

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

**CONDITIONS.**  
THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published every Monday morning, at Two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance.—An additional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid within the year.  
The WHIG will be forwarded by Stage or Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they paying the expense of carriage.  
No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the time, will be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.  
Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements at the same rate.



[BY AUTHORITY]

## Laws of the United States.

### PUBLIC ACTS.

#### AN ACT to abolish the United States' Trading Establishment with the Indian Tribes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is, authorized and required to cause the business of the United States' trading houses among Indian tribes, to be closed, and the accounts of the Superintendent of Indian Trade, and of the factors, and sub-factors, to be settled; and, for that purpose, the President is hereby authorized to select, from among the Indian agents, or others, a competent number of fit and suitable persons, to be and appear at the office of Indian Trade in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and at each of the trading houses established among Indian tribes, on or before the third day of June next, or as soon thereafter as can conveniently be done, to demand and receive of and from the Superintendent of Indian Trade, and of the respective factors, and sub-factors, all the goods, wares, and merchandise, furs, peltries, evidences of debt, and property and effects of every kind, which may be in their power or possession, by virtue of their respective offices, and justly due and belonging to the United States; and the said agents, selected for the purpose aforesaid, shall be furnished with the copies of the latest quarterly returns of the said Superintendent, factors, and sub-factors, as rendered by them to them to the Treasury Department, and copies of any other papers in the said Department which will shew what is, or ought to be due and coming to the United States, from the said office of Indian Trade in Georgetown, and from each of the trading houses established among Indians.— And the persons so selected shall enter into bond, with good and sufficient security, in such sums as may be required by the President of the United States, for the faithful discharge of the duties enjoined on them by the provisions of this act. And, from and after the third day of June next, the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with Indian tribes," shall be continued in force for the purposes only of enforcing all bounds, debts, contracts, demands, and rights, which may have arisen, and all penalties and punishments which may have been, or may be incurred, under the provisions of the said act, and for the settlement of the accounts of the Superintendent, factors, and sub-factors, at the Treasury Department.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be delivered over to the agents of the United States, under the provisions of this act, shall be placed at the disposition of the President of the United States, subject, under his orders, towards satisfying or extinguishing the treaty obligations on the part of the United States, to keep up trading houses with the Indians; also, towards the payment of annuities due, or to become due, to Indian tribes; also, in making the customary presents to tribes or individuals in amity with the United States, and the surplus, if any, may be sold to the best advantage, under the orders of the President, and

the proceeds paid over to the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the furs, peltries, effects, and property, received under the first section of this act, shall be sold in the manner the President may direct; the debts due and owing shall be collected under his orders; and all the money received from these sources, and all that shall be received from the Superintendent of Indian Trade, and from the factors, and sub-factors, shall be paid over, as fast as received, into the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That such sums may be retained and applied, under the orders of the President of the United States, as may be necessary to defray the expenses of carrying this act into effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, as soon as may be, after the commencement of the next session of Congress, the President of the United States shall communicate to Congress the manner in which he shall have caused this act to be executed, shewing the amount of money, furs, peltries, & other effects, and the amount and description of goods, wares, and merchandise, and the actual cash value thereof, received from the Superintendent of Indian Trade, and each of the factors and sub-factors, under the provisions of this act.

Washington, May 6, 1822.

Approved. JAMES MONROE.

#### AN ACT providing for the disposal of the Public Lands in the state of Mississippi, and for the better organization of the land districts in the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that tract of country which was ceded to the United States by a treaty with the Choctaw Indians, held on the eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, near Doake's stand, in the state of Mississippi, be, and the same is hereby, formed into a land district; and for the disposal of the public lands in the said district: a land office shall be established within the same, at such convenient place as the President of the United States may direct and appoint; and for said office a Register, and a Receiver shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall severally give bond, with security, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, in like manner, and for like sums; shall receive similar compensation, fees, and emoluments, and shall perform similar duties, and possess similar powers, with all other Registers and Receivers of public moneys of the United States, appointed by law for the disposal of the public land; and shall, in all respects, be governed by the laws of the United States providing for the disposal of the public lands: Provided, however, That the first sale of the lands within the district aforesaid may be held at such convenient place within the district west of Pearl river as the President of the United States may appoint: And, provided, also, That the President may, if it should be necessary, in consequence of the establishment of a new basis meridian, attach a portion of the land otherwise belonging to the district established by this act to the district west of Pearl river.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, when he shall think proper, to cause so much of the land within the district created by this act, or which may be attached to the district of Pearl river, and which may be surveyed, to be exposed to sale, on the same terms and conditions, and in the same manner, as all other public lands of the United States, with the exception of section numbered sixteen, in each township, which shall be reserved for the use of schools within the same; and of such other reservations, as now may, or hereafter may, exist, by virtue of any act of cession, treaty, or law of the United States: and for the lands so sold, patents shall issue on the terms and conditions, and in the manner provided by law in relation to all other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the lands lying on the east side of the Tombigbee river, in the state of Mississippi, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, be, after the thirtieth day of October next, attached to the district established by the first section of this act, and the public lands therein shall be sold, on the same terms and conditions, and in the same manner, and patents shall issue for the lands so sold, agreeably to the

provisions of the laws for the disposal of the public lands of the United States, in the state of Mississippi, with the exception of section numbered sixteen, in each township, which shall be reserved for the use of schools within the same, and of such other reservations as now are made, or hereafter may be made, by law. And it shall be the duty of the Register of the district of Madison county, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to transfer such books, maps, and cards, or transcripts thereof, to the Register appointed for the district established by the first section of this act, as may be necessary to carry into complete effect the provisions of this section of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of October next, such part of the district east of Pearl river, as lies within the state of Mississippi, be attached to, and constituted a part of, the district of Jackson county; and the President of the United States shall cause the land office to be removed to such place, within the district of Jackson county, as established by this act, as he may deem convenient; and that part of the district of Jackson county which lies within the state of Alabama shall be attached to, and constitute a part of, the district east of Pearl river, in Alabama; and it shall be the duty of the register of the district east of Pearl river, and the register of the district of Jackson County, each, to transfer to the other such books, records, surveys, or the transcripts thereof, as shall be necessary to carry into complete effect the provisions of this section of this act.

Washington, May 6, 1822.

Approved. JAMES MONROE.

#### AN ACT for the relief of certain insolvent debtors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the seventeenth section of this act, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, as declares that the provisions of the said act shall not be construed to extend to any debtor who has not resided in the District of Columbia one year next preceding his application for relief under the said act, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Provided, That no discharge under this act, or the act to which it is amendatory, shall operate against any creditor residing without the limits of the District of Columbia, except the creditor at whose instance the debtor may be confined. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

Washington, May 6, 1822.

Approved. JAMES MONROE.

#### AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth March, 1802.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and, from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the superintendents of Indian affairs in the Territories, and Indian agents, under the direction of the President of the United States, to grant licences to trade with Indian tribes; which licences shall be granted to citizens of the United States, and to none others, taking from them bonds, with securities, in the penal sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, proportioned to the capital employed, and conditioned for the due observance of the laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; and said licences may be granted for a term not exceeding seven years, for the trade with the remote tribes of Indians beyond the Mississippi, and two years for the trade with all the other tribes. And the superintendents and agents shall return to the Secretary of War, within each year, an abstract of all licences granted, showing by and to whom, when, and where granted, with the amount of the bonds and capital employed, to be laid before Congress, at the next session thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, in execution of the power vested in him by the twenty-first section of the act of the thirtieth of March, one thousand

eight hundred and two, aforesaid, to which this is an amendment, to direct Indian agents, governors of territories acting as superintendents of Indian affairs, and military officers, to cause the stores and packages of goods of all traders, to be searched upon suspicion or information that ardent spirits are carried into the Indian countries by said trader, in violation of the said twenty-first section of the act to which this is an amendment; and if any ardent spirits shall be so found, all the goods of the said traders shall be forfeited, one half to the use of the informer, the other half to the use of the government, his licence cancelled, and bond put in suit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all purchases for, and on account of, Indians, for annuities, presents, and otherwise, shall be made by the Indian agents and Governors of territories, acting as superintendents within their respective districts; and all persons, whatsoever, charged or trusted with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects, of any kind, for the benefit of Indians, shall settle their accounts, annually, at the War Department, on the first day of September; and copies of the same shall be laid before Congress at the commencement of the ensuing session, by the proper accounting officer, together with a list of the names of all persons to whom money, goods, or effects, had been delivered, within the said year, for the benefit of the Indians, specifying the amount and object for which it was intended, and showing who are delinquent, if any, for forwarding their accounts according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, in all trials about the right of property, in which Indians shall be party on one side, and white persons on the other, the burthen of proof shall rest upon the white person, in every case in which the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself, from the fact of previous possession and ownership.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, from time to time, to require additional security, and in larger amounts, from all persons charged or trusted, under the laws of the United States, with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects, of any kind, for the benefit of the Indians.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint a superintendent of Indian affairs, to reside at St. Louis, whose powers shall extend to all Indians frequenting that place, whose salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and one agent for the tribes within the limits of East and West Florida, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

Washington, May 6, 1822.

Approved. JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to continue in force "An act declaring the consent of Congress to acts of the state of South Carolina, authorizing the City Council of Charleston to impose and collect a duty on the tonnage of vessels from foreign ports; and to acts of the state of Georgia, authorizing the imposition and collection of a duty on the tonnage of vessels in the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's."

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act declaring the consent of Congress to acts of the state of South Carolina, authorizing the City Council of Charleston to impose and collect a duty, on the tonnage of vessels from foreign ports; and to acts of the state of Georgia, authorizing the imposition and collection of a duty on the tonnage of vessels in the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's," passed the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be, and the same is hereby, continued in force for three years, and to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter: Provided, always, and it is hereby further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the City Council of Charleston, and of the Collectors of the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's, to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury an annual account of the sums collected, and of the application of the same for the purposes aforesaid.

Washington, May 7, 1822.

Approved. JAMES MONROE.

MARRIED, at Preston, Mr. JOHN PENNY, to Miss ISABELLA PENNY. The lady thought upon a plan To turn a penny—just to try it: She laid her Penny out on man, And got a handsome Penny by it.

## POETRY.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

### THE ALBION.

Swift across the Atlantic's breast  
Sped the gallant Albion,  
When the sun set in the west,  
And the blush of day was gone—  
Proudly o'er the billows blue,  
Spread each wide expanded sail,  
Then all hearts beat high, nor knew  
Death was lurking in the gale!  
Night her raven mantle threw  
O'er the waters dark and wild—  
And the tempest spirit flew  
Where so late the sun had smil'd—  
In the cloud-envelop'd sky  
Ruin showed his awful form,  
While the seaman's fearful cry  
Mingled with the raging storm.  
Then fair woman's dying wail  
Echoed on the foaming surge,  
Mingling with the midnight gale,  
By Hibernia's rocky verge—  
Then the chief who stood the fight  
By thy side, Napoleon,  
Trembled as the tempest's might  
Shook the fated Albion.

Hark! that shout of wild dismay—  
That death-groan of agony,  
As the grave receives its prey  
In the deep devouring sea—  
See the mountain billows swell  
O'er the reeling Albion—  
Hark! that loud and last farewell,  
She is heaving—she is gone!

NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1822.

General Desnouettes.

### AMBITION.

AMBITION nerves the warrior's breast,  
It fires his glancing eye,  
It sparkles from his waving crest,  
It gladdens victory.

The Statesman through ambition toils,  
The height of fame to find,  
His soul wrapt up in crafty wiles,  
To aught besides is blind.

Even woman too ambitious strives,  
To excel in various ways,  
For this the wheeling car she drives,  
Or treads the dance's maze.

Around, above, and underneath,  
Ambition fills the world,  
It never leaves us—even in death,  
Its banner is not furled.

But proudly waves, the skies above,  
And angels gather round;  
Ambitious they to be with love  
And brighter glory crown'd.

IGNOTUS.

From the Bellows-Falls Intelligencer.  
An obliging correspondent has furnished us with the following form of indictment for a crime which does not appear to be very prevalent in the present day. It is said, however, that we have now on the stage of human action, certain of the fair sex, who if not absolutely witches, are positively bewitching, and whose fascinations, if not so wicked, are scarcely less dangerous to young men, than any used by those weird sisters, who formerly were in the habit of sailing in egg shells or soaring on broomsticks.

Grand Jury's Bill, vs. Mary Osgood. Province of the Massa. } An. R. & Regina }  
chusetts Bay, in N.E. } Goffelm et Ma- }  
Essex, ss. } rix Anglice, &c. }

“The Jurors for our anverision land and lady, the king and queen, present that Mary Osgood, wife of Capt. John Osgood, of Andover, in the county of Essex, about eleven years ago, in the town of Andover aforesaid, wickedly, maliciously, and feloniously, a covenant with the Devil did make, and signed the Devil's book, and took the Devil to be her God, and consented to serve and worship him, and was baptized by the Devil, and renounced her former christian baptism, and promised to be the devil's both body and soul forever, and to serve him. By which diabolical covenant by her made with the devil, she said Mary Osgood is become a most detestable Witch, against the peace of our sovereign lord and lady, the king and queen, their crowns and dignity, and the laws in that case made and provided.

“Billa vera. ROBERT PAGE, Foreman.” “Ponit se, Non cul—found.”

A certain mechanic having occasion to boil some cattle's feet, emptied the bones near the court-house. A lawyer observing them, inquired of a bystander what they were. “I presume they are clients' bones,” replied the witness as they appear to be well picked.”

## FOREIGN,

From the New York American, May 31

In the English parliament, the annual motion for reform in the representation had been made by Lord John Russell, and negatived by a vote of 269 to 164. The result was received with loud cheering by the opposition as showing an accession of strength to their cause. In the course of his speech Lord Russell stated several facts to show the improved state of all classes from the increased means of instruction, and the propriety and justice of giving to the mass of population a representation proportioned to its increased relative weight and improvement. He stated as among the results of his inquiries into the extension of the means of instruction, that the sales of one bookseller's house in London, amounted to 5,000,000 sterling, (upwards of \$22,000,000) worth of books; that they employed sixty clerks, paid 5,500*l.* for advertisements, and gave constant employment to no fewer than 250 booksellers. The increase of circulating libraries had also been very great, there being about 1000 of these establishments in the kingdom, and from 1500 to 2000 marts for the sale of books distributed throughout the country; in addition to all which was the quantity of newspapers annually distributed, the number of which for the year 1821 he estimated at 23,600,000, and of those 11,000,000 were London daily papers—country papers 7,000,000. The increase of presses in 40 years had been from 79, the whole number in 1781, to 284, in 1822; yet with a population of 18,000,000 so provided with the means of knowledge a majority of the representation in Parliament was returned by less than 8,000 electors.

It appears by the accounts of shipping of the United Kingdom that the tonnage and number of vessels registered has been gradually decreasing in the last three years. In 1819 there were 25,482 vessels, 2,667,397 tons, 174,378 men; in 1820 there were 25,374 vessels, 2,648,593 tons, 174,414 men; in 1821 there were 25,036 vessels, 2,560,202 tons, and 169,174 men—being a decrease in two years of 446 vessels, 106,494 tons, employing 5199 men.

LONDON, April 27.

We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday last. They contain an article extracted from the Austrian Observer, which gives the news from Constantinople down to the 23d ult.—Nothing of importance had taken place neither in that capital nor its environs, during the last fortnight. The treasures of Ali Pacha continued to arrive daily, and among them several mules, laden with bags of gold, to the amount, it was said, of ten millions of piastres. The intelligence from the Morea was incomplete, but no doubt was entertained of the victory gained in the bay of Patras by the Turkish fleet, on the 6th ult. over the Greek insurgent navy. On the side of Persia, hostilities were apprehended, and great armaments were preparing to resist aggression in that quarter. The force levied was estimated at upwards of 100,000 men. It appears that the sultan refused to ratify the convention which had been concluded, and which, it was thought, would have led to the establishment of peace between Turkey and Persia.—The following paragraph, in this article, from the Austrian Observer, is worthy of notice:—"It is remarkable that notwithstanding so many rumors and anxieties prevail relative to an European war, that the Porte had hitherto made no preparations, by sea or land, which could announce such a war."

ODESSA, April 1.

Extract of a private letter:—"We have letters from Constantinople of the 27th March. Up to the 25th, the Reis Effendi had not replied to the note of the mediating ministers. Lord Strangford endeavored to persuade the Grand Vizier and Reis Effendi, in visits which he made them on the 23d, to accept the ultimatum; but the latter replied that an answer was contained in the note of the Porte, of the 28th of February, and that the Porte had no new declarations to make."

"The most contradictory reports were circulated in Constantinople relative to the Shah of Persia. At one time, he it stated to be in tranquillity at Teheran, hearing the proposals and receiving presents from England—at another, to be marching at the head of imaginary hundreds of thousands of men, to pass the Euphrates to take Armenia, and pass into Natolia. The mysterious silence of the Porte, and the fear of punishment which prevents individuals from writing, leave the affairs of Asia in impenetrable obscurity."

Journal des Debats.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, April 19.

We have received Frankfort papers to the 20th inst. They contain the following details of the naval successes of the Turks against the Greeks, and of the gradual restoration of their power in the Morea:—

FRANKFORT, April 18.

Extract from the Oriental Observer— Smyrna, March 18.

The division of the Ottoman squadron which sailed to the Morea touched at Patras, where it happily landed the troops which it took on board in the Dardanelles. On the way it had a slight action with the combined flotilla of the Hydriots, Spezzioti, and Ipsaciots. A letter from Zante of the 5th inst. gives some details of this combat.

"The Greek flotilla consisted of 70 vessels; that of the Turks (in all) of 35 vessels, of which three were frigates, fourteen corvettes, and the rest brigs and schooners, exclusive of the transports; it was composed of Turkish, Egyptian and Algerine vessels.—As soon as they descried the Greek fleet in the Gulf of Lepanto, they bore down upon it, and an engagement took place, in which several Greek vessels were disabled. The Greeks soon fled; a Turkish frigate alone pursued them. At some distance eight of the insurgent vessels taking courage, tacked about, and surrounded this frigate, which sunk one and captured a second; two others, which were much disabled, ran on shore; the rest of the Greek flotilla continued to fly, and those who were taking observations from the island with their glasses lost sight of it, after counting only fifty-two sail."

The writer of the letter adds, that the affair passed before the eyes of the people of Zante, that the result was, that 18 Greek vessels were observed to be wanting at the moment of their flight; the fate of these 18 vessels was unknown. What shall be said after this to the calculations, or reasonings of those who fancied that merchant vessels could contend with ships of war, even of a small size?

The Ottoman fleet afterwards re-appeared before Zante in very good order and the 35 vessels of which it was composed were again distinguished. It was presumed that it would proceed to Prevesa to take in troops, and effect a second landing at another part of the Peloponessus, while a body of troops will advance towards the isthmus of Corinth. The Ottoman troops which were employed against Ali Pacha, in Albania, are estimated at 40,000 men, who, of course, can now be employed in other quarters.

They also write from Zante that three towns in the Morea, which were occupied by the Greeks (which are named) had already surrendered to the Turks.

LONDON, April 29.

The Madrid papers of the 14th inst. contain the particulars of a very important discussion which took place in the Cortes relative to the transatlantic provinces. A report was made to the assembly by the committee on the affairs of the colonies, in which it recognized the expediency of entering into negotiations with those provinces that have declared their independence, and of establishing commercial relations with them suitable to both hemispheres. In the ensuing debate, the government was very warmly censured for neglecting to adopt measures for preserving Cuba and Puerto Rico, which with a few spots on the continent, were all that now remained to Spain of the immense empire she once possessed beyond the Atlantic. The minister of Justice spoke of the necessity of sending a naval force to the American seas, and seems to console himself with the notion that means might yet be adopted to lead back the colonies to an union with the mother country. The time for indulging in such hope has long passed away, but it is important to know that commissioners are to be sent out for the purpose of receiving the proposals of the South American governments. The intention of the United States to recognise the independence of these governments was not known to the Cortes at the time of this discussion.

The accounts by the last mail from IRELAND are of a mixed complexion. Lawless outrage is said to be on the decline, but in some of the south-western counties it has been succeeded by the extremes of wretchedness and famine. Last year's potato crop failed. Numbers of the unfortunate peasants have abandoned in despair their miserable habitations, and have taken to beg, for the support of their starving children. Some individuals in the county of Clare have perished of absolute want; and not only is present food unobtainable, but the ground-work of future destruction is laid in the utter scarcity of seed for the approaching season. Government ought to have exerted itself in making some provision against the terrible calamity which every well-informed man in Ireland foresaw. Large purchases of potatoes might have been made in England and the west of Scotland—oatmeal also was at an easy price—and even a few cargoes distributed at each of the ports nearest to the districts where want was felt or apprehended would have proved a sensible relief, or would have shown at least kindly solicitude for the comfort of the suffering people.

Sentence of death was passed on 13 men at Limerick, on the 22d inst.—on 8 for robbing the post office at Shana-

golden, and 5 for burglary in the house of Adam Millar, near Adare.

The following is an extract of a letter from Odessa, of so late a date as the 2d inst. Its tenor is entirely pacific:

Odessa, April 2.—Nothing further has transpired respecting the Port Franc; we may expect to give you some decisive information upon this subject in the course of a post or two. During the last few days we have had many arrivals of ships of all nations; and on this side we see no indications of the approaching hostilities: you allude to in your letter of the 5th of March; neither do we hear from St. Petersburg any thing of a hostile nature. Admiral Greig, who commands the Black Sea fleet, still remains at St. Petersburg, and no preparations are making at Nicolayef to equip and prepare the fleet. It is, we believe, certain that the Government is quite at a loss to raise the means at present of supporting the army, or of marching it out of the country, as the defalcation of the revenue for the last year was enormous.

The quotations of the rate of Exchange, and of the prices of imports and exports, do not differ from the late advices, except in the article of wheat, which is offered on contract deliverable in June at 16 rubles the chetwert, equal to about 17s. per English quarter.

[The latter price considerably lower than for a series of years past.]

PARIS, April 25.

A report is in circulation that intelligence has been received at Marseilles of a revolution in the Ionian Isles.—The population are said to have taken up arms against the English, and to have proclaimed their independence.

In opposition to the accounts from Zante of the 5th ult. in the Frankfort papers, stating the Greeks to have been defeated in the late naval actions with the Turks, letters of the 5th ult. from Santa Maura are quoted, which again assert that they were the victors.

We have received from London, by a private channel, accounts in which we place much confidence. It appears certain that the Porte intended to address to the Austrian and English Ministers a very confidential expose of the difficulties in which the Turkish government finds itself placed. It is believed that in this expose the Porte will insist on the absolute necessity, on the part of the Sultan, of rejecting the ultimatum offered by Russia, on the ground that the Turkish army and its chiefs have positively declared for war, and consequently the acceptance of the conditions offered by Russia would lead to an insurrection, and occasion the fall of the Turkish government.—It is also believed that this confidential expose has been actually submitted to the respective governments in harmony with Turkey, and even to Russia; that the latter has, in consequence, consented to diminish her pretensions, and that there was great reason to hope that war would be avoided. Lastly, it is stated, that the fear of a general insurrection in Italy, France and Germany, might take place at the moment Russia should engage in a war against Turkey, has contributed to the conclusion of these arrangements.

Gaz. de France.

Augsburg, April 18.—The Allgemeine Zeitung has the following article from Constantinople, dated March 23.

"On the 10th the Austrian and English Ambassadors transmitted to the Reis Effendi a last and very pressing note, again urging the Porte very seriously to accept, without objection, the Russian ultimatum, and to transmit another note instead of that of the 28th of February. The Porte, instead of replying, hastened its armaments with the greatest activity, and did not consent to answer either of the Ambassadors. Thus the hope of maintaining peace vanishes more and more. The two ambassadors sent this intelligence to day by special messengers to their respective courts."

Official intelligence was received to day from Persia that the son of the late Prince Ali Kerman Shah had recommended hostilities. The obstinacy of the Grand Seignor, who had ordered the Pacha of Bagdad to continue the war, has determined the Shah of Persia formally to declare war. He was about to set out from Teheran with a considerable corps d'armee, which he commands in person. His advanced guard has effected a junction with the troops of his grandson, and the army was marching upon the Pachaic of Erzerum.

FRANKFORT, April 20.

The numerous promotions which have been made in the Polish army, & the measure by which Austria, in order, in the event of a war, not to render moveable the battalions of the landwehr, proposes to augment by 300 men every regiment of infantry, are circumstances which promote the belief of approaching hostilities with Turkey.

Letters from Brady of the 6th April, state, in a postscript, that several Russian corps are in motion, and marching upon Laditschin and Alexandrowka. Three bridges of boats are to be

established over the Dnieper, to facilitate the communications.—General the Count de Wittgenstein was at Laditschin, but he was about to return to Tulczyn. By the new positions taken by the Russian army, it will enter Bessarabia, and traverse that province as soon as the order arrives for opening the campaign. It is not judged proper to concentrate the army in Bessarabia, on account of the difficulty of provisioning it, and the failure of many articles which can be easily procured in Poland.

It is stated that Gen. La Langenau is appointed chief of the staff of the Austrian army, which is assembled in the environs of Temeswar.

Letters have been received from Major Denham, who commands the expedition into the Interior of Africa, dated from Tripoli in the West, where they had arrived in November last. A salute was fired from the batteries on their landing, and the best understanding prevails between the Bashaw, Col. Warrington, the British Consul, and the travellers; and his highness has expressed his readiness to afford them all the assistance and protection in his power, in order to convince the king of England of his sincerity. It was proposed that the expedition should depart for Fezzan in February last, and a competent escort was provided by his highness to convey them considerably beyond Bornou, at which place the learned Professor, Dr. Oudenau, is to remain as British Vice Consul. They were all in high health and spirits, and entertained the most sanguine hopes of at least going far beyond any former travellers in that direction.

### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Appointment by the Governor.—Peter C. Vanerhoof, Surrogate of the county of Monmouth, in the place of Caleb Lloyd, Esq. deceased.

The North Carolina, 74, has been towed from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, down to Chester, where she will be fitted for sea.

The anniversary of the Union Sunday School Society of New York, was celebrated on the 7th ult. in that city. About 3,000 scholars, with their teachers, filled the procession. The ceremonies, incident to this anniversary, took place in the Park. The scene was deeply interesting.

At a late court in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, — Robbins was tried for "cruelly and unmercifully beating and whipping his own slave"—found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 300 dollars. This is said in a Virginia paper to be the first case of the kind known to have occurred in that state, and the punishment is considered sufficiently exemplary.

Duel.—The Essex (Salem) Register gives, as a report of the day, an account of a duel said to have been fought in that vicinity, from which it appears that the parties fired with muskets, at four paces, without injury to either; owing, however, to the interference of friends, a second meeting took place, in which one of the seconds was killed! The misunderstanding originated in a love affair.

A young sprig of nobility, who imagined that wit and a peerage were consentaneous, said once to a poor clergyman who happened to sit next to a goose, "Doctor, with all your learning can you tell me why the goose is always placed next the parson?" "Indeed, my lord," replied he, "I cannot; but whenever I see a goose again, I shall certainly think of your LORDSHIP."

An Irish paper observes, that two women have been taken into custody, charged with being White Boys.

### 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 2d day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton—

### A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain twenty acres, more or less, joins lands of William Bateman, David F. Bateman, and others.

Also, Two Lots of Bushland, together with all the lands of the defendant. A better description will be given at the time of sale.

Seized as the property of Sarah Carey, & taken in execution at the suit of Evan Ewan, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

April 30—June 3. 75

For Sale at this Office,

A FEW GERMAN FLUTES,

With Preceptors.

June 3, 1822.

## WHISTLER & SERLEY.

No. 226, Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully inform their friends & the public that they continue to do Tailoring work in a fashionable and complete style, equal to any in the city. They keep constantly on hand, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Drillings, Seersuckers,

And a variety of fashionable

Summer and Winter Clothing, Which will be furnished on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. They warrant all work done by them to be executed in the best manner, or not taken.

Gentlemen residing in the country, by leaving their orders, will have their work forwarded with promptness and despatch, agreeably to directions; the box enclosing them being furnished at a very moderate price.

75 Gmo. June 3, 1822.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of WOOD & BACON, or to the estate of RICHARD WOOD, deceased, on obligation, book, or vendue account, are hereby requested to settle their accounts without delay.

George Bacon,  
Charles S. Wood.

Greenwich, 6th Month 1st. 75 4t.

## TAKE NOTICE,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cape May, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of New Jersey, and they have appointed Saturday, the 20th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in the Middle Township, in the County aforesaid, to hear us and our creditors—what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as Insolvent Debtors.

his  
William M. Williams,

mark  
George Fowler,

his  
Jacob M. Brown,

mark  
Cape May Jail, May 30. 75 3t.

## 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 q Assignees.

## Take Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment on three Promissory Notes, dated March 9th, 1822, for fifty dollars each and drawn by me in favor of Samuel Williams. As they were fraudulently obtained, I am determined not to pay them.

his  
Robert M. Morriss.

mark  
Cumberland Furnace, May 27. 74.

## 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

## Falling 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. 68t

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

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

## Blank Deeds,

(With or without Warrantee.)  
For Sale at this Office.

Fourth of July.

The citizens of Bridgeton and its vicinity are requested to meet at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, this evening at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

The Farmers in this District inform us that the wheat crop will be short this year, owing to the severity of the winter. What is growing is said to be good. The corn crop so far looks well.

The Newspapers from various parts of the Union speak of the wheat crops as being short, owing to the dry & various other causes.

In some of the recent numbers of the National Intelligencer, we find a letter from Jonathan Russell, Esq. one of the late Negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent. This letter was dated at Paris, February 11th, 1815, addressed to Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State, and marked 'Private.' It was subsequently filed in the Secretary of State's office, and on a resolution of Mr. Floyd of Va. offered on the 19th of April last, that such letter, if not injurious to the public interest, be communicated to the house, it was accordingly forwarded by the President, accompanied by remarks from Mr. Adams, Secretary of State.

The calling up of this letter, at this particular crisis, has occasioned much speculation, and no little surprise. That almost every transaction of a general nature which was brought before the late Congress, had some bearing on the next presidential election, is a prevailing opinion. Mr. Russell's letter could answer no other object, and doubtless would never have been called for, had not an idea prevailed in a certain quarter of the Union, that it would have turned the tide of public favor towards the west. How far Mr. Russell has been instrumental in promoting its being brought up remains a secret of his motives; however, we have a right, in common with others, to form our conjectures. We strongly suspect he was actuated by such political views as will shun the light, and shrink from investigation, — that he had abettors behind the screen, and that the whole plan was maturely laid under the flattering hopes of being successful. We entertain a strong repugnance to every thing like political intriguing, particularly among men who stand candidates for the same office, — nor can we hold favorable impressions of a man who wants the manly spirit, or the good understanding, to combat the opinions of others, and at the same time withholds his own where they only should be given, and where his country could only be benefited by them, and then sneak out with an after-thought vindication of them to support his pretensions as a statesman. Whatever he may have had in view, we surely cannot pronounce the course pursued by Mr. Russell, as a fair one; and when his rejoinder shall appear, (if he has not crept into some auger-hole to escape from the well-merited lashes of the Secretary's pen, and therefore abandoned the field for the want of a good cause and better abilities) we shall only be enabled to form an opinion whether he will be enabled to stand the contest in this political tournament, or fall, "like Lucifer, never to rise again."

As the whole getting up of this business appears to have been intended as a death-blow to the cause of Mr. Adams, as a candidate for the next Presidency, we cannot but look upon it as strongly in his favor. Every circumstance — every act done by Mr. Russell has been injurious to the cause he supported. The abilities of Mr. Adams, in his answer and remarks, must raise him in the estimation of all who have informed themselves on the subject. Had the letter alluded to been a public document, then the public had a right to claim it — but it was marked and intended to be private, and therefore should not have been produced. Mr. Russell's eagerness to comply with the call of the House, by furnishing a duplicate, evidences that that call was made with his knowledge and consent; and his producing a duplicate to suit his own purposes and views, and altered from the original, which he imagined was lost, but which was afterwards discovered among the President's private papers, should go far to declare his motives, and also to determine what confidence the public should repose in him in future.

The answer of Mr. Adams has been considered by some as too severe. We think otherwise. Had Mr. Russell been dealt with in a delicate manner, he would not, in our opinion, have discerned it. He would have responded until the Secretary would have been compelled to the measure he adopted. The Secretary's answer is written with an unusual degree of spirit and clearness — his language is eloquent, his arguments natural

and just, and if Mr. Russell's feelings are not of the obtuse kind — if any sensitiveness remain in him, he must smart under the castigation he has received, acknowledge his inferiority, and ground his weapons. Our present remarks only relate to the merits and motives of Mr. Russell and Mr. Adams in this controversy; and not as respects the subject matter of dispute between them.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the Six Brothers, in 33 days from Havre, Paris papers to the 28th of April were received at the office of the New York American. Accounts received by this arrival are obscure and contradictory. A private letter from a house of the first respectability at Havre, states that an express had arrived at that place from Paris, on the 1st of May, stating that all negotiations had been broken off between Russia and Turkey, and that war was considered inevitable. The French funds had in consequence fallen considerably.

We have long been expecting that such an event would take place about this period. We did not believe sooner, well knowing that no declaration would be made on either side until they were fully prepared, and that that would hardly be the case until the opening of the spring. The Austrian papers, the medium through which almost all the intelligence from that quarter passes, which is received in the west of Europe, after preserving a long silence, have at length noticed the subject. They endeavor by all means to keep the public from knowing the real state of the case — while the government of that country are using every effort to prevent the approaching hostilities, well knowing that their own political existence hangs upon a very slender thread. It is said that despatches had been received by the Austrian cabinet from Constantinople of the most important kind, but that they had been kept private — which they say would not have been the case had they been of a pacific character. It appears from various statements that Mr. Lutzow and Lord Strangford have ceased their negotiations at the Porte, the Ottoman Ministers having refused to admit any further interference on the subject. The prevailing opinion at Vienna is that war will take place. Between Russia and Austria the greatest harmony prevails. Great movements are said to have taken place in the Russian army of the South under Wittgenstein. The Russian forces on the Turkish frontier are computed at 300,000 men. The Turkish army to near that number, 150,000 of whom are Asiatic troops. Frankfort papers state: "the numerous promotions in the Polish troops, and the measures taken by Austria to obviate the necessity of calling out the Landwehr, by increasing each regiment to 300 men, are circumstances which promise a speedy rupture with Turkey."

General Langara has been named chief of the Austrian staff assembled at Temeswar. Three bridges of communication have been constructed over the Dnieper. Chour-schid Pacha, the conqueror of Ali, has been abandoned by the Albanians, who joined the Greeks, and he has been compelled to apply for reinforcements to maintain his position. The affairs of the Greeks are prospering. They are victorious in almost every engagement. — The late battle between the Turkish and Greek fleets which was reported to have resulted unfavorably to the latter, turns out to be otherwise, the Greeks having been completely victorious. The Turkish army appear to be eager for the commencement of hostilities. The Emperor of Austria was about to make a tour to Italy to confer with the Kings of Naples and Sardinia. He is in trouble — he already presages some mighty change in the government of his country, and therefore suppresses all kinds of meetings and associations.

The President's Message to Congress, and the report of the House of Representatives thereon, recommending the acknowledgement of the Independence of the South American colonies, are published in the French papers. Much opposition is made by the Legation, but there is little doubt they will consult their interest, and in a short time do likewise. In Spain the Cortes have reduced the number of the Clergy to 73,000, by which the annual saving will amount to \$10,220,000 — besides converting lazy drones of priests into industrious citizens. 113 colleges, abbeys, priories, &c. are suppressed.

The British government are about uniting the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in order it is said to save the expenses incurred by the double administration. This is a plausible statement, and doubtless such as many in their own dominions, and most of the citizens of the United States, will readily believe. But we do not believe that this is the true cause of the contemplated union. It is well known that in the Parliament of Lower Canada, a large majority are French members; that is, they are of French origin. That province having been originally a French colony, the inhabitants, when it fell into the hands of the English, retained many of their old laws and customs. In many districts the language and manners of

the first settlers have undergone but little — perhaps no change. Against the English and their government strong prejudices exist. These prejudices they carry into the Parliament with them. For many years the Parliament of Lower Canada and the Governor have not been on amicable terms. The differences between them have chiefly depended, on the part of the House of Assembly to support their municipal and provincial laws according to the French system, and on the part of the Governor to support the contrary. This opposition began to assume a serious aspect at the conclusion of the last session, when the Governor dissolved it, and sent immediately to England the Chief Justice, Attorney General, and others, to petition his Majesty for a union of the two provinces. It appears that the Parliament of Upper Canada are nearly all composed of English, or those who came from the British dominions. By uniting the two Parliaments, therefore, a majority would be found opposed to the French party, and by this means they could manage things in their own fashion. — There is little doubt that a union will take place, but we know not how far the happiness of the people will be promoted by it.

The Philadelphia papers inform us that the Corner Stone of a new Episcopal Church, called St. Stephen's, was laid on Thursday, the 30th ult. with much ceremony. The impression of the public is that this is a new Church, about to be erected by that body of people. This is an error — the Church now called St. Stephen's, was originally built by the Union Methodist congregation in that City, and occupied by them for some years. Particular circumstances induced them to dispose of it; and it afterwards fell into the hands of the present proprietors. Now, unless the Episcopalians consider a Steeple the same as a Church, we can see no propriety in the statements they make respecting the laying of the Corner Stone — for the building which they call "Church" is already erected, and they are now only going to append a steeple to it, when it will be nothing more than a "steeple house."

The late session of Congress have appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars for the erection of a Light-house at Cape May. — The Secretary of the Treasury is required to cause to be erected in the Delaware, at the Silears near Cape Henlopen, two piers of sufficient dimensions to afford a harbor or shelter for vessels during the winter, provided that, after survey, the measure shall be deemed expedient.

CHRONICLE.

The "Public Inquirer," printed at Sunbury, Pa. has passed into the hands of F. P. Swartz. Its politics will hereafter be neutral.

The editor of the Pittsburg Mercury says that he has seen a letter from Henry Baldwin, Esq. in which he positively declines a re-election to Congress.

Very Remarkable. — There is now living in the county of Campbell, Va. a negro woman belonging to a gentleman of the name of Todd — this woman is in her 42d year, and has had 41 children!

At a late regimental muster in Southwark (Philadelphia) an affray took place among the officers, in which the Lieut. Col. Roberts received a severe cut in the hand, and a young man named BERRYMAN a cut under the eye. The transaction will undergo a legal investigation.

Stolen Money Restored. — John Martin, whose broker's office at Providence was robbed of a large amount of bank bills, has given notice that the greater part of the money has been returned. It was carried to Boston, from which place it has been sent to him; but he considers himself not at liberty to name the "gentleman" who stole it.

A sloop laden with rum and lime, took fire in the North River, about 20 miles below Hudson, on Saturday morning last, and was, with the cargo, entirely consumed. The fire is thought to have originated in the water's finding its way to the lime. The loss is estimated at about 2500 dollars.

The bill for maintaining the right of the State of Connecticut against the New-York Steam Boat monopolists, which lately passed the House, has been concurred in by the Senate, 9 to 3.

The ship Albion and cargo, which we noticed in our last, as having been lost on the coast of Ireland, was insured in New York to the amount of 51,000 dollars.

Blasphemy. — Jonathan Todd, accused of blasphemy, was sentenced at the late term of Common Pleas for the county of Tioga, N. Y. to be imprisoned in the county jail for the space of thirty days, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

McDuffie and Col. Cumming. — The Democratic Press informs us, that the President has exercised his influence and is using his personal good offices to prevent the contemplated duel between

Col. Cumming and Mr. McDuffie. The interference does credit to the President, and, with the editor of the Press, we hope it may prove effectual.

Awful. — Mr. John Fulmer, a respectable grocer in the Northern Liberties, was struck dead by lightning about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening near Nicetown. Mr. Fulmer was on his return to the city, and alone in his Dearborn — his situation was discovered by the gate keeper, who after repeatedly calling for his toll, thinking Mr. F. was asleep, got into the carriage to wake him — and found him lifeless. Philad. Gaz.

Miraculous Occurrence. — Yesterday Mr. King, a respectable butcher in Washington market, but who had been unfortunate in business, met his creditors, according to appointment, in our Marine Court, where, in their presence he answered to certain interrogatories. One of the creditors said to him "Mr. K. are you willing to swear to all that you have said?" "Certainly," said he. The justice presented him the Bible, on which Mr. K. laid his hand, and while the justice was uttering the words of the oath, Mr. K. fell dead upon the floor! N. Y. Gaz.

On Tuesday the 14th ult. the Medical Society of New Jersey held its Anniversary Meeting at Ruyon's Tavern, city of New-Brunswick. At this meeting the following District Societies were represented, viz. Essex, Morris, Somerset, Hunterdon, Monmouth, Cumberland & Salem. — At 12 o'clock, agreeably to previous appointment, the President, Doctor Wm. G. Reynolds, delivered at the Court-house, his official address. This was an Essay on the Rise and Progress of Medicine, and on the comparative merits of ancient and modern practice. Through the attention of the honorable Dr. Lewis G. Coe, one of the Representatives in Congress from this State, the Society had communicated to it, the report of the committee of Congress, appointed in February last, to enquire whether it be necessary to modify or alter the law to encourage vaccination. — This report, altho' heretofore published in a few papers, it is thought, is not generally known. It is an important paper on the beneficial effects of vaccination & merits the attention of every citizen. That the Society, in future, may receive correct information with respect to the prevailing diseases of this State, a physician from each district represented, was appointed to report to the standing committee, annually, the state of health and the prevalent character of the diseases of his district.

Officers for the following year, are AUGUSTUS R. TAYLOR, President.

WM. B. EWING, 1st Vice President.

ISAAC PIERSON, 2d do.

H. B. POOLE, 3d do.

WM. VAN DEURSEN, Corresponding Secretary.

JOHN VANCEY, Recording do.

E. F. R. SMITH, Treasury

PETER I. STRIKER, } Standing Committee.

CHARLES SMITH, & } do.

LOUIS CONANT, } do.

The Semi-Annual Address will be delivered at the State House, Trenton, on the 2d Tuesday of Nov. next, by Dr. Wm. B. EWING, the 1st. Vice-President.

LOSS OF THE ALBION.

From the Village Record, June 5.

We have just been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Wm. Everhart, Esq. dated Cork County, Ireland, April 22, 1822, to his wife, knowing the lively anxiety that exists throughout the country to hear Mr. Everhart's own account of the shipwreck, we copy the principal part of the letter. — Ed.

I embrace the first opportunity of letting you know of the total loss of the ship Albion, on the coast of Ireland: about one mile from this, yesterday morning at 4 o'clock; she was driven on a rocky shore, and was soon beat to pieces by the waves. The ship's crew consisted of 25 — the steerage passengers 6 — the cabin passengers 23 — making 54 in all. Of the ship's crew there were drowned or lost 19 — of the steerage passengers 5 — of the cabin passengers 22. Eight only were saved. Amongst the drowned were the captain and second mate. You may still be alarmed, but you need not apprehend any danger befalling me, for God is with me; he alone has protected and saved me, for when I was in the greatest danger my mind was completely calmed; though I was sick all the passage, and of course was the weakest and most feeble passenger on board, yet I trusted in our Saviour, and I became strong, and actually underwent more fatigue, I believe, than any that got saved, and continued strong until I got safe on shore, when my strength left me; which clearly proves that God gave me strength, and presence of mind. But I am now very well, and shall leave here in a few days for Liverpool, or as soon as some of the sailors recover of the wounds received. A poor how composed my mind was,

while I was in the greatest danger, and what confidence I had in my Redeemer, is, that I actually assisted some of those who were drowning and crying for mercy. The place where the vessel was wrecked, was a high and perpendicular rock. I however got on the edge of one of them, and remained there about three hours, the waves beating over me; there was on the rock, at the same time, five or six others, who, I believe, all perished. You will not forget, with the little ones, to render humble thanks to God for my deliverance. I am now at the house of Mr. Gibbons, who furnishes me with every thing I can ask for; the people are very hospitable here; I am not in want of any thing, nor shall I be — I shall return home in six or eight weeks, if there should be a ship to sail for Philadelphia in that time. WM. EVERHART.

CUMBERLAND BANK.

BRIDGETON, June 10, 1822.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that the ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking house, on Tuesday the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

C. READ, Cashier.

Cape May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF MAY, 1822.

Present — Cresse Townsend, Sharnegar Hewitt, Jacob Foster, and others, esquires, Judges.

David Townsend, administrator, &c. of Joseph L. Hand, dec'd.

William Leaming, administrator &c. of Parmenas Corson, dec'd.

Spicer Hughes, administrator, &c. of Abraham Taylor, dec'd.

Kezia Douglass, executrix, &c. of Thomas Douglass, dec'd.

Having respectively presented to this Court, duly attested, just and true accounts of the personal estates, and also of the debts and credits of the said decedents respectively, whereby it appears that the personal estate of each of the said decedents is insufficient to pay their respective debts — and the said several administrators and executrix having set forth to the court that the said decedents died seized of real estate in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the Court in the

all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of the said Joseph L. Hand, Parmenas Corson, Abraham Taylor, and Thomas Douglass, or either of them, do appear before the Court, at the Court-house in said County, on the first Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate of the said several decedents should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay their respective debts, &c.

By the Court,

Jehu Townsend, Clerk.

June 4, 1822. 76 8t.

Creditors take Notice.

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and they have appointed the twentieth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court-house in Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

John Clark, of Newport. Jacob Loper, John Nigle, William Perkins, William Steelling, John Bishop.

June 8. 76 5t.

Ships Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June 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 Stock creek, joins lands of Charles Clark, Philip Fithian and others, contains six acres more or less, together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of Daniel Mills, and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Mulford, jr. assignee of David Buck — and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. April 19. — May 27. 74

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Flour, Butter, Lard, Hams, Pork, Wool, Feathers, Potatoes, Oak Wood, and Green.

Philadelphia Prices Current. Corrected Weekly.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Bacon and Litch, Beans, Beef, Butter, Candles, Coffee, Flour, Glass, Grain, Lard, Lumber, Molasses, Nails, Oil, Peas, Pork, Rice, Salt, Sugar, and various types of cloth and hardware.

General Advertiser.



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 Serise, to be of the finest and highest Arabian stock ever reared in that country. His sire, Billah, was imported from Syria; his dam, Caulah, 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. Fifty Cents for each Mare to be paid to the Groom.

By the President of the United States.

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

17 and 18, in range 1 to 9, west do At the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinois, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of Townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 3d principal meridian line

11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 3 and 4, do At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of Townships 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 5, 6 and 8, east of the 3d principal meridian line

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

5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in range 14, west of 2d do 8 and 9 12 and 13, do At the same place, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of Townships 10 11 12 and 13, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

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

14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 12 13 and 14, west of 2d do At the same place, on the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 13 and 14 west of 2d principal meridian line 18 19 and 20 in range 12, do do 18 17 19 and 20 10, do do

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

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

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

1 2 3 4 5 and 6 2 do 1-2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 3 do 1 2 10 11 12 13 and 14 4 do 1 2 5 do 1 2 3 9 13 14 15 18 19 and 20 1 west do

On the first Monday in September next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz: Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 and 20 3 do 1 10 11 13 14 15 16 & 19 4 do 1 2 9 10 11 12 13 and 16 5 do 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 6 do 13 and 18

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 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 and 20, in range 7, west of 5th meridian line

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 16 17 18 19 & 20 8 do 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 18 19 and 20 9 do 19 10 do

On the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz: Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 and 11, in range 10, west of the 5th meridian line

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.

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEXES, Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office. March 25—wtNov1 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.

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 6mo.

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

LAND-OFFICE.

THE subscriber has at length matured a plan which has been contemplated for several months; and now offers his services to the public as an Agent for the Sale of Land.

He offers for Sale, The best stand for Public Business in the county of Luzerne, being a Farm of 150 Acres, on the Post Road to Wayne county, 12 miles from Wilkesbarre, on which a Tavern and Store have been erected for many years—and connected with a water-power sufficient for the most extensive Manufactory of Flour, Cotton or Wool.

4000 Acres of New Land, in said County of Luzerne, of good quality—handsomely timbered—and held by titles derived by Patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; taxes paid to the present year.—Prices from \$3 00 to \$6 00 per acre.—Also;

Several improved Farms, in said County, of about 100 Acres, including Apple Orchards, Meadow, &c. (These belong to the Estate of Thomas Wright, dec'd.)

In Bucks County, Pa. Three valuable Plantations, situate in good neighborhoods—on two of which Grist-mills and Saw-mills are erected—valuable Meadow—superior Buildings—good Orchard—good every convenience.

TERMS. Any gentleman offering a Farm or Lot of Land for Sale, must pay fifty cents—and a short description of the property will appear in the Correspondent—stating the township, number of acres, buildings, &c. If it becomes necessary to search the Offices, previous to sale, the expenses of search and certificate must be paid by the proprietor. If a sale is effected a small commission on the amount of purchase money will be expected, varying from 1 to 1 per cent according to the value of the property.

ASHER MILLER. Doylestown, P. May 7, 1822. 72 All letters on the subject must be Post Paid.

TAKE NOTICE. The Creditors of JAMES NORTON are requested to take notice, that a dividend of his Estate will be made by me on TUESDAY the 6th day of AUGUST next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

SAMUEL HARKER, May 6. 71 3mo. Assignee.

For sale at this Office, A FEW COPIES OF THE VISION OF BUTLER NEWCOMB,

Of Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and Deacon of the Baptist Church at Dividing Creek. Price 12 1/2 Cents.

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. 59tf

BENNETT & WALTON, No. 37, Market Street, Philad'a.

PROPOSE TO PUBLISH, BY SUBSCRIPTION,— BROOKES'S General Gazetteer Improved, Or, a new and compendious Geographical Dictionary;

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

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

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

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

Illustrated by a neat colored Map of the United States.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN BY R. BROOKES, M. D.

The fourth American, from the London edition of 1810, with additions and improvements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Carlisle Herald, Lancaster Journal, and Easton-Sentinel, will please to insert the above advertisement six times in their paper, and forward their bills to Mr. Taylor. Nov. 19—36t. B. T.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

SILAS W. SEXTON, Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,

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

PHILADELPHIA. HAS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloon, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c. and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate,—which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and give their 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 Boston Banks, 2 p. c. dis. 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 Ithaca, 2 do. Orange county Bank, 1 do. Catskill Bank, 1 1/2 do. Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 1/2 do. Auburn Bank, 1 1/2 do. Columbia receivables, 1 do. Utica Bank, 2 do. Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 1/2 do. Plattsburg Bank, 3 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES. Bank of New-Brunswick, par. All others, rar.

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

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

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