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CONDITIONS.

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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.

PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT to perfect certain locations and sales of public lands in Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the locations heretofore made of warrants issued under the act of 15th of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid, in the Missouri Territory, who suffered by earthquakes," if made in pursuance of the provisions of that act, in other respects, shall be perfected into grants, in like manner as if they had conformed to the sectional or quarter sectional lines of the public surveys; and the sales of fractions of the public lands heretofore created, by such locations, shall be as valid and binding on the United States as if such fractions had been made by rivers, or other natural obstructions.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the holders and locators of such warrants shall be bound, in locating them, to conform to the sectional or quarter sectional lines of the public surveys, as nearly as the respective quantities of the warrants will admit; and all such warrants shall be located within one year after the passage of this act, in default whereof the same shall be null and void.

Washington, April 26, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION providing for the security in the transmission of letters, &c. in the public mails.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to introduce, as soon as conveniently may be, on one or more of the most exposed routes, Richard Inlay's plan of copper cases, secured in iron chests, with inside locks and sliding bars, in such a way as to test its efficacy in preventing robberies of the mail: Provided, The extra expense for each mail carriage shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars.

Washington, April 26, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Public Buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for continuing the work on the Centre Building of the capital, and other improvements on the President's House, the following sums of money be, and hereby are, appropriated:

For continuing the work on the Centre Building, the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For constructing a culvert to the President's House, painting, and necessary repairs of the same, the sum of three thousand three hundred dollars.

For improving the grounds around the Capitol, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said several sums of money be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, however, That no money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any person for his compensation or

perquisites, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable.

Washington, May 1, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to alter the times of holding courts in the Western District of Virginia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, instead of the times now prescribed by law for holding courts in the western district of Virginia, the said courts shall be held annually on the first Mondays of April and September, at Wythe court house; and at Lewisburg, on the Fridays succeeding the first Mondays of April and September; and at Clarksburg, on the fourth Mondays in May and October, to which days, respectively, all process returnable to the first days of the next succeeding term, shall be held returnable, and returned accordingly.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the judge shall not attend on the first day of any court, such courts shall stand adjourned from day to day for three days, if the same cause continue; after which time, if the judge still fail to attend the court shall stand adjourned until the first day of the next term.

Washington, April 26, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT altering the time and place of holding the district court in the district of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district court of the United States for the district of Mississippi, heretofore holden at the seat of government in the state of Mississippi, on the first Mondays in January and July, shall, after the next July term, which may be holden at the city of Natchez, hereafter hold its regular terms at the Court House of Adams county, in the city of Natchez, on the first Mondays in April and October, & may continue to sit each term until the business of the courts is finished.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every writ, process, subpoena, or recognizance, returnable according to law, or the tenor thereof, to either of the aforesaid terms holden on the first Mondays in January and July, shall, after the next July term, be returnable, and shall be returned, to the next succeeding term of said court, to be holden on the first Mondays in April and October, after the passing of this act.

Washington, April 26, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to set apart & dispose of certain public lands, for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whenever any individual or individuals, named in the contract entered into between the Secretary of the Treasury and Charles Villar, agent of the French Association, on the eighth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by virtue of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to set apart & dispose of certain public lands, for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive," passed on the third day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, or the heirs or devisees of such individual or individuals shall have complied with the conditions of settlement and cultivation, in the said contract prescribed, in proportion to his or their interest, under the said contract, and in the lands thereby set apart, and shall have paid the amount of purchase money, proportionate to his or their interest in said land, within the particular periods in the said contract limited, it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby required, to cause letters patent to be issued to such individual or individuals, or his or their heirs or devisees, for the amount of his or their interest in the lands set apart and contracted for, by virtue of the said act; any thing in the said act or contract contained to the contrary notwithstanding; saving, always, to the widow of any such deceased proprietor her right of dower in said lands, according to the laws in the state of Alabama.

Washington, April 26, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to provide for paying to the State of Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, three per cent, of the net proceeds arising from the sale of the Public Lands within the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, and whenever the quarterly accounts of public moneys of the several Land Offices in the said state of Missouri shall be settled, pay three per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of the lands of the United States, lying within the state of Missouri, which, since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, have been, or hereafter may be, sold by the United States, after deducting all expenses incidental to the same, to such person or persons, as may or shall be authorized by the Legislature of the said state of Missouri, to receive the same; which sum or sums, thus paid, shall be applied to the making of public roads and canals within the said state of Missouri, under the direction of the Legislature thereof, according to the provisions on this subject contained in the act of Congress of the sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled, "An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories;" & to no other purpose.

And an annual account of the same shall be transmitted to the Treasury, by such officer or person, of the state, as the legislature thereof shall direct, and of its application, if any be made; and, in default of such return being made, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to withhold the payment of any sum or sums, that may then be due, or which thereafter may become due, until a return shall be made, as herein required.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the secretary of the treasury shall, from time to time, & whenever the quarterly accounts of public moneys of the several land offices in the state of Mississippi, shall be settled, pay three per cent, of the net proceeds of the sales of the lands of the United States lying within the state of Mississippi, which, since the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, have been, or hereafter may be, sold by the United States, after deducting all expenses incidental to the same, to such person or persons as may or shall be authorized by the legislature of the said state of Mississippi, to receive the same; which sum or sums thus paid, shall be applied to making public roads and canals within the said state, according to the provisions on this subject contained in the act, entitled "An act to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states;" and to no other purpose; and an annual account of the same shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, by such officer or person of the state, as the legislature thereof shall direct, and of its application, if any be made; and in default of such return being made, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to withhold the payment of any sum or sums that may then be due, or which thereafter may become due, until a return shall be made as herein required.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, and whenever the quarterly accounts of public moneys of the several land offices in the state of Alabama shall be settled, pay three per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of the lands of the United States lying within the state of Alabama, which, since the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, have been, or hereafter may be, sold by the United States, after deducting all expenses incidental to the same, to such person or persons as may or shall be authorized by the Legislature of the said State of Alabama to receive the same, which sum or sums, thus paid, shall be applied to making public roads and canals, and improving the navigation of rivers, within the said State of Alabama, under the direction of the Legislature thereof, according to the provisions on this subject contained in the act, entitled "An Act to enable the people of the Alabama Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original States;" and to no other purpose, and an annual account of the

same shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, by such officer or person of the State as the legislature thereof shall direct, and of its application, if any be made; and in default of such return being made, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to withhold the payment of any sum or sums that may then be due, or which therefore may become due, until a return shall be made, as herein required: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall not allow to either of the said States of Mississippi and Alabama three per cent on the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the limits of the late Mississippi Territory, after deducting incidental expenses, until the sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars stipulated to be paid by the United States to the State of Georgia, for the cession of the Mississippi Territory, now composing the States of Mississippi and Alabama, shall have been first paid and deducted; nor until the stock created under the provisions of the act of Congress of the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred & fourteen, entitled "An Act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," and the act supplementary thereto, shall have been redeemed, or if not entirely redeemed, the residue to be deducted from the net proceeds.

Washington, May 3, 1822.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

POETRY.

FROM THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

RELIGION.

Richest source of purest pleasure,
Fountain whence our comforts flow,
More to be desired than treasure;
Treasures which this world bestow.

These afford us poor enjoyment,
As the world recedes to view;
Thou canst yield us sweet employment,
As we bid the world adieu.

Dearest source of consolation,
Refuge to the poor distress'd,
Thou canst calm our perturbation,
Thou canst give the weary rest.

Bid the billows loudly raging,
Calmly at thy voice subside;
Bid the clouds that storms presaging,
Soon to distant quarters glide.

As the evening sun declining,
Sheds around a softer ray,
May thy milder radiance shining,
Calmly gild our closing day.

As the soul, releas'd from trouble,
Views with joy her sorrows past,
Views them as an empty bubble
On the billowy ocean cast.

Oh! how sweet, in retrospection,
Pains and sorrows well endur'd;
'Twas through suffering—sweet reflection,
Canst our brightest hopes procur'd.

Let us, then, on Him reclining,
For his sake our patience prove;
Sure we oft, without repining,
Suffer much for those we love.

Soon this path, so dark and dreary,
Shall in fairer scenes expand;
Soon the traveller, faint and weary,
Shall behold the promis'd land.

HOPE.

Beautiful specimen of native poetry.

The following verses, by PEROVAL, are among the finest specimens of American poetry we have seen:—

I saw on the top of a mountain high,
A gem that shone like fire by night;
It seemed like a star, that had left the sky,
And dropped to sleep on the lonely height.

I climbed the peak and found it soon,
A lump of ice in the clear cold moon.
Can you its hidden sense impart?
'Twas a cheerful look—and a broken heart.

Miscellaneous Selections.

MASONIC.

The following is extracted from a communication in the Louisville (Ga.) Sentinel, and is well worthy the attention of the craft:—

"The Masonic Society has received more injury by the introduction of strangers to its principles, than from all the derision the world can throw upon it; from suffering men to enter its sacred walls, who were not fit materials for the edifice, and who could not have the working tools of the Craft adjusted to them.—Weigh them in the balance, they are found wanting.—**TRUEL must be wrote upon them.**"

"Do we put upon them the twenty-four inch gauge, these is no division to be found—no part for God.

"Bring the plumb line to such an one; he neither stands upright before God nor man.

"Lay upon him the Square of virtue; put the mallet and engraver's chisel into the hand of the most skillful workman, there can be no appearance of the diamond found.

"Lay upon him the Level, and who will be willing to be placed upon an — with one who, in his ordinary transactions, is a disgrace to himself.

"Bring him upon the circle of universal benevolence; present him with some of our precious jewels—he has no eyes to see them; he will cautiously avoid them.

"Point him to the rounds of Jacob's ladder—he cannot climb them; heaven born charity is a stranger to his bosom.

"Attempt to make use of the trowel—there is no cement of brotherly love and affection in him.

"Such materials are totally unfit for the Masonic edifice; and ought to be thrown over among the rubbish. And now, brethren, by reason of the introduction of strangers among the workmen, our ancient and honorable institution is brought into disrepute. Let our actions and morality, therefore, be such as to silence the tongue of slander, and blunt the dart of envy."
"HIRAM"

From the New London Advocate.

Serious Joke.—A gentleman from one of the back towns in this state, relates the following circumstances, which took place recently.—A party of young people had collected together one evening for amusement, when it was proposed by some of them to couple themselves, and go to a young Justice and be married. This it was thought would be fine fun, and a clever joke on the young squire. All was ready in a twinkling, and the company marched off—some damsels led off with great glee young beardless youths of fourteen—and all soon appeared before the squire. Though the justice was young he understood his duty, and married them in due form. He immediately complained of himself to the proper authority for a breach of the law, which provides that the intention of the parties shall be published previous to marriage. The consequence is, that the whole are legally married.

Unparalleled Inhumanity.—We copy the following article, the bare perusal of which is enough to chill the blood of ordinary beings, from the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.

"We are told that a woman in Chester county, some days since, having taken offence at a black servant girl, whipped her in a most shocking manner, and repeated it at intervals within two days, until her entrails appeared through her flesh. Nor was she satisfied with all this, but placed her on a hot stove and burned her severely; and it is said that she also burnt her tongue by applying a hot iron to it. In which situation she turned her out of doors, and ordered her to go to her mother's house, at a distance of about twenty miles, and threatened her with further punishment in case she should stop on the road. We forbear for the present to mention any names.

Girdling Fruit Trees.

As the practice of girdling fruit trees is little known among us, I wish to call the attention of farmers to it.—When your apple, pear, plum or peach trees are full in the blossom, take a sharp knife, cut round the tree, and take out the outer and inner bark, a quarter of an inch wide—scrape out every thing until you come to the white wood. You will find that trees which usually cast their fruits will retain and bring them to perfection. Take care not to girdle too wide. The doctrine is, that the sap of trees goes up in the wood and down in the bark; when it comes to this incision it stops and remains in the branches. I tried it last year by girdling some limbs and leaving others. The difference in quality and quantity of fruit was astonishing, and I find this Spring the girdled limbs are much fuller of blossoms than the others. The incision will heal over in the course of the summer by the sap oozing down gradually.—I girdled last Spring the limb of an apple tree which never held its fruit before, half an inch wide; that limb bore fine apples, the others none. The incision is not now healed over in any part, and I find that limb full of blossoms and the others not. I supposed the limb would die, but it looks as flourishing as the others—it may heal over this Spring—yet I would not recommend girdling too wide.
Haverhill Gazette.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, May 11.

Latest from Europe.

The elegant ship Florida, capt. Matlock, arrived at a late hour last evening from Liverpool, which place she left on the 9th of April. We have received papers of that date and London papers to the evening of the 7th, inclusive.

It will be seen by the following extracts, that it is highly probable a war between Russia and Turkey will take place.

London, (Courier), April 6. The advices from Constantinople are of the 21st of February to take into consideration the note of the Ambassadors. The result was a reply not so favorable to peace as was expected.

The Assembly unanimously resolved that the propositions contained in the Russian ultimatum were of a nature that could not be accepted. Subsequently reported interviews took place between Lord Stratford and the Reis Effendi, which terminated abruptly—and on the 5th, a note was delivered to the English and Austrian Ambassadors of which the following has been given as the substance:

The Divan witnesses with pleasure the efforts which its friends, the Ambassadors of England and the Austrian Intermittent, make to adjust the differences which have arisen between the Sublime Porte and the Czar of the Muscovites; but the Divan views as useless to the proposed object, all further discussion of the propositions contained in the Russian ultimatum—propositions which are incompatible with the sovereignty of his highness.

It would be desirable that the above mentioned ambassadors would make known to their courts the subjects of complaint which the Porte has against the Muscovites, viz:—That the Russian Consuls, chosen from the Greek nation, thinking themselves secure under their Barat (or Russian letter of naturalization) have openly taken part in the plots which have been concerted at Smyrna and in the isles of the Archipelago; to insure the Rajahs (subjects of the Porte) that a Russian ship laden with arms and ammunition, has been seized in the Gulf of Smyrna, when on the point of sailing for Isparta; that the merchants of Odessa sent to the Greek insurgents money and corn, supplies of which were seized in the straits of the Bosphorus; that Alex. Ypsilanti, styling himself as "Agent of Russia," and attired in Russian uniform, came to Bucharest at the head of a troop composed of Greeks and Russians, seized the public coffers, put to death the Musselmer merchants established in Wallachia, and posted proclamations exciting the subjects of the Porte to insurrection, and promising them the aid of Russia; that in truth the court of Russia had declared that all this was the work of particular individuals, who acted in opposition to the will of the emperor; but that, notwithstanding this declaration, the traitor Michael Suzzo, after having opened the gates of Jassy to Ypsilanti, and after having decapitated several Turks who resided there, fled to Russia, where he was hospitably received, and supplied with money; as were also other Greek refugees; whilst his majesty the emperor of Austria, faithful to treaties, caused those to be arrested who fled to his dominions, and even confined Ypsilanti in a state prison.

From these facts the courts of England and Austria, will judge whether it is Russia or Turkey which has provoked war. The Porte demanded no satisfaction whatever for these hostile circumventions on the part of Russia, the result of which only disturbed the peace of the Ottoman empire but an instant. But the Porte will not suffer that a foreign court, a known supporter of all the rebellions against the authority of his highness, should come and interfere in the domestic affairs of the empire. If some Christian temple has been unlawfully demolished, it shall be restored after tranquillity shall have been completely re-established. His highness will grant an amnesty to his Greek subjects of the Archipelago and Morea, when they shall have laid down their arms.

The Ottoman troops shall continue to occupy Wallachia and Moldavia so long as the Divan shall consider those provinces as menaced by the Cossacks and Hetarists assembled on the eastern bank of the Pruth. With respect to the nomination of the Hospodar, the Sublime Porte acknowledges that treaties, among others that of Bucharest, prescribes it: hence she has no intention to refuse it, nor to make any change in the form of government, guaranteed by conventions to those two principalities, as she has declared to the Wallachian & Moldavian Boyars; only Russia having violated the treaty of Bucharest (as has been mentioned above) has no right to claim the execution of that article. His highness having besides by this treaty liberty to name as Hospodar, the person who

shall deserve that favor, has already decided, that in future no Greek can be Hospodar either of Wallachia or Moldavia; for the Greek Prince elevated to that post for a century, instead of showing themselves grateful and faithful, have accepted the pay of Russia, and have framed conspiracies without reckoning that several of them, after having pillaged the people of Wallachia and Moldavia, have fled into Christian countries with the unjust treasures, the fruits of their rapacity and tyranny. His highness will name as Hospodar either a Turk or a Wallachian, as he has made known to the Boyars.

Finally, it is not for the Porte to send Commissioners to the frontiers to negotiate peace—she is not at war with Russia, notwithstanding all the provocations—and if the Muscovite armies shall begin hostilities, she has taken measures to repel them.

VIENNA, March 25.

The note which our Intermittent at Constantinople received from the Reis Effendi, announcing that the Russian ultimatum was rejected, was received on the 21st and communicated to the Russian ministers, who immediately dispatched it to their Court. Much interest is manifested to know whether M. de Tatischeff will prolong his stay here.

Paris, (Chapelle), March 31.—The rejection of the ultimatum has given a decisive blow to the Austrian paper currency. From the 22d to the 25th, the great banking and commercial houses at Vienna, sent numerous expresses to their correspondents in the commercial cities in the west of Europe. On the other hand the Office of Foreign Affairs, and the British Minister at Vienna have dispatched a courier to London.

FRANKFORT, March 30.

It appears the note of the Reis Effendi is, unfortunately, of such a nature as to render useless the mediation of the three powers, and that notwithstanding all their efforts to preserve peace, the obstinacy and the intemperance of the Sublime Porte will render war inevitable. But even in case it should take place, it will be carried on, like that of Naples, in full concert with the Allied Powers; and even before it is undertaken, they will previously arrange together the results of the different chances which the war may have. Thus we see that the mission of M. de Tatischeff is not near its termination.

Odessa, March 11.—Our accounts from Constantinople are to the 3d of March, and we know nothing of the Divan. It is evident however, that Turkey is seeking to gain time. Our monarch has fully removed the objections to the evacuation of Wallachia & Moldavia, alleged in the Note of the Reis Effendi of the 2d December, by sending away Prince Michael, Suzzo, and dissolving the corps of Hetarists in Bessarabia. Further concession on the part of our Court is hardly conceivable, and would indeed be unparalleled in the history of Russian diplomacy.

London, April 7.

By an express which arrived yesterday from Paris, we learn that the panic occasioned by the rejection of the Russian Ultimatum, produced a decline of 1 per cent in the French Funds.

M. Chautaubriand, Ambassador of France, arrived in London yesterday.

London, April 6.

"There has been great bustle at the stock Exchange this morning. Consols for account opened at 79 3/8, and immediately fell to 74 1/2. The market has since recovered considerably. The cause of the depression is entirely ascribed to the reports respecting Russia and Turkey.

PARIS, April 3.

The Russian Ambassador, dispatched an express this morning for St. Petersburg.

An extraordinary courier arrived this morning from Madrid.

A person arrived last night under escort, who was mistaken for Gen. Berton. It is said that M. de Marsan, jr. and several other persons have been arrested at Lisle. By order of the minister of the interior, Mr. Bodin has been sent to the prison of Quimper.

AUGSBURG, March 29.

The news from Warsaw, to day, positively announce war. It seems the Russians will shortly enter Wallachia and Moldavia.

A new Turkish army is assembling in the environs of Nyssa, and another on the frontiers of Bosnia. The troops in the environs of Sophia have set out for the Danube. It is expected that the Turks will shortly enter Servia, & the situation of Prince Milosch, when hostilities break out, may become very critical.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.

We are informed that two French officers, concerned in the late plot of Gen. Berton, and who had escaped from pursuit, arrived in this port the beginning of this week, and immediately took shipping for America. Petitions have been presented for a more free trade to India.

The British Revenue for the April quarter was more productive by 100,000l. than last year.

Incendiaries in different parts of England continue their war against farming stock.

Comaitions still occurred frequently in Spain. The soldiers have fired on the populace at Valencia.

A most barbarous murder of all the crew of a Turkish ship has lately taken place at Cerrigo. Though previous protection had been promised, yet no sooner had the vessel anchored in the harbor, than all on board were put to death by the Greek inhabitants, under every circumstance of aggravated cruelty; men, women and children were tied together and thrown overboard. A similar occurrence had taken place at Zante. For these excesses several summary executions of the Greeks had taken place, and an additional garrison been sent to Cerrigo. London paper.

A singular Discovery of hidden treasure was lately made at Eaton.—Mrs. Coker, who had for many years kept a grocer's shop in the College, lately died, leaving property to a considerable amount to her relations, the house in which she lived was, with two others, sold last week. Previously to the purchaser's taking possession, one of the executors considered it his duty to look round the premises, to see that no article of personal property had been left behind. In a dark corner under the counter, he discovered a small box of considerable weight and well secured. He brought it to the light, and upon opening it, found—not any of the commodities in which the good old lady dealt—but seven hundred guineas, and fourteen £50 bank notes.

An interesting Anecdote.—We this morning passed the site of a country seat, belonging to a gentleman of whose fortune the following interesting particulars are related, which we presume it may not be improper to publish, as the story is told without reserve. Many years ago two young and enterprising adventurers left Europe, one for America, and the other for the East Indies. Before their departure, they mutually agreed, that if one should die a bachelor, he should make the other his heir. The one who went east was remarkably successful in trade, and accumulated a fortune of two millions. He died a few years since, leaving the whole of his estate to his early friend, whom the intelligence found residing in moderate circumstances; on one of the islands of Lake Champlain. He is said to be little elated by this sudden tide of prosperity which would be sufficient to overwhelm some minds. His intended residence is in a retired and rural situation, bearing no marks of parade and ostentation. The fidelity of his friend, the fulfilment of a verbal promise after the lapse of many years, and the romantic circumstances connected with the story, render it not less interesting than that of Damon and Pythias, to which it bears a striking analogy.

N. Y. Statesman.

ANECDOTES.

The facetious Doctor B. of W. having inadvertently preached one of his early sermons for the third time, one of his parishioners having observed it, said to him after service, "Doctor, the sermon you gave us this morning, having had three several readings, I move that it now be passed."

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 few pounds between them in respect to price—the Gownsmen, little expecting what had occurred, called the next morning at the stable yard, and asked to see Mr. Fordham. "Master, Sir," said the ostler, "is dead, but he left word that you should have the horse."

From the Archives of Useful Knowledge.

To make Soft Soap.

Take five bushels of ashes, damp them thoroughly on the ground, and let them stand from five hours to two days, as may be convenient; then make up the heap in an oblong form, open the middle, and put in three pecks of perfectly fresh lime, and sprinkle about three or four quarts of water over it, and cover it up; observe to use hot water in very cold weather. In large experiments, cold water will answer in any weather.

In half an hour the lime will heat and burst open the heap of ashes, when the whole must be well and quickly

mixed, and put into the ley tub, to the depth of one foot, and beaten moderately; another layer of ashes, of the same depth as the first, is then to be added and beaten as before, and so on until the tub is filled within six inches of the top; water is then to be poured in steadily until the ashes are nearly or entirely spent. The ley must be of a strength scarcely sufficient to float a newly laid egg; four gallons of this ley are to be put in a kettle, and thirty or forty pounds of fat added, and well stirred over a gentle heat. When it is perceived that the sharp taste of the mixture is lost, more ley is to be added occasionally, until the soap becomes transparent and very thick, and towards the last operation the liquid must be made to boil briskly. When the soap is made, let it stand for a day, when, if it does not grow thin in that time, no apprehensions need be excited as to the occurrence of that circumstance. The kettle should be covered, and should hold more liquid than it is intended to boil, to give room for a brisk ebullition toward the close.

For HARD SOAP, mild ley is to be used. When the soft soap is finished, and the mixture tolerably hot, add sea salt, and at the same time slacken the fire; then boil until the froth becomes as light as a feather. Draw the fire, and pour in salt and water into the mixture to cool it, observing to make a rapid stream, and not to let any drops fall in turning up the bucket. When the soap is too strong of the alkali, it will not grain; in that case, add clean fat by degrees until it granulates, stirring it at the same time over a gentle heat. When it boils, no more fat need be added.

It is to be observed, that if the ashes have been too tightly pressed in the ley tub, the ley will not filtrate; and if they have not been sufficiently pressed, the water will run foul. In the first case, the ashes may be loosened with a long iron skewer; in the latter, they must remain some hours to settle, and also be pressed.

Observation.—The above receipts were some years since given to the Editor, by one of the best manufacturers of soap in Philadelphia, and he had it tried under his direction with success. He has even recently recovered a large quantity of half made soap, by knowing the proportions of the several ingredients employed, and by supplying the deficient ones agreeably to the receipt, after the female farm servant declared that the mass was worth nothing. Rather less fresh lime was used than is directed.

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. 68f



THE ELEGANT FULL-BLOODED Arabian Horse

GRAND SULTAN,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber, in SALEM, state of New Jersey, from the first day of April to the 4th of July, at the low rate of Fifteen Dollars the single leap, Twenty Dollars the Season, and Thirty Dollars for Insuring with Foal; but if the mare is parted with before the usual time of foaling, the price of the Season will be demanded.

Grand Sultan

Is a beautiful iron grey, 6 years old, last autumn, 15 and a half hands high, and for elegance of form, as well as power and activity, not surpassed by any horse ever imported into the United States.

GRAND SULTAN was imported into the United States during the summer of 1820 from Tripoli, and selected with the greatest care and attention from the best stud of the Bashaw, and is declared by the certificate of the Bashaw's public secretary, signior Abraham Sereise, to be of the finest and highest Arabian stock ever reared in that country. His sire, Billah, was imported from Syria; his dam, Gaulah, from Egypt.

Good pasture will be provided for all Mares from a distance, at a moderate price, but all accidents at the risk of the owners.

Michael Hackett.

March 25, 1822. 72 6f. N. B.—Fifty Cents for each Mare to be paid to the Groom.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

A House and Lot of Land.

Situate in the township of Stoe creek, joins 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 McConnell, 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

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 Stoe Creek, said to contain about 9 acres, late the property of Daniel Bacon, deceased. Conditions at sale.

ANN BACON, Admin'r.

March 30. 70 1mo. q

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 11th day of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the Store of the subscriber, in Buckshutem—the following articles, viz.

Cloths, flannels, swansdowns,

calicoes, checks, shawls, women's cotton stockings, woollen stockings, threads, tapes, pins, Ironmongery, China, Glass and Queens ware, Earthenware, Pork, Hams, Rye, Flour, Lard—Spirituuous Liquors, Molasses, Tobacco, Soap, and a variety of other articles in the Store line, too tedious to enumerate. Attendance will be given and conditions made known on the day of sale.

John Mathews.

Buckshutem, May 8. 72 3c

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note, Bond or Book Account, to the firm of John Mathews & Son, or on my own private account, will come forward and settle the same, as the subscriber intends taking a voyage to Europe, therefore he must have his accounts settled up.

John Mathews.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, EDWARD H. MULFORD, Merchant, of the firm of Charles & Edward H. Mulford, in the township of Lower Alloway's Creek, county of Salem, and state of New Jersey, did on the 19th day of April, 1822, execute to the undersigned an assignment of all his property, real, personal and mixed, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to the said Edward H. Mulford, and also to the firm of Charles and Edward H. Mulford, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims, to present them properly attested to the subscribers for settlement.

Thomas W. Cattell,

Salem,

Charles Mulford,

Hancock's Bridge,

Abraham Johnson,

Lower Penn's Neck.

ASSIGNEES.

Salem, April 27, 1822. 71 4f

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 of 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 15f. February 18.

BLANKS.

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

ALSO,

Blank Beeds.

(With or without Warrantee)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"CAROLINE" shall appear in our next. Our correspondents are requested to send us their names with any communications intended for publication, otherwise they will not be inserted. This will be necessary in any case—and we will reserve to ourselves the right to refuse or publish afterwards.

We have received and shall publish in our next, a letter from the Hon. EDWARD BAYMAN, giving a summary of the most important proceedings of the late session of Congress. This letter contains information which will be found highly interesting to our readers. It will explain, in the most satisfactory manner, many things with which we presume the public are unacquainted, and which it would be greatly to their advantage to know, as well with respect to congressional operations, as the nature of the business which has been before the House during the last session. As public censure has been dealt out with an unsparing hand against the late Congress, this letter will enable us to form a more correct judgment on the subject, and either remove our prejudices or establish our censures.—In our opinion it is satisfactory.

FRANCIS S. WIGGINS, of Trenton, has issued proposals for publishing a new work to be called the "Religious and Moral Miscellany." It is to be issued weekly, to contain four super-royal quarto pages, at \$1.50 per year, payable on the delivery of the 6th number, and will be composed of original and selected essays, with a view to enforce the principles of Christian faith and practice.—We think it should be very extensively patronized, as the price is inconsiderable, and the advantages to be derived from such a work, if conducted on a liberal plan, (and we have the strongest assurances from the character of the editor that this will be the case) will be great. We have given the Prospectus two or three insertions, that our readers might have an opportunity of judging for themselves. We will receive subscriptions for this work, and would be glad to have the names of those who wish it soon, as it is expected to be issued in the latter part of July next.

The following remarks, copied from the ARGONAUT, we have read with much pleasure and satisfaction. Indeed we do not know whether a higher eulogium could be delivered on the officer who fills the department of State, than is contained in it. "It is such men we want to preside over the destinies of our country, and such facts must go farther with a thinking people to establish his pretensions to public approbation than all the empty praises that can be offered.—"

The only committee appointed by Congress, to enquire into the expenditure of public money, which has not reported in the language of censure or recommendation of reform, is that instructed to investigate expenses under the department of state. From the enquiries of this committee, it appears that there is much to applaud, and we state it the more readily, as we are but too often obliged to find fault, a circumstance by no means a matter of choice. The result of the inquiry, by the committee above mentioned, is this:

"The objects of expenditures appear to be such as are necessary to the execution of the duties of the department and must therefore be authorized by law. The expenditure is within the appropriation, and is supported by sufficient vouchers. The accounts are regularly kept; The expenditures appear to be made with fidelity and accuracy; and the committee are unable to suggest any subject of retrenchment compatible with the public service."

This must be highly satisfactory to the public; how honorable would it be to the country, if a similar report could be made upon all other such subjects. Aurora.

Reflections on the State of Europe.

The political aspect of Europe at the present moment is ominous of some great event which is not far distant. Every new arrival furnishes corroborative proofs that hostilities are soon to commence. This will, doubtless, be an era in the affairs of nations of equal importance to any that ever took place, as the whole political state of the world may be affected by it. If a strict examination were made into the motives of the two great powers, now preparing to shed each other's blood, it would perhaps be difficult to say which is the aggressor, or which the injured. Between both parties a strong desire for war prevails, and if each were disposed to be just, no cause of war would probably exist. As it now stands, any pretext that will afford a reasonable excuse is eagerly seized hold of by each to justify his proceedings and serve as an appeal to the world for the righteousness of his cause.

That the present difference between the Porte and Russia originated on account of the Greek cause must be admitted. The outrages of the Turks on that degraded and oppressed people has scarcely a parallel in history. Such has been the state of their humiliation and their ignorance, and such the insolence of their tyrants, that their real condition has been concealed from the world for ages, and they have been unable either to espouse their own cause or call forth the sympathy of any other nation in their behalf. And this would have continued to be the case had the late wars and turbulence of Europe not subsided, and had its inhabitants any other object to attract their notice.—The moment in which they arose to seek their emancipation was the most favorable of any that could have been devised. Their incipient efforts were indeed regarded by the nations around as the enthusiasm of madmen—as the turbulence of demagogues or unhappy spirits whose situation was dangerous, whose cause was desperate, and whose case was worse than hopeless. From small and feeble beginnings the most important results have taken place. It is doubtful whether the sympathy of any nation would have been excited on their behalf, if their religion had not been attacked, their churches demolished, and their Patriarchs murdered. The barbarous policy of the Turks have been such as to raise universal indignation against them; and though the present authorities of Europe, with all their pretensions to liberty and their Holy Alliances, have endeavored to impress their subjects with an idea of the wickedness of their rebellions against their rightful sovereign, still the good wishes of almost all are in favor of the oppressed, and the cause of the latter is gaining strength from the means used to oppose them.

It will, however, remain for future times to develop and record the real motives of Alexander in espousing the Greek cause.—That his ostensible object is to relieve and support them, is admitted—his secret purposes may be less magnanimous. Well acquainted with the state of Europe, the extent of his own power, the favorable opportunity he now possesses of increasing it, and the powerful influence he must have over the destinies of the surrounding nations, should his schemes of ambition succeed, he has, we may readily presume, determined to risk the issue of a contest which he well knows can hardly terminate in the reduction of his own power, and which his ambition, doubtless, flatters him may eventuate in conquest and glory to his arms. When a nation has to struggle for existence, she will put forth all her strength, call forth all her resources, and seek all the aid which promises and sacrifices can procure. It cannot be expected, therefore, that the approaching contest will soon be brought to a close, if the designs of Alexander should go beyond his public pretensions. Should this unfortunately be the case, we may anticipate more destructive wars than ever afflicted Europe under the tyrant of France. Victory inspires the victor with insolence, and should the Russian Bear drive the Crescent over the Bosphorus, or even annihilate it altogether, it would in no degree impair our belief, which is founded on the history and experience of all past ages, that his increase of power, and glory of conquest, will only multiply his dangers, if not hasten his downfall.

There is not, perhaps, an individual in Europe or America, who has tasted the sweets of liberty that does not sympathize with, and wish well to the Greek cause.—Their barbarous excesses will, however, greatly retard their ultimate success. They seek the two great objects which can make mankind happy—liberty, and the enjoyment of their religious rights. But their cruelty to their inhuman oppressors, though it might appear a just retribution, is, notwithstanding, such a procedure as must bring down the judgments of heaven upon them. A generous enemy is not only most likely to be victorious, but also prosperous. Those who struggle to emancipate themselves from political bondage are too apt to fail on this point. They may to appearance succeed, but a righteous Judge will frustrate their hopes; their success will be temporary and their schemes will end in disappointment.—Had the French fought for liberty without shedding innocent blood, not only they, but the whole world in imitation of them, might at this day be enjoying it. The Greeks, with the assistance of Russia, may be set free from their tyrants, but if their conquests are not obtained without cold-blooded murders, we cannot anticipate a happy change for them in their emancipation.

It can hardly be expected that the two menacing powers will long maintain the ground single-handed. Russia, who is at present more than a match for any nation in Europe, if she conquers her enemy, will gain an accession of power which may justly be feared by the surrounding nations.—There is indeed a great probability that the Ottoman power will, before the conclusion of the war that either has or is about to be commenced, be humbled more than at any period since its establishment. The Turks in former times were distinguished as warriors. They have, perhaps, less discipline among them than any soldiers in Europe, but they fight with more enthusiasm and desperation. They are strong believers in the decrees of fate, and enter battle with no concern about the future, leaving all to the direction of that destiny which they think is unavoidable. Their insubordination, however, counteracts the effects of their bravery, and is the cause of frequent disasters among them. They consider the Russians as their natural enemies; and their hatred is stronger against them than against any other people. A general belief exists throughout Turkey, originating in a kind of prediction, that their nation is, at some period to be destroyed by Russia; and it is perhaps owing to this that they so much fear and hate them.

For some years past the world has enjoyed a calm of peace, which perhaps has not been exceeded since the origin of wars. Some suppose that this has been owing to the progress of knowledge, and the increase and spread of the Gospel. While we admit that the spread of the Gospel produces this effect, we do not believe that this has been the cause. The pernicious influence of one man can, not only poison the minds of and disturb a neighborhood, but the whole world. No individual, however, can long continue to act in this manner. His downfall is always as certain as his course is wicked. The cause being removed, the effects of course will cease; and if tranquillity do not establish itself upon a permanent basis, it is because mankind do not sufficiently appreciate their blessings. Some other pest of nations is permitted to disturb that peace for the enjoyment of which there was too little gratitude. It is often thus that heaven deals with his people—he either leaves them to themselves, their own worst enemies, or scourges them in order to bring them nearer to himself. The history of the last 30 years will fully confirm the truth of what we have now said, for in no few instances has good come out of evil, though evil is not to be done to produce it. The contest between Turkey and Russia may be considered as on account of Religion. The policy of the latter government has been opposed to civil liberty, as her conduct towards Italy will prove, and wars on that account have always been the most sanguinary. The neutrality of the European governments will continue only so long as their interests are affected by their forbearance.

The accounts from IRELAND are still unpromising. Executions follow murders, and transportations outrage. The sentence of the judge is generally carried into effect as soon after pronounced as it can well be done, and such is the infatuation of the misguided wretches who thus rush upon their doom, aware of the consequences, that the most summary and rigid examples seem to have only a momentary effect. We cannot believe, that the discontented people of that country have in view, at this time, their separation from the dominion of British rule. They cannot suppose it possible that their freedom could be effected by such excesses. The plan on which they now go, and on which they always have went, is that which will not only completely defeat their own purposes, but more strongly rivet their chains and increase their misery. They have always resorted to murder to revenge their wrongs. Had they abstained from this in former times, they would in all probability be now a free people. Their barbarities increased and strengthened their opponents, and also separated from their cause those who would have supported it. Now, such is the manner in which they have conducted themselves, that one-half the people of that Island can put no faith or dependence in the other, nor can any change in their general dispositions afford a sufficient guarantee that their professions are sincere. To attempt to revolutionise will be hopeless while they are divided, and this will be the case so long as the Catholic population are taught to believe that no religious principles or opinions are correct but their own, and that no faith should be kept with those who entertain any other.

General EBENEZER ELMER has been appointed by the Senate of the United States, Collector of this Port, vice JAMES D. WESTCOTT, Esq.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, — instant, at Dennis' Creek, Cape May, by James Townsend, Esq. Mr. JOHN NICKINSON, to Miss RICEY GANDY.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Janvier, Dr. ELIM MAYHEW, to Miss PHEBE DUBOISE, both of Pittsgrove, Salem county.

The bodies of the four men who were drowned in the Delaware on the 8th inst. were found on Sunday last, in that river near Cooper's Point. About four o'clock, in the afternoon, a procession was formed from their respective homes in Noble street, and the bodies were interred in the St. John street Methodist burying ground. As

there is every reason to believe that this unfortunate accident was occasioned by their ignorance of the proper method of managing a boat, it is to be hoped that their fate will prove a warning to those young persons who are disposed to make excursions for pleasure on the water. On such occasions an experienced boatman should be engaged, even though his temper should not be such as to add to the pleasure of the party.

Philad. Union.

Steam-boat Controversy.

It appears by an article from the Albany Daily Advertiser that the Chancellor of the state of New York has refused the application of Edward Livingston and Joseph I. Thompson, (holding the Steam-boat Olive Branch under John R. Livingston) for an injunction to stop the running of the Steam-boat Bellona in the waters between certain places in New Jersey and the city of New York. The injunction is stated to have been refused on the ground that the said John R. Livingston had formerly voluntarily relinquished the injunction against the Bellona, in the waters of New York bay, & had made that relinquishment the ground of an application to the court of Chancery of New Jersey, for dissolving the injunction of Thomas Gibson, against navigating the waters of New Jersey by the Steam-boat Olive Branch, and succeeded, both boats thereafter running unmolested in the waters of the respective states. It was held, it seems, by the Chancellor of New York, that neither John R. Livingston, nor those holding under him, could justly claim a renewal of the injunction against the New Jersey steam-boat which had thus been voluntarily relinquished. This goes far towards settling the dispute between these steam-boat owners.

Trenton Federalist.

The Nashville Bank has missed a packet of its notes, amounting to \$10,000; whether it has been burnt or stolen, the Directors are at a loss to say. Though the stockholders passed a resolution that their confidence in the integrity of their cashier and clerk was unimpaired, they would not agree to exonerate the cashier and securities from all legal responsibility therefor.

Richmond Eng.

We learn that the black servant girl who was mentioned by us last week, to have been so cruelly punished by her mistress, is since dead. In addition to the particulars which we then stated, we have been informed that the husband of the woman participated, with her in the guilt of the cruel and barbarous treatment—having at the solicitation of his wife, first cruelly flagellated the girl, and then, to hide the wounds thereby inflicted, threw her into a mud pond. It pains us to give an account of such barbarity, but the truth should be told, however painful it may be.

Delaware Gazette.

HUNTSVILLE, (Alab.) April 19.

Canine Sagacity.—A few weeks since, a negro boy, who was ploughing in a field of Mr. Brandon's in this neighborhood, stopped his horse to fix something about the gear.—While in this situation the horse took fright, and started at full speed towards that part of the fence at which he had been brought in; the point of the collar of the plough struck, and became finally so fastened to the pantaloons of the boy, (which were of buckskin) and the horse had drawn the boy in this situation about eighty yards towards the fence, which was yet twenty yards before him, the pannel about five rails high, for which he was evidently making, when a large Mastiff of Mr. Brandon's voluntarily sprung forward, seized the horse by the upper lip, and held him securely until the boy was released. For the truth of this statement we can vouch, as we have it from Mr. B.'s own lips, who is a man of the utmost respectability.

Alabamian.

News Extraordinary.—It is asserted, says a Boston paper, on the authority of letters from Leghorn; that the Greeks are to cede to the United States a convenient harbor, in return for which they are to aid the Greeks with a well equipped squadron, which is to bear the Greek flag.

A Mr. Ulrick, of Rahway, and a son of Mr. Samuel Meeker, of New York, were lately drowned at the mouth of Rahway river. The boy was knocked over by the jib-boom, and Mr. Ulrick, in endeavoring to reach him, fell overboard.

A sloop belonging to major Israel Carl, of Huntington, L. I. was upset on the 4th instant, and two women, the wife and daughter of a Mr. Doxy Bond, were drowned.

The following notice we think should be made as public as possible, and we give it an insertion with great pleasure, as we do every thing that tends to promote the interests of our agricultural readers. Whatever object is intended to raise a spirit of enterprise and competition among farmers, to awaken genius—to encourage improvement in the useful arts, and to facilitate the means to increase property and diminish labor—that is what the public want, what they should know, and what, when it comes within our power to communicate, we shall always do with cheerfulness. Eds.

Agricultural Exhibition.

By "the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture." The Directors give notice that they will examine and test all Ploughs which may be offered for premiums at the exhibition in June next, three days previous to the days assigned for public show. All persons interested are requested to produce their ploughs on Monday the 3d day of June next, at the Inn of George Ludwick, in Blockley township, 1 mile from the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge, on the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Road, at or before 10 o'clock, A. M. on that day.

CHRONICLE.

Navy.—Captain Downes has been appointed to the command of the American frigate Guerriere, now lying at Norfolk.

Green Peas were sold at Washington City on Wednesday morning at one dollar per peck.

Congress.—Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Wednesday last until the first Monday in December next. The two houses sat till after 12 o'clock the preceding night, and finished an unusual quantity of business. The President of the United States as usual attended at the Capitol, to sign the bills presented for his sanction.

It is understood, that Messrs. Wood, Brewster and Calk are about establishing a line of stages on the new mail route from Philadelphia, via Glassborough, Malaga, Cumberland Works & Etna Works, to Brewster's opposite Somer's Point. This post route has been a desirable object for a number of years. The road has been so straightened and improved preparatory to it, as to make the distance between the city and Port Elizabeth, about 15 miles less than on the old route by which the mail is now conveyed. Besides, it will throw open to public view an interesting part of our country. Glassborough and Malaga are manufacturing towns, the one six and the other ten miles from the nearest post-office—they must feel at once the salutary effect of this new arrangement. It also offers to our fellow citizens of the upper county, who visit the Cape during the warm season, to indulge in the luxury of bathing, a considerably shorter route and a better road.

LAST NOTICE.

THE creditors of Andrew Thompson, of the township of Lower Alloways Creek, Salem county, New Jersey, are hereby notified, that all claims against his Estate must be made agreeably to law by the 4th of the Seventh Month next, or they will be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate, otherwise than as the law provides.

David Fogg, John Powell,

5th Mo. 19th.—73 6t. Assignees.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

MAY 20, 1822.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 50
Rye, do.	75
Corn, do.	75
Oats, do.	37 1/2
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	4 00
Rye do. do.	2 75
Butter, per pound,	15
Lard, do.	10
Hams, do.	10
Pork, do.	8
Wool, do.	40 to 50
Feathers, do.	50
Potatoes, per bushel,	40 to 50
Beans, do.	1 00
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 45
Oak Wood, per cord,	4 00
do. green,	5 25 to 5 50

