Charleston, on the 24th ult. captain John Cassin, of the U. States navy, and commanding naval officer on that station.

**New Hampshire.**—Gov. Bell is re-elected with very little opposition.

**Another Robbery.**—We are informed that the Store of John Reeves, in Haddonfield, was entered on Sunday night last, and a drawer rifled of its contents, amounting to one hundred dollars in cash. We are not acquainted with the particulars. From the number of depredations committed of late, in the stores of our country merchants, it is surprising that that class of our fellow citizens do not either better secure their doors and windows, or have some one to sleep in their ware rooms as a guard. *[Woodbury Herald.]*

Two men were committed to the jail of this village, on Monday evening last, by Judge Glover, charged with attempting to pass counterfeit money upon some people on League Island, opposite Hopkins' Fishery, at Eagle Point. One of them, after being arrested, took something from his pocket and attempted to swallow it, the person who had him in custody, suspecting it to be a packet of spurious notes, seized him by the throat to force him to disgorge it, and in the scuffle, the fellow caught the person's finger in his mouth, and bit it very severely to the bone. *Id.*

**More Rats!**—It has been rumored among the knowing ones, for the last two days, that a deficit of about eighty thousand dollars has been discovered in the accounts of the present collector of this port. It is said he will be removed—and several gentlemen are already named as candidates to succeed him in office; one, indeed, having gone off at midnight for Washington, to get the start of his competitors. *Savannah Museum.*

This kind of Rats are more extensively scattered, and are more pernicious in their effects throughout our country, than is generally supposed.

In the course of our reading we have met with nothing that so strongly recommends marriage, and gives a better reason for it, than the following sentence from the works of Tacitus, the Roman historian:

"Early marriage makes us immortal—it is the soul and chief prop of empire. The woman who resolves to live without man, and the man who resolves to live without woman, are alike enemies to society, and defeat, in a great measure, the object of their existence."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FROM CANTON AND BATAVIA.

By the ship Panther, arrived at this port from Canton, we learn, that on the 10th of December, the Chinese Mandarins stopped the trade with the silk merchants and residents, and prohibited the exportation of silks the residents had on hand previous to the taking place of the edict. A large quantity of silks was seized by them, belonging to an American gentleman resident, which were going from his house to the security merchant's pack house; they also attempted to search the house of an American gentleman resident, for silk goods, but were prevented. The silk merchants were obliged to shut up their shops to prevent their goods being taken from them. *Providence Pal.*

Boston, April 10.

### LATEST FROM ST. DOMINGO.

A letter has been received this morning by a merchant of this city, by a vessel from St. Thomas, dated Aux Cayes, March 9, detailing the circumstances attending the landing of a body of French troops at Samana. A warlike expedition, 2000 strong, it was reported some time since, had been fitted out and sailed from Martinique on the 13th of February and had proceeded for Samana, at which place the troops were to throw up fortifications. They were to be followed by reinforcements, when any attempt was to be made to re-take Spanish St. Domingo from the Haitians. The expedition consisted in vessels, of 3 frigates, 3 gabaras, 4 brigs, 4 schooners; and had fifty pieces of artillery.

The writer from Aux Cayes, states that an embargo has been laid upon all foreign vessels at that port in consequence of an affair at Samana, between the soldiers landed from three French frigates and the garrison left at that place by the president (Buyer) on his way to the city of St. Domingo. Samana was settled chiefly by the French who emigrated from this part of the island during the revolution. The frigates anchored, one on the inside, and two on the outside of the bar, and landed their troops, consisting of 4 or 500 men. When they commenced this service, the officers at the post forbade them to proceed. A skirmish ensued between the parties. The guard of about twenty men were driven out of the town, and the commandant of the place called together about 100 to 150 of the troops that were dispersed about the country at work. The enemy however proving superior, they were obliged to give way. Despatches were immediately sent to Gen. Cayer-Larivier, who was stationed about ten leagues from Samana, to claim his support; but in the mean time the French plundered two plantations of the negroes, the cattle and every thing valuable, and destroyed a little village in the neighborhood. When they were about embarking, the Haytian general arrived with a regiment of 1000 men. A few rounds were fired, and some soldiers on both sides were killed and wounded. After all were safely on board, the frigates approached and bombarded the place, which was entirely destroyed. The cannonade wounded the general, and killed and wounded several officers and men.

A report prevailed at Aux Cayes, that a vessel had been despatched for Martinique by the President Buyer, to inquire into the matter. The circumstances thus detailed are stated upon the authority of the general commanding at Aux Cayes—where it is supposed all the French inhabitants would be imprisoned, the sensation against them being very strong. No apprehensions of risk is entertained by the writer, who thinks the events at Samana may have been exaggerated in their features.

We should hardly suppose the French authorities at Martinique could be authorized to fit out a mere predatory expedition against the blacks at St. Domingo. Five hundred men must prove little better than marauders—and it is far from being worthy the government of France to send abroad a harassing force, incompetent to strike a severe blow even against the inhabitants of a revolted colony.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

We yesterday received by express the Paris papers of Monday. The *Moniteur* contains an ordinance for the encouragement of the French fisheries. Whilst some members of the British parliament are making a praiseworthy but fruitless effort to restrain in some degree the system of extravagance countenanced here under the title of "Remuneration to Ministers," who have held high public situations, the same system appears to be acted upon by our neighbors across the channel, with as much coolness and security as among ourselves, though on a scale somewhat more reasonable and modest. By a royal ordinance of Louis XVIII. M. Laine, in quality of ex-minister of the interior, is granted a pension for his natural life of about 800l. per annum; M. Pasquiere, late foreign

secretary 480l. per annum; and M. Portal, late minister of marine, the like yearly sum. We do things in England with more magnificence. The pension of our under-secretaries is, in some cases, 1,500l. in others, 1,000l. per year.

The last news from St. Petersburg was of a warlike nature, while those from Vienna continue to affirm that peace will not be interrupted. An important communication is spoken of, made by the Russian Cabinet to the great powers of Europe.

Extract of a letter from Augsburg, the 9th of February:

"The courier that left Constantinople on the 11th of January has at length arrived at Vienna, where he had been expected for above a week, with the most lively impatience. The Janissaries having persisted in their refusal to repair to the army, the ministers of the Porte have been obliged to consent to let them remain in the capital.—The Divan is consequently obliged to march part of the Asiatic troops, who are in the environs of Constantinople, to reinforce Chawschid Pacha, who has called for support to enable him to make head against the Greeks, who are making rapid progress in Thessaly."

A very important suit (involving property to the annual amount of 150,000 francs) which recalls glorious exploits of past times, will shortly be brought before the tribunals, when Marshal Massena who was Duke of Rivoli, was created Prince d'Esling, the letters patent which conferred upon him the latter title, stipulated for him, and his male issue, by order of primo geniture that at his death, in the event of leaving several male heirs, the title of Prince d'Esling, and the revenue attached to it, should devolve upon the eldest son; and the title of Duke of Rivoli, and the dependant revenue, to the youngest son. The contingency thus provided for by these letters patent is realised. The conqueror of Zurich and the defender of Genoa died several years ago, and left two sons.—The eldest took possession of the Principality of Esling and the youngest of the Duchy of Rivoli.

Last week, some young ladies who had been taking a walk were accosted by a gypsy woman, who, for a small reward, very politely offered to shew them their future husbands faces in a pool of water that stood near. Such an offer was too good to be refused, and, on paying the stipulated sum, the ladies hastened to the water, each in anxious expectation of getting a glance at the "beloved object;" but lo! instead of beholding the "form and face" they so fondly anticipated, they were surprised to see their own rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes glancing from below.—"Sure you are mistaken, woman," exclaimed one of them, "for we see nothing but our own faces in the water." "Very true, mam," replied the sagacious fortune teller, "but these will be your husbands' faces when you are married."

The Limerick Chronicle contains the details of the burning of the church of Ballybrook by the Whiteboys on the 20th inst. and the pillage and demolition of the interior of the church of Fingagh.

The outrages in Ireland were increasing.

It is hinted that the King of England is negotiating for a Princess of Denmark.

## Married.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ballantine, Mr. EPHRAIM FITHIAN, of Deerfield, to Miss HANNAH, daughter of Mr. Joseph Claypool, of Hopewell township—all of Cumberland county.

## Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th instant, an apprentice boy named JONATHAN BISHOP, about nineteen years of age. Any person that will deliver said boy to me, or lodge him in Cumberland Jail, will be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid.

WILLIAM NIERKIRK

Bridgeton, April 15. 69 St.

## 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. 68 St.

**10,000**  
THREE FEET  
**CEDAR SHINGLES,**  
FOR SALE BY  
Thos. & Chas. Sheppard,  
Greenwich, 4th Mo 20th. 69 St.  
LIKEWISE,  
**A quantity of good FLAX**  
FOR SALE.

## Adjournment.

THE land of William Stillings, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 30th day of this instant, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

A lengthy credit will be given, if required by the purchaser, and the property will positively be sold on said day.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

April 16. 69

## 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.

EBEN. 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 Seeley, 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 St.

## 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 St.

## 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, 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.

## 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, East 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.

## BLANKS.

Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

For Sale at this Office.

General Advertiser.

FOR SALE,

280 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.

Cumberland Orphans Court,

February Term, 1822. Daniel Parvin, Esq. and George C. Schirely, executors of Pithian 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 Schensler, 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.

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. Sites, 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.

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 6tq.

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 18 11, do do

17 18 19 and 20 10, do do

At the Land Office for the Northern district of Louisiana, at the town of Ouachita, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of

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 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 9 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19 and 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 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

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: JOSTAH 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.

HAT STORE.

Sign of the Golden Hat, No. 2 1/2, 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. 59tf

Philadelphia Prices Current. Corrected Weekly.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Bacon and Fitch, Beans, Beef, Butter, Candles, Coffee, Cheese, Flour, Glass, Grain, Iron, Lard, Lumber, Nails, Oil, Pork, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Tobacco, and Wax.

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.

ORIGINALY WRITTEN By R. Brookes, M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

52 December—1821.

Brush Manufactory,

No. 4, north 3d street, Philadelphia.

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

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Save your bristles.—The value of 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 enable them to save as many as will amount to a number of dollars.—White cow tails, if not very curly, when washed clean and cut off from the dock is worth 50 cts.—White horse hair 75 cts. per lb. an object this to farmer's boys.

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

Nov 19—36t B. T.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

SILAS W. SEXTON,

Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,

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

AS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloon, 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.

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—36tq

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

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

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Executions, Summons, Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds, Common & Judgment Bonds, Constables' 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, 1 1/2 a 2 do. Rhode Island Banks, do. 2 do.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

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

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

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

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

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

DELAWARE NOTES.

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

MARYLAND NOTES.

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

VIRGINIA NOTES.

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