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CONDITIONS.

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POETRY.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

STANZAS.

LIFE hath its sunshine—but the ray
Which flashes on its stormy wave,
Is but the beacon of decay—
A meteor gleaming o'er the grave,
And though its dawning hour is bright
With fancy's gayest coloring,
Yet o'er its cloud-encumber'd night
Dark ruin flaps his raven wing.

Life hath its flowers—and what are they?
The buds of early love and truth;
Which spring and wither in a day,
The germs of warm, confiding youth;
Alas! those buds decay and die,
Ere open'd and matur'd in bloom—
E'en in an hour behold them lie
Upon the still and lonely tomb.

Life hath its pang—of deepest thrill—
Thy sting, relentless memory!
Which wakes not, pierces not, until
The hour of joy hath ceas'd to be.
Then, when the heart is in its pail,
And cold afflictions gather o'er,
Thy mournful anthem doth recall
Bliss which hath died to bloom no more.

Life hath its blessings—but the storm
Sweeps like the desert wind in wrath,
To sear and blight the loveliest form
Which sports on earth's deceitful path,
O! soon the wild heart-broken wail
So chang'd from youth's delightful tone,
Floats mournfully upon the gale,
When all is desolate and lone.

Life hath its hope—a matin dream—
A canker'd flower—a setting sun,
Which casts a transitory gleam
Upon the evening's cloud of dun,
Pass but an hour, the dream hath fled,
The flowers on earth forsaken lie—
The sun hath set, whose lustre shed
A light upon the shaded sky. FLORIO.

The following Ode was written by
Mr. Samuel Woodworth, and sung
at the late celebration of the New-
York Institution for the Deaf and
Dumb.

ODE.

THE ills which call for Pity's tear,
Were all in mercy given;
The fetter'd tongue—obstructed ear,
And every wo we suffer here,
Invites us back to heaven.
But he who binds the bleeding heart,
By sorrow's tempest riven,
Whose kindness dries the tears that start,
Performs a man's—an angel's part,
And aids the plan of heaven.
Then see! the tear from misery's cheek,
By love and genius driven!
Behold! they gain the end they seek!
The Deaf can hear—the Dumb can speak,
And praise approving heaven.
And now a bright and glorious morn
Succeeds the dusky even;
The dazzled soul, but newly born,
In wonder lost, salutes the dawn,
And bails the light of heaven.

ANECDOTE.

At the battle of Marengo, lieut. Conrad, of the 2d regiment of horse artillery, had his leg carried off by a cannon ball. He consoled himself while lying on the ground, with observing the range of his battery. The soldiers wished to remove him, but he refused their assistance. 'Keep to your guns,' said he, and take care to point lower.

Percy Anecdotes.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser
April 20.

Latest from England.

Threatened Counter Revolution in France.

By the ship Herald, arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, London papers have been received of the 11th of March, containing the highly important intelligence that every appearance seemed to indicate the approach of another revolution in France. The measures which have been for a long time incautiously pursued, by the adherents of the Bourbon family, to restore the ancient order of things, and which, in consequence of the very recent restrictive impositions on the press, have burst upon the nation like a flash of lightning, (if these accounts are to be believed,) have diffused almost universal discontent throughout the country. Complaints were pouring in from all quarters; reiterated attempts were making to oppose the constituted authorities; and, if private letters are to be credited, a revolution had already broken out in the interior, headed by General Benton, who is stated to have assembled a considerable force in opposition to the government, and to have issued a proclamation, containing sentiments hostile to the Bourbon family, and recommending their expulsion. A similar feeling is stated to be spreading through the departments, where Napoleon II. is said to have been proclaimed as the rightful sovereign. Disturbances are even said to have taken place among the law students in Paris, and the cries of "Vive le Roi" and "Rien que la Charte," heard among the contending parties. It was necessary to call out the Gen. d'Arms before these commotions were suppressed.

That France is at present in a very convulsed state there can be no doubt. The British government had received despatches in great haste from Paris, which were considered of such importance, that Lord Londonderry who had just sat down to dinner, on learning their contents, instantly rose from the table, and hastened apparently in great agitation to his office. The Courier, alluding to the subject, remarks, that "the peril is indeed the greater, because France is literally surrounded with the combustible materials of revolutionary explosion; and that Spain, the north of Italy, and Germany, are so many sources whence the torrent of disaffection to legitimate government may receive inexhaustible supplies."

The London Globe, says, five of the persons charged as parties in the conspiracy at Sanmar, have been tried and sentenced to death by the military Commission sitting at Tours. Samur appears to be a favorite seat of disaffection. A plot was discovered and defeated in December last.—The present conspiracy in that town may have contributed to impress the recent disturbances in Paris with a like character.

Two members of the chamber of deputies have been arrested on suspicion of attempting to re-produce the scene of the revolution.

The British Luminary of March 10, contains the following article, and with this imposing head:

Most Important Intelligence,

Received late last night, from our Correspondent at Paris.

We have just received the following very important communication from our exclusive Correspondent at Paris. From other sources we learn that a general rising against the Bourbons is deemed inevitable. All is suspicion and alarm. Several eminent political characters in London, have had their Paris letters stopped by the French police. Momentous events are known to be in progress.

"If the Agents of Police have not intercepted it, you will receive a letter by this morning's Courier, throwing some light on the state of things here, and relative to the uncertainty that prevails with regard to Benton's operations. I have, since writing, heard that the fact of his force being dispersed, is doubted by the Patriots; on the contrary, there is a very general belief that he has reached Nantes. If the Ministers were satisfied with the despatches said to have been received from the Prefects and other authorities, why are they not published? This is a question asked by all parties. As to those who have prophesied the downfall of the present system, they maintain that such is the feeling throughout France; if Benton can only hold out ten days, there is no doubt of a general rising; even to-morrow's post from the Departments may clear up a number of points which are now involved in obscurity. Meantime the general tone of the Citra Journals of this day is tho't to furnish a conclusive argument in favor of

the opinion, that the Patriot General is still in the field.

"It is singular that the proclamation of Benton has not yet appeared at Paris. I should not be surprised if it reached London before we get it here—so badly are things managed!"

LONDON, March 8.

The following is an extract of a private letter, which we have received this morning from Paris: In that capital among the best informed persons upon political events, the persuasion is very strong that hostilities must take place between Russia and Turkey, and that the declaration of war by the former power will soon be put forth. We can add nothing to this belief, of our own knowledge, either one way or the other; but shall merely lay before our readers the facts communicated by our correspondent. Courier.

PARIS, TUESDAY NIGHT.

"A commercial courier arrived here to-day, from St. Petersburg, which he left on the 17th of February. It was believed at his departure, war was on the point of breaking out with Turkey, for orders had been sent to all the armies and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. The Grand Dukes were gone to the army, and the Emperor and his Ministers were expected to set off immediately."

We have received the Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday. The internal state of France is evidently not a satisfactory one. Without adverting to what may or may not be the causes of the events which are in the place, the fact is undeniable, that plots and conspiracies prevail to an alarming extent. Nor is the discontent confined to a particular district, but we hear of its breaking out in different and distant provinces. No sooner is one attempt defeated, than another is made; and if we may judge from the private accounts we have received, these attempts are by no means of that trivial and insignificant character which they are represented to be by the Paris Journals.

Russia and Turkey.

As usual, we have contradictory statements as to the intentions of these two powers, neither of which, in our opinion, are entitled to much attention. A letter from Odessa dated Feb. 12th states that a great number of Russian officers had arrived there with long leaves of absence, from which a continuance of peace was inferred; and it is said to have been correctly reported on the Exchange at Liverpool, the 13th of March, that Lord Walpole the British minister, had arrived in London from Vienna, with a copy of the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey. On the other hand it appears from the language of Mr. Tierney in the House of Commons, that he believed Ministers were fully aware of the certainty of an approaching rupture. The Chancellor of the Exchequer neither confessed nor denied this statement on which the Morning Chronicle remarks, that "there is now an almost universal conviction in the best informed circles, that a Russian and Turkish war is inevitable." We are inclined to think that this is the most correct view of the subject.

The Emperor Alexander was looked for at Minsk to join the Imperial Guards, and then proceed to the grand army. It was also rumored that he was forming an offensive and defensive alliance with another power.—These are any other than symptoms of pacific disposition.

A letter from Odessa states that the schah of Persia has refused the intervention of the English minister, and has issued a formal declaration of war against the Porte.

A letter under date of St. Petersburg, February 4, says, that the manifesto or declaration of war against Turkey, was momentarily expected. Hostilities would commence with the spring.

We find nothing in our papers to confirm the Gibraltar news relative to the proceedings of the Spanish Cortes in regard to the recognition of the Independence of Spanish America.

Letters from Vienna state that an end had been put to the celebrated Ali Pacha, and that the Suleits had come to an arrangement with the troops of the Grand Seignor.

Great Britain.

The manufacturing and agricultural interests do not appear to be satisfied with the plans suggested by government for their relief, and are loud and unceasing in their demands for succour. In Ireland, the White Boys had somewhat abated their outrageous proceedings.—"This diminution of crime," says the Courier, "is owing, not to any abatement of their lawless spirit, but to the summary operation of the insurrection-act. Aware that their apprehension is inevitable, if found abroad after a certain hour, they now keep in close ambush in the mountains, and only detach strong armed parties during the night to provide subsistence."

Notwithstanding the rumours of war, and of revolutions, and of insurrectionary movements, stock at Paris and in London appear to hold their ground. This at least, is no proof of alarm on the part of the respective governments.

The Malta Gazette of Feb. 12, contains extracts from two letters received at Corfu from Prussia.

The first dated Feb. 1, announces that all the outworks anti forts of Joanna, were taken by the besieging army, and that Ali had placed himself in a small well secured casemate, with two of his women and a few followers, on some barrels of gunpowder with his treasures, ready to destroy himself in any dangerous emergency. He had demanded to be sent to Constantinople, and declared that he had two most important communications to make to the Sultan.

The other letter, dated Feb. 5, announces that Ali was at length a prisoner to Hursid Pacha. He was seized on Friday night by Atanasi Vena, a Greek chief in his own service; who had made an agreement with the Turkish commander, and delivered him over to the Turkish troops about nine o'clock.

He had 35 Greeks and 18 Turks with him. He was carried to Peramo, about two miles distant, and kept prisoner in one of his palaces. He was assured of safety for the moment, and of being immediately sent to Constantinople. He is said to have had immense treasure with him.

Extract of a letter dated St. Johns, Porto Rico, April 4, 1822.

"A Danish schooner from Lagaira, has been sent in here and condemned, although a demand was made for her by the Danish Government. The Privateer is on her second cruise, with orders to capture any vessel trading with ports in possession of the Patriots, without regard to nations—so Americans look out!"

From Canton.

The day previous to the Thomas Scattergood leaving Canton, information was received that the British frigate Topaz, captain Blackwood, had fired upon the Chinese village of Linten, 20 miles above Macao, and had killed and wounded 13 Chinese. It appeared that the frigate's boats were on shore watering, when a fracas took place between them and the natives, who had attacked the seamen with Bamboos, &c. Capt. Blackwood was induced to open a fire in order to cover the retreat of his men.

When the T. Scattergood left Linten, the frigate and a large Country Ship remained at that anchorage with their boarding netting up.

The consequences to result from this affair could not be ascertained at the time of the Thomas Scattergood's sailing; but the probability is, that it will occasion a temporary suspension, at least, between the British and Chinese.

Miscellaneous Selections.

Death of the late Lord Littleton.

Whilst the World was in being, the house in which Mr. Topham and I resided, in Beaufort-buildings, was the constant resort of men of literary character; and, among the number, we had the pleasure of reckoning Miles Peter Andrews, Esq. who had been the friend of Mr. Topham from his youth. I should not have introduced his name in these pages, it being somewhat extraneous to my subject, but to mention a circumstance that I heard from himself; which as I ever knew him to be a man of strict honour, I have every reason to believe true; and as it explains some circumstances respecting the death of the late Lord Lyttleton (Mr. Andrews's intimate companion for several years,) never before made known to the public. A few nights previous to Lord Lyttleton's demise (as mentioned in his biography attached to his Poems,) soon after he had got into bed he saw a female at the foot of it, with a dove in her hand, and beautifully arrayed in white, who told him, in a very impressive manner, to prepare himself for death, as the third night from that, exactly at twelve o'clock, he should depart this life! His Lordship, who had ever led a very gay one, conceiving that it was some female who had got into the room, and had said so merely to jest with him, jumped out of bed; but to his astonishment found the door fast, and no person in the room but his valet, who was fast asleep in a recess, where he always lay. Greatly alarmed at the circumstance, it made a deep impres-

sion upon him, and he determined to put off a visit he was to have paid Mr. Andrews that very week; and the night which the spectre prescribed as his last, was the very one he was expected to sleep at Dartford. On the fatal evening his Lordship had several of his friends about him, who amused themselves with looking at the family pictures till the hour of twelve o'clock arrived. As some of them regarded it a phantom of his Lordship's brain, they privately put the clock forward a few minutes. As soon as it struck, he turned round to all who were about him, and said, "You see I have cheated the ghost!" Upon which he went up to bed, and his valet brought him up some trifling medicine to take, but had forgotten a spoon to stir it; he sent him down for one; and on his return, found him actually a corpse on the bed! he looked at his Lordship's fine stop-watch, and found the hands exactly at the stroke of twelve o'clock. Mr. Andrews finding that his Lordship did not come down on the day he promised, which was the very one on which he died, could not imagine the reason of it, and had retired to rest somewhat before twelve. He had not been long lying down, when the curtains at the foot of the bed were drawn open, and he saw his Lordship standing before him, in a large figured morning-gown which always remained in the house for his Lordship's sole use. Mr. Andrews conceiving that his Lordship had arrived after he had retired, as he so positively expected him on that day, said to him, "My Lord you are at some of your tricks; go to your bed or I will throw something at you." The answer he returned was—"It is all over with me, Andrews!" and instantly disappeared. As there was a large clothes press at the foot of the bed, he conceived his Lordship had got into it, and rose to see; but he did not find him there. He next examined the night-bolt on the door, and found it fast; and he saw by the candle he had not been long in bed, or he might otherwise have conceived it a dream. He rung his bell, and enquired of his servants where Lord Lyttleton was? they said they had not seen him. The night-gown was next sought for, and found in its usual place. Mr. Andrews knew not of his Lordship's death till next day, when letters from London announced it to have taken place exactly at twelve o'clock the night before. As must naturally be supposed, the circumstance and the loss of his friend made a very deep impression upon Mr. Andrews, and affected him for some months after, as he is positive to his being awake at the time it happened, and of the appearance of the phantom. Upon taking an impartial view of the business:—The circumstances connected with Lord Lyttleton's death are on record, well authenticated by people of honor, veracity, and high rank, and that he died at the exact hour of twelve, is beyond a doubt.—With respect to Mr. Andrews, he is a man of a strong mind, stored with the most elegant accomplishments which literature, a refined education, and a good understanding could give it; his character as a man of honour and truth has never been impeached; while his ample fortune has placed him above the petty cavils or petty necessities of chequered life; therefore under such circumstances, we can have no reason to suspect Mr. Andrews of telling any thing but what he really saw. But this I solemnly protest; he mentioned the occurrence to me at his own table, in his own house, and in the presence of Mr. Topham. Whether Lord Lyttleton's death is to be attributed to a divine source or not, I cannot pretend to determine; but many people suppose, as he was found with his watch in his hand after his death, and by it, it was exactly twelve, the idea of the time not being past, which was ordained to finish his existence, gave him such a shock as to cause his immediate death from the fright.

PIOUS SPORT!

To the Pious.—A splendid copy of the Holy Bible will be raffled for at the meeting house this morning—the godly are invited to take chances.

Savannah, Mustan.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Congressional.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG—Continued.

Washington, April 16, 1822.

Mr. Hardin, from the committee appointed some weeks ago to enquire, &c. in what particulars the expenditures of the Government can be reduced without detriment to the public interest, has made a long report, embracing a special statement of the national debt, the time when it will become payable, and the condition and prospects of the revenue, differing in some respects materially from the reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee of Ways and Means. The report concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the policy of resorting to loans, for the support of government in times of peace, is unwise and inexpedient.

Resolved, That this government owes it to the people to take efficient measures for the redemption of the public debt.

Resolved, That the resources of this nation are such as to render unnecessary a resort to a system of internal, direct, and indirect taxation.

Resolved, That this government ought to adopt such a system of retrenchment as will dispense with useless expenditures, and bring the pay and salaries of the officers of government to what they were during the administration of former Presidents.

Resolved, That the tariff ought to be new modified with a view to revenue.

Mr. McHuffie attacked the report, maintained that it contained a tissue of fallacies, and was moreover one-sided and unfair.

The House have for two days had under consideration a bill to further reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States. The bill proposed a considerable reduction of the staff of the army, in addition to the discharge of the Major General and one of the Brigadier Generals. After an animated and interesting debate, in which several members engaged, the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, which had the subject in charge, decided by a large majority in favor of placing the army under the command of a Brigadier General, but declined interfering with the staff, excepting so far as to dispense with one of the Inspectors General. The House will, I think, sanction the principle.

APRIL 20.

If I recollect aright I gave you in my last some account of the proceedings on the bill in addition to the act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment. The committee of the whole finally reported it to the House with several amendments. The bill was laid on the table, and together with the amendments, ordered to be printed. It has not since been taken up, being superseded by the bill making appropriations for fortifications and sundry other purposes connected with the military establishment. For the three last days the House have been laboriously employed on this latter bill. There has been much interesting and animated debate, of a discursive character, involving considerations connected with the public debt, revenue, defenses, prospects, and general policy of the government. An inquisitorial spirit seems to watch the progress of appropriation bills—they are most rigidly scrutinized. There is a diversity of opinion as to how far it would be prudent to carry a system of fortifications—all, however, agree that the works already commenced should be prosecuted to completion, with the exception of Dauphin Island, near Mobile, which work will probably be abandoned. The question seems to be whether we progress more rapidly or slowly towards it. The bill gives 20,000 dollars to complete Fort Delaware, alias the Pea Patch.

A bill has been reported by the retrenchment committee, to reduce the pay of Members of Congress to the old rate of six dollars, and the Clerk, Doorkeepers and other officers of the House, at about the same proportion.

William P. Drvall, of Kentucky, recently Judge of the United States Court in East Florida, and formerly a representative in Congress, has been appointed Governor of the Territory of Florida.

Sheppard Kollock, Esq. is appointed Postmaster at Elizabethtown, vice James Chapman, deceased.

Post Office Establishment.

You are aware that the Post Office Establishment has been falling in arrears for a year or two. The disbursements being greater than the receipts from the accruing revenue. This deficit has hitherto been made up by collections of outstanding old accounts. As this resource must necessarily diminish, unless the operations of the establishment can be carried on for less

money, it will soon be bankrupt unless the receipts can be enlarged. With the view of effecting both these purposes, a bill "further to regulate the Post Office Department," has been reported to the House. The following are some of its general provisions:— To discontinue some of the least productive routes—to make it the duty of the Post-Master General to dismiss from office any Post Master who shall fail to render his accounts in forty days; or pay drafts drawn on him for monies due—no Post Master to be concerned in a contract for carrying the mail, or employ any clerks at the charge of the government without the previous permission of the department, or frank or receive any letter or package free of postage except on business relating to his office. The per cent. allowance to Post-masters to be reduced—the rate of postages to be increased—no publisher or printer of a newspaper to be entitled to receive more than fifty newspapers free of postage, and not more than six of those from any one state, a list of which to be furnished the Post-master—no officer of the government to frank or receive letters free of postage, other than those relating to the business of his office. Agents to be appointed in the States by the Post-master General, to receive proposals for contracts for carrying the mail, &c. to report to and be under his direction.

APRIL 22.

The Senate have postponed indefinitely the bill which passed the House supplementary to the act granting Pensions to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, by a large majority. There seems, therefore, now no prospect that those stricken from the roll under the act of 1820, will ever be restored to it. Many of those whose schedules amounted to several hundred dollars, were really not worth any thing, their property being encumbered to the full value of it. The operation will be severe on this class of persons. The poor condition of the public treasury had the effect of a strong argument against the bill.

The Steam Boat Quarrel.—It appears by the Elizabethtown paper, that Edward Livingston and Joseph I. Thompson of New York, have served Thomas Gibbon of Elizabethtown with a notice of their exclusive right to navigate the waters between New York and the cities of New Brunswick and Perth-Amboy, by the agency or force of steam, under the act of the Legislature of New York, and also that they intend to apply to the Chancellor of the state of New York for an injunction to stop the said Gibbon from so navigating the waters of the state of New York, on the 15th of this month.

The New-Brunswick paper called the *Kredman*, declares itself now ready to go to war with New York for this offence. We hope, however, that no blood will be shed under this declaration.

Trenton Federalist.

A Maniac.—A woman who calls herself Sally Garry, lives on the Black Log mountain, Huntington County, Pa. in a hut prepared with her own hands. She says she formerly lived in New Jersey. She is a common sized woman—and this notice is taken, to apprise her friends, if she have any, of her present residence and deplorable condition.

In consequence of the very bad state of the roads, between Princeton and New Brunswick, an order has been issued by the court at Princeton, for the turnpike gates to be thrown open, and a fine of 20 dollars to be levied on any keeper of a gate, who shall receive toll before the roads are in a better condition.

Philad. Union.

New Printing Press.—Mr. Daniel Neall, an ingenious mechanic of Bensalem township, Bucks county, has constructed a printing press on a plan different from those in use, and has sent on a specification of his improvement to Washington with a view of obtaining a patent. On his principle, presses may be made either single or double; the single to be small and cheap, job work, and to print one side at a time; the double to be composed of two beds and two platens ranged in a line, and to give the impression from two forms by one pull of the lever. "The person working the press, puts the paper on, the press turns it, and when printed on both sides, lays it singly off." He terms his invention, the *Vertical Press*.

American Manufactures.—We have seen some excellent samples of printed silk Handkerchiefs, from the flourishing Dying Establishment of Messrs. Barretts, Tilsen, & Co. on Staten Island, N. Y. In point of colouring, pattern, and execution, they have been pronounced equal if not superior to any transatlantic fabricks of the kind.

Extraordinary Suicide.

At Goshen, on the first inst. a boy by the name of Tuttle, 11 years of age,

hung himself in an orchard. We understand the parents of the boy were in indigent circumstances—that he was put out to live with a farmer—the man left home that morning, first ordering the boy to perform a certain piece of work, on penalty of being called to an account for neglecting his duty.—When the man returned towards night he found the lifeless remains of the boy suspended from an apple tree.

New Haven Register.

Foreign Miscellanies.

From the Boston Patriot of April 20.

The English parliament appears to manifest some jealousy towards Russia. Complaints are made that in its commercial regulations Russia exhibits a want of liberality.

It is stated in an article dated Odesa, Feb. 12, that large contracts have been made for the supply of the Russian army with provisions.—It is also stated, that the Emperor has answered the notes of the English and Austrian cabinets; while he professed to be desirous of peace and to be grateful for the efforts of England and Austria, as mediators, he seems resolved to protect the Greek religion, and to insist upon concessions from the Porte, which it will hardly be able or willing to grant. He expressly refuses the interference of either England or Austria and reserves the decision of the question of peace or war, wholly to his own pleasure.

The outrages in Ireland continue, & are marked with a character of great atrocity.—Wherever apprehended, those engaged in these outrages are speedily and efficaciously punished.

An extraordinary recession of the sea along the northern shore of this country took place on the morning of the 5th March, which afforded an opportunity of obtaining many valuable articles, the remnants of wrecks, Durghors, &c. as a 18 other objects of curiosity, which had been for a long series of years covered by the waves. The distance to which the sea receded is calculated at a mile beyond the usual low water mark, in many parts more than two miles from the margin of the sand.

Kentish Gaz.

On Saturday last a number of fellows went upon the lands of Rathbone, to tear down the fences of a farm belonging to John Brown, Esq. Patrick Hart, the man in care of it, opposed them, when they knocked him down and threw large stones upon his body, which deprived him of life in a few minutes.

Limerick News.

TURKEY.

Avesburg, Feb. 23.

A serious insurrection has broken out among the Turkish troops both at Jassa and Foczan against their Commander, Salich Pacha. They insist that the heavy artillery shall be brought back from Braila to Jassy; the Pacha has been obliged to yield, and 100 pieces of cannon are ordered to Moldavia. An account is sent to Constantinople, where tire affair will cause great sensations. The Turkish troops continue to be reinforced in Moldavia, where they are now 40,000 strong. It is also said, that there is a mutiny among the troops on the Pruth; the Janissaries and the Asiatics insist on war. There is no truth in the report of peace between Persia and the Porte.

LONDON, March 7.

A very extraordinary phenomenon was caused in the river Thames by the gale of yesterday morning. As it blew from the S. W. and with extreme violence, the entrance of the river was interrupted for several hours. About 1 o'clock as the time of flood, by the table, but at ten in the morning the tide was still ebbing with great rapidity at London bridge. In consequence of this, the water in the river sunk so low as to render it fordable in several places. Many persons were seen walking across, and as the bed of the river was exposed in large tracts, valuable articles which had lain there for a long period were picked up. This was the case as far out as Gravesend. The water has not been known so low for several years; by several feet. Ships were seen aground in all parts of the river below London bridge.—About twelve o'clock the tide began to return, and with a rapidity proportioned to the check it had experienced, the wind having acted as a temporary dam to its progress. Such was the force of the current, that barges and small crafts in great numbers were driven against each other and sunk, or otherwise much injured. The time of high water did not take place till after three o'clock.

The Ionian Isles are stated to have declared themselves independent of their protectors, the English.

Lucien Bonaparte passed through Frankfort, March 11th, on his way to Brussels, where his son was to marry the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte. It is announced in the continental papers that the king of England will again visit Hanover in June, and that he will pass through Paris.

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

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

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 3t

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 Rocan, 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

Subscriptions are received for the following works at the Office of the Whig: London New Monthly Magazine, Philad's Saturday do. Presbyterian do. Blackwood's Edinburgh do. Eclectic Repertory, 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.

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 Cooms, Sarah Corlies. D.—Lewis Danzenbaker, Hugh Dunn, 2; Sarah Drayton, Elizabeth Davis. E.—George and James Earls, Elizabeth S. Edwards. F.—Spencer Fraley. G.—Garrott 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 Lours, Capt. Samuel Laycock. M.—William Montgomery, Garrison G. Maul. N.—Ruth Niunkick. P.—Richard or Thomas Perry. R.—Henry Rocan, Timothy Reeves, John Rose, John Rose & Co. Mark Riley, Samuel Reeve, Elizabeth Riley. S.—Francis Sloan, Abraham Stull, B. P. Shannon, Robert Seeley, John Shourels, Sarah Shaw, Margaret Stevens. T.—R. Thomas. W.—William Woodruff, James Wills, Jacob Wick, Ebenezer Westcott. Curtis Ogden, P. M. April 8. 67 3t. Blank Deeds, (With or without Warrantee,) For Sale 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, 1822.

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

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 background. To this plausible excuse of many, 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 tempests of suffering 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 man the error of bigotry—the danger of sin, and the necessity of holiness of heart. For what do the real soldiers of the Cross of Christ contend, but 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 debatable 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.

Extracts from and accounts of Revivals of Religion in different sections of the land, & among all denominations—missionary and foreign religious intelligence—Christian letters—Biography—Obituary—Poetry.—Interpersed with select and edifying sentences, &c. &c.

FRANCIS S. WIGGINS. Trenton, N. J. March, 1822.

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.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1822.

On the first page of this paper will be found a mass of very interesting Foreign Intelligence. Those of our readers who will take the trouble to refer to our file, may find that in Number 59 of the Whig, we offered a few reflections, in anticipation of the times that are, from all appearance, soon to be realised in Europe. At that time our sentiments were in opposition to the current of public opinion on the subject of war or peace on the European continent. We then expressed our decided belief that the present state of peace would not long continue.— This we inferred, from the knowledge that the deep-rooted and implacable antipathies of the different parties which have long convulsed Europe, have not only not subsided, but have gained strength by the few years' interruption to hostilities which has given rest to the world, and enabled the mischievous spirits who are incapable of quiet, to mature their plans so as to carry power in their front, and leave destruction in their rear.

The time has not yet arrived when Europe shall enjoy the fruits of a permanent peace; because the time has not yet arrived when the only two guarantees that can secure it have found a place among them. We allude to religion and liberty. It would be presumptuous to say that genuine religion and liberty are not found in Europe among its inhabitants; but it would be absurd to assert that the parties who have the rule, or who form the government of any nation in it, either regard the one, or cultivate the precepts of the other. Without these, virtue will soon sink, before corruption; and justice before pride and ambition; the best founded treaties will avail but little to secure peace—crimes will multiply, and a relapse will prove that the disorder will be incurable.

From the contradictory and often absurd speculations of the foreign Gazettes, we may glean as many important facts as will serve to guide us in the maze of the political events that are daily taking place. Among these there is one consideration highly worthy our attention.—we allude to a late public and strenuous effort in France, to bring religion and its votaries into contempt, and also to demoralise the people by the dissemination of prophane and obscene books & pamphlets. The most active exertions are making by the revolutionary party to prostrate all order, virtue, and even the semblance of piety. In all countries where revolutions have been commenced and carried on, (excepting in our beloved country) its agents have resorted to certain extremes.— Thus under Cromwell, religion was the watch-word; the most horrible excesses were committed in its name; and incarnate fiends, such as would have disgraced a pandemonium of infernals, would turn from their diabolical proceedings, and say that they were serving the Lord.— thus in France, Atheism and Infidelity were the propelling stimulus, and all the vices that can blacken the human character, were perpetrated by its reforming votaries. Liberty was used in both cases merely as an expedient, or alternative, because in neither country was the whole of the people either hypocritically religious or determinately immoral. The success and subsequent prosperity of America was and is owing to her principle of action. It was genuine liberty she sought.— She made use of no other pretext to sanctify her cause, or give support to her proceedings, and by doing this she gained the favor of heaven, and consequently victory and peace. Not so the frantic political reformers of France. It is not liberty they seek, though they may sacrilegiously use her name to favor their designs; but it is a change of rulers, and they care not so much whether that change will favor liberty, virtue or happiness in a greater degree than they now enjoy them, as whether they can annihilate the present authority, to establish themselves on the ruins. The friends of liberty throughout the world will not, however, be likely to sympathise so much, and wish them so great success, as on a former occasion.— We can no longer confide in their sincerity, and the man who wishes them good speed merely because they are revolutionizing, may well believe in the depravity of the human heart, and doubt the parity of his own principles.

Far other views do we entertain of many of the different nations of Europe. The genuine feelings of liberty beat high in the bosoms of millions, who are awaiting a favorable moment to arise and avenge her cause on the tyrants that disown and oppress her. That time is approaching. Every outrage of tyranny gives more nerves & strength to the cause of freedom. It was that which made the rocks of Ur, once resounding with the triumphs of the children of TEL, and with the destruction of their oppressors. It was that which made Donia victorious over enemies a thousand times more numerous than himself and his friends. Virtue, united to liberty and patriotism, will always be ar-

impotent, without regard to number; and until liberty is thus supported, every effort in its cause will be abortive, because it will be premature.

What the present disturbances in France will grow to and result in, it is impossible to foresee. The reigning Monarch is too mild for the daring and fiery spirits he has to manage. Although he is not wanting in many of the requisites which should characterize a sovereign who is suited to govern a contented and loyal people, yet there is, from present indications, too much reason to fear that, like his amiable predecessor Louis the 16th, he may fall a victim to those very qualifications which are more eminent than any others he possesses, calculated to make his people prosperous and happy.

From the unjustifiable excitement that prevails over Europe, at they know not what, and against they know not whom, but what we might be led to conclude was the workings of their own malicious hearts, we may reasonably suppose that peace will soon take its departure, and the horrors of former times be renewed. An old Latin proverb says, *Quas vult perdere, Deus demarat*, that is, "whom God wills to destroy he first makes mad." When mankind indulges in unreasonable antipathies, heaven seems to punish them merely by letting them have their own wills; or inclinations—and the fated obstinacy of nations, as well as individuals, usually terminates in the humiliation of their pride, the forfeiture of their claims, the abatement of their pretensions, or the annihilation of their political existence.

Europe now presents a very disturbed and menacing aspect. That a war will take place immediately between Russia and the Porte we have not any doubt. England and Russia are not on amicable terms, and a war may extinguish any remains of friendship that now exist. As soon as Russia is fully engaged in her struggle for conquest, what will the other governments be doing who are now jealous of her power? Should the powers of Europe attack her, what will France, now ripe for rebellion, be employed at? What will the sons of Liberty in Germany, Italy and Sicily be engaged in? In all these countries the cause of freedom will encrease—tyranny will fall—new coalitions and alliances will be formed—new ruptures will take place, and so they will proceed, until by intestine cruelty they shall have prepared the world for what they are now incapable of enjoying—*happiness and peace*, resulting from justice, liberty and religion.

In Constantinople the Greeks enjoy the freedom of their rights, and a Turk has actually been capitally punished for committing outrages on them. The Greek—continue the war with some success. The celebrated chief, Ali Pacha, has been taken, and is in the hands of the Turks. The Persians continue their war against the Porte, and it is supposed is entering into an alliance with the Russians against them. A circular has been issued by Prince Metternich, addressed to the European courts, in which Austria in very bold and direct language declares that she will not have war, and is determined to employ all her means for the preservation of peace. We view this declaration as ominous of a general war, as Russia, conscious of her strength, will bid defiance to the combined power of Austria, France and England, who no doubt have entered into a secret alliance to curb the ambition of that power. The King of England is said to be forming other alliances, besides those with nations. Accounts say he is going to get married to a Princess of Denmark. The King of England is expected to visit Paris in the month of June.

The accounts from IRELAND are distressing. An open state of civil war could hardly be worse, as life and property are so insecure as to make it uncertain, in the disturbed districts, whether any man could call either the one or the other for an hour his own. The most lawless and wanton depredations are daily committed, and the execution and transportation of hundreds seem to be ineffectual as a check to their murders and burglaries. The disturbances at this time is the more unfortunate, as the friends of Irish reform seem to have been gaining ground, & many had looked forward with confident hopes that in a short time their efforts for Catholic emancipation would be crowned with success. Their present conduct encreases the doubt whether it would be safe in any case to invest them with power, as they have disregarded even the strongest remonstrances of their clergy, and their greatest efforts to suppress them.

The New York Daily Advertiser of the 22d inst. gives a detail of the proceedings of the market for the week past. It states the grain market as getting more lively in consequence of the late news. Flour from 6 25 to 7 dollars.—Wheat \$1 31.—Rye, 66 a 68.—Corn 78 to 80.—Oats 35 to 37.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on the 11th. after having passed 172 Acts and 7 Resolutions.

Married,

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Colonel John B. Rose, of Indiana, to Miss Beula, daughter of Doctor Levi Bond, of Greenwich.

On the 18th instant, at Newport, by Henry Socwell, Esq. Mr. Daniel Page, to Miss Mary, daughter of Jonathan Socwell, all of Newport.

In the evening of the same day, by the same, Mr. William Socwell, son of Jonathan Socwell, to Miss Mary Bradford.

And in the evening of the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, Mr. Ephraim Smith, of Jones' island, to Mrs. Elizabeth Webb, of Newport.

Died,

In London, Thomas Coutts, brewer, aged 87 years. He left \$3,990,000 dollars to Mrs. Coutts, for her sole use and benefit, without making any other bequest.

At Braddock's Fields, near Pittsburgh, Pa. General John Gibson, a soldier of the Revolution, and a distinguished patriot.

A New-York, Gen. Squilla Giles, an officer of the Revolutionary army.

In London, the Rev. E. D. Clarke, the celebrated traveller. Also admiral Sir John Borlase Warren.

The American Watchman of the 23d instant announces the death of JOHN COLLINS, Esq. Governor of that State. He died on the 16th inst. at his residence in Sussex. This is, we believe, the third governor that state has lost within a few years; one of whom had been elected but not inducted into the chair.

Several unsuccessful attempts have lately been made to set fire to the town of Troy, New-York.

Dewitt Clinton, Esq. in answer to an address from a meeting held at Albany, soliciting him to be again a candidate for Governor of New-York, publicly declined.

Warning to Drunkards.—We are informed that an aged person, in good health, of Fort Miller, on Friday last, drank from half a pint to a pint of whiskey, and immediately died in his chair. *Sandy-Hill Times.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 6.

Robbery.—On Saturday or Sunday night last, the United States Branch Bank in this place was forcibly entered, and about 8000 dollars in specie taken therefrom. 1000 are offered for the delivery of the money, and conviction of the thief; or 500 for either.

Alexandria, Va. April 20.

Great haul.—We are informed that there were caught to the Potomac river, at Hollis's lower landing, (opposite the whitehouse) on the 16th inst. at one haul, 25,000 shad; and at the same time, at his upper landing were also caught at two hauls, 24,000, making in the whole 49,000. *Gaz.*

For the Washington Whig.

Messrs. J. Clarke & Co. The American Sentinel, after noticing my remarks on John Marshall, Esq. recommending him for the next Presidency, observes, "It is not at all probable, that he would receive the vote of a single democratic elector in the United States." This may be all true, but when we made those observations to which he alludes party considerations were not taken into view; it was character and abilities or in other words it was "principles not men." *NESTOR.*

Important from England.

The only information of any particular interest, which we have received by the Uricorn, arrived here from Liverpool, is contained in the following extract:

A letter from a commercial house at Liverpool, of the first respectability, under date of March 19, says—"The arrangements are at length completed for opening the British West India ports to the American vessels, and orders to that effect have been sent out. All articles of American produce will be admitted on the same terms as in English bottoms—except flour, which is to pay a duty of 10s per barrel, while flour from Canada, will be duty free. The exportation of West India produce is thrown open upon equal terms in vessels to the United States direct." *Philad. Gaz.*

Virtue, without talent, is a coat of mail without a sword; it may indeed defend the wearer, but it will not enable him to protect his friend.



From the New York Mercantile Advertiser April 25.

Very Late from England.

The April packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Lee, arrived yesterday in the very short passage of 23 days from Liverpool. We have received papers of that place of the 1st of April, and London papers to the evening of the 30th of March.

An express reached London on the 30th March with information that the French funds fell 2 per cent on the 28th. The rumors got up in consequence of this intelligence, were, that there was news of fresh insurrections in France, and that the negotiations between Russia and Turkey were broken off. The last report the Courier flatly contradicts, and repeats the belief that the differences will be adjusted.

As to the troubles in France, the same paper says, they have been greatly exaggerated and never possessed a character of serious danger to the government. The party in the chamber of deputies made a handle of them to create alarm in the public mind, and the papers which supported them, labored in the same vocation.

In the House of Commons, March 24th, Mr. Maryat presented a petition of the Council and Assembly of Canada, praying such relief as was absolutely necessary to save them from impending ruin. Mr. Wilmot said the President of the Board of Trade, meant, in the ensuing week, to submit a motion on the subject of regulating the intercourse of the colonies with Canada.

A meeting of the West Indian Merchants and Planters was held the 22d at the London Tavern, when it was agreed to present a petition to the House of Commons, for an open commercial intercourse between the British, West India Islands & Colonies and the United States.

The London Sun says an application has been made to the board of Trade, in behalf of the colonies in British North America, to postpone the bill for extending the incourse in America shipping with the British West Indies until the next session of Parliament, that they may be afforded an opportunity to be heard upon, and to offer evidence against the measure.

The issues of the Bank of England up to the 6th March, exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly four millions. At a meeting of the proprietors, in answer to a question, whether it was the intention of the Bank to lower their discounts to 4 per cent. the chairman refused, for the present, to give any information, as it might occasion dangerous speculations.

The accounts from Madrid of March 20th, mention nothing of interest.

The King of Denmark is afflicted with tire St. Anthony's fire.

It is said there will be another meeting of Sovereigns at Vienna the ensuing summer, at which the King of England will be present.

The report of a conspiracy in Poland, a London editor thinks may be nothing more than a plan invented to give the Russian Government an excuse for acting with more rigor towards that unhappy nation.

PARIS, March 23.

Conspiracy in Poland.—A private letter from Poland, contains the following statement:—"The arrest of M., Secretary of the Ancient Minister—, has led to the discovery of a very important correspondence, which has brought to light a conspiracy formed to insurrectionize Poland, at the moment of the commencement of hostilities between Russia and Porte. It is said that the grand duke Constantine has set off in order personally to give an account of this affair to the Emperor.— This plot had extensive ramifications with Turkey, Italy, Spain and even America, and it appears that several European thrones were included in the conspirators' plan of attack.

It is confidently affirmed that an as-

sociation has been discovered at Warsaw, which has communicated with the secret societies in the S. of Europe.— Two important personages have been arrested.

VIENNA, March 15.

"The Privy Councillor Tatischeff is furnished with full powers from the Emperor, for the purpose of trying, in concert with the Cabinets of Austria and England, all means compatible with the dignity of that Sovereign to restore the good understanding with the Ottoman Porte. This new proof of the solicitude and moderation of Alexander must abridge the negotiation, and at length put an end to the uncertainty respecting the question of war.

PARIS, March 27.

"The accounts from Vienna of the 17th, which have been received by express, state that the most flattering hopes are entertained of the success of the mission of M. de Tatischeff."

ODESSA, Feb. 28.

Within these few days war is very much spoken of. The government has made large contracts for the supply of the Armies. The Emperor, whom we did not expect till May, will come, it is said, next month. A traveller from the banks of the Danube, says that the Turks are working with the greatest activity to place Bender and Ismael in a state of defence, and that they are in force on that frontier.

A British Ministerial paper remarks, that "no country on earth has acted with such a want of liberality towards Britain, as Russia."

Letters from the Morea, of the 28th and 29th Jan. state, that all the fortresses in the Peninsula were then in the power of the Greeks; and that there had arrived at Argos an Agent from the United States of America, announcing to the Greeks that the Congress would send them five frigates, with ammunition for 40,000 men.

A new book is published for the benefit of English Epicures, called the *Cook's Oracle*, from which we extract the following specimen of exquisite humanity. *Union.*

"The true lover of an oyster will have some regard for the feelings of his little favourite, and will never abandon it to the mercy of a bungling operator, but will open it himself, and contrive to detach the fish from the shell so dexterously, that the oyster is hardly conscious he has been ejected from his lodgings, till he feels the teeth of the piscivorous gourmand tickling him to death."

Port of Bridgeton. APRIL 27, 1822.

ARRIVED—Sloop Constitution, Constant Waltham master, in 8 days from St. Georges, Bermuda. The Constitution left this Port for Bermuda on the 10th of March last.— She arrived at Bermuda in 28 days; on her outward voyage she experienced remarkable bad weather—reports the markets for American produce very dull at Bermuda.

SADDLE, BRIDLE, Harness, Collar & Whip MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general that he has removed from the Pole Tavern, in Salem county, to LAUREL HILL, BRIDGETON, Opposite the Store of Bacon & Tomlinson,—where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

Saddlery and Harness,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable prices; and by his experience in the business he is warranted in saying they shall be equal in neatness and durability to any made in Philadelphia.

All orders will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch.

Country Produce of every kind will be taken in payment.

Andrew Holdzkom.

April 22. 70 Gins.

N. B.—One or two APPRENTICES are wanted to the above business, about the age of fourteen or fifteen years.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale at

Public Vendue,

On Wednesday the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A Lot of Meadow,

Situate in the township of Stee Creek, said to contain about 9 acres, late the property of Daniel Bacon, deceased. Conditions at sale.

ANN BACON, Admin'r.

March 30. 70 Imo. q

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

General Advertiser.

FOR SALE,

230 Acres of Woodland,

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

200 Acres of Woodland,

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

60-1st. February 18.

Cumberland Orphans Court.

February Term, 1822.

Daniel Parvin, Esq. and George C. Schirely, executors of Fithian Stratton, dec'd, having exhibited to this Court an account duly attested, by which it appears that the personal Estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedent died seized of real Estate, in the County of Cumberland, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises,

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

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clerk.

March 11. 63

Cumberland Orphans Court.

February Term, 1822.

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

It is ordered by the Court, that said Executors and Administrators give public notice to the creditors of said decedents, to bring in their claims on or before the twenty-fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county, two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this State the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against said Executors and Administrators.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clerk.

March 4.—62 2mo.

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, Dochs or SAMUEL BASSETT, Salem. March 25. 65 6tq

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

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 5 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 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 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

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 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 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 and 19 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 15 and 16 5 do

1 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 and 18 6 do

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

Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19 and 20, in range 7, west of 5th meridian line

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 16 17 18 19 & 20 8 do

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 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: JOSIAH MERES, Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office. March 25—wtNov 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, 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. 59lf

Philadelphia Prices Current. Corrected Weekly.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including flour, wheat, corn, and other goods. Columns include item names, units, and prices.

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 NIEUKIRK. Bridgeton, April 15. 69 3t

BENNETT & WALTON, No. 37, Market Street, Philad'a. PROPRIETORS, 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, we corrected and supplied. Illustrated by a neat colored Map of the United States. ORIGINALLY WRITTEN By R. Brookes, M. D.

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

IN order to render this edition in a peculiar manner valuable to an American reader, the publishers have employed William Darby of this city as editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places on this continent, adjacent islands and elsewhere, as have not hitherto found a place in any gazetteer extant; to remedy such 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. No 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 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 map P. O. placed before the description of all places containing a Post Office. No comment can be necessary to elucidate the advantages which will 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 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.

HAS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats; Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which will be 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 us 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. Connecticut Banks, do. 1 1/2 do.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES. All the city Bank Notes, par. Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale. Albany Banks, 1 p. c. dis. Troy Banks, 1 do. Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, 1 do. Lansingburg Bank, 1 do. Newburg Bank, 1 1/2 do. Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do. Orange county Bank, 1 1/2 do. Catskill Bank, 1 1/2 do. Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 1/2 do. Auburn Bank, 1 1/2 do. Columbia receivables, 1 do. Utica Bank, 1 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, do. Gettysburg, 1 1/2 do. Carlisle Bank, 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 sales. MARYLAND NOTES. Baltimore Banks, par. Baltimore City Bank, 1 dis. Havre de Grace, 1 do. Elkton, par. Annapolis, 1 do. Branches of do, 1 do. Hagerstown bank, do. Bank of Caroline, 12 1/2 do.

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