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CONDITIONS.

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[BY AUTHORITY]

Laws of the United States.

PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT fixing the compensation of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, instead of the salary of two thousand dollars, heretofore allowed by law to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, there shall henceforth be allowed to the said Commissioner, a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars a year, to be paid quarterly, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Commissioner shall give bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, in such sum and form as the President of the United States shall direct, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office: *Provided,* That there shall not be placed in his hand, at any one time, a sum exceeding the penalty of the bond.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the third section of the act, entitled "An act making an appropriation for enclosing and improving the public square near the Capitol, and to abolish the office of Commissioners of the Public Buildings, and of Superintendent, and for the appointment of one Commissioner for the Public Buildings," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, which said section fixed the salary of the said Commissioner at two thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Washington, May 7, 1822

Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to provide for annuities to the Ottawas, Pottawatamies, Kickapoos, Choctaws, Kaskaskias, to Mushalutubbe, and to carry into effect the treaty of Sagunaw.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for carrying into effect a treaty concluded at Chicago, on the twenty-ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, the following sums, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the payment of the annuity in said treaty, to be paid to the following Indian tribes, that is to say: to the Ottawas a permanent annuity of one thousand dollars, annually; to the said tribe of Indians, one thousand five hundred dollars, annually, for ten years, in support of a blacksmith, teacher, and a person to instruct the Ottawas in agriculture, and for the purchase of cattle and farming utensils; to the Pottawatamies, five thousand dollars, annually, for twenty years, and a further sum of one thousand dollars to the said tribe of Indians, stipulated in said treaty, to be applied by the President, annually, in support of a blacksmith and teacher for them; to the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, two thousand dollars annually, for fifteen years, stipulated to be paid to the said tribe by the treaty concluded at Edwardsville, in the State of Illinois, on the thirtieth of July, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and to continue so appropriated so long as the said treaties shall be in force.

For carrying into effect certain stipulations contained in the treaty of the sixteenth November, one thousand eight hundred and five, with the Choctaw nation, and for the annual gratuity to said nation, allowed under previous treaties, for which no appropriation has heretofore been made, annually, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For the annuity to Mushalutubbe, provided for in the treaty concluded with the Choctaw nation, October eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred & twenty, and to carry into effect the stipulation of said treaty, relative to light horse, annually, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For annuity secured to the Kaskaskias tribe by the treaty of the thirteenth August, one thousand eight hundred and three, for which no appropriation has heretofore been made, annually, five hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulation contained in the treaty concluded at Sagunaw, twenty-fourth September, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, relative to the employment of a blacksmith, and persons to aid in agriculture, &c. &c. and for which no appropriation has heretofore been made, the annual sum of two thousand dollars.

Washington May 7, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT further to establish the compensation of officers of the customs, and to alter certain collection districts, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collection district of White Mountains shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the district of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire; the district of Memphrymagog, to the district of Vermont; the district of Hudson, to the district of New York; and each of the districts so annexed is hereby abolished, and made and constituted a part of the district to which it is annexed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the collection district of Chester, with the district of Havre de Grace, be, and hereby is, annexed to the district of Baltimore; the district of Nottingham, to the district of Annapolis; the districts of Dumfries and Yeocomico, to the district of Tappahannock; the districts of Hampton, in Virginia, and South Quay, to the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth; and each of the districts so annexed is hereby abolished, and made and constituted a part of the district to which it is annexed, and established a port of delivery, with the privileges appertaining to such ports.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the offices of surveyor in Augusta, Thomastown, Waldoboro', St. George, Bristol, Nobleboro', and Bangor, in Maine; Easton, Great Mills, St. Ingoes, in Maryland; Winton, Tombstone, Skewarky, Nixonton, Indiantown, New Biggin Creek, and Pasquotank, in North Carolina; Pittsburg, Marietta, Cincinnati, Massac, Charleston, in Virginia, and Limestone, be, and the same are hereby, abolished.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the ports of delivery of Augusta, in Maine; Winton, Tombstone, Skewarky, Nixonton, Indiantown, New Biggin Creek, and Pasquotank, in North Carolina, be, and the same are hereby, discontinued as ports of delivery.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a surveyor to each of the ports of delivery established by this act; and, also, a surveyor for the port of Eastport, in the district of Passamaquoddy; and each surveyor, so appointed, shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same duties, as other surveyors of the customs.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the salaries heretofore allowed by law to the several collectors of the customs for the districts of White Mountains, Memphrymagog, Barnstable, Nantucket, Marblehead, and New Bedford, shall cease and be discontinued.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That, in lieu of the commissions allowed by law to the several officers hereafter mentioned, there shall be allowed the following, to wit: To each of the collectors for the districts of Saco, Cape Vincent, Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, Newbern, and St. Mary's, in Georgia, three per cent.; to each collector for the districts of Kennebec, Newport, and New London, two and a half per cent.; to each collector for the districts of Bath, Bristol, New Haven, and Alexandria, two per cent.; to the collector for the district of Portsmouth, one and three-fourths per cent.; to each collector for the districts

of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Petersburg, and Richmond, one and three-fourths per cent.; and to the collector for the district of Mississippi, one per cent.; to the collector for the district of Boston, one-fifth of one per cent.; and to the collector for the district of New York, one-sixth of one per cent.; on all moneys by them respectively received on account of the duties arising from goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of vessels.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That, in addition to the emoluments of the several officers hereinafter mentioned, and in lieu of the salaries now established by law, there shall be allowed and paid the following salaries, to wit: To the collector of the district of Wilmington, in Delaware, five hundred dollars; to the collector of the district of Sag Harbor, four hundred dollars; to each of the collectors for the districts of Saco, Edgartown, Fairfield, Cape Vincent, Sackett's Harbor, Champlain, Oswegatchie, Oswego, Vermont, Oxford, Tappahannock, Beaufort, in North Carolina, Edenton, Georgetown, in South Carolina, and Beaufort, in South Carolina, two hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the collectors for the districts of Wiscasset, Oswego, Plymouth, in North Carolina, two hundred dollars; to the surveyor at Eastport, for the district of Passamaquoddy, five hundred dollars; to the surveyors at North Kingston, for the district of Newport, and to each of the surveyors at New London, and at Hartford and Middletown, for the district of Middletown and Hampton, two hundred & fifty dollars; to each of the surveyors of the ports of the districts of St. Mary's, in Maryland, East River, South Quay, Petersburg, Edenton, Pawtuxet, and Camden, two hundred dollars; and to each of the surveyors of the ports of Chester, Havre de Grace, Nottingham, Dumfries, and Yeocomico, one hundred and fifty dollars; to the naval officers for the districts of Providence and Newport, two hundred and fifty dollars each.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That, whenever the emoluments of any collector of the customs of either of the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, or New Orleans, shall exceed four thousand dollars, or the emoluments of any naval officer of either of [the] said ports shall exceed three thousand dollars or the emoluments of any surveyor of either of said ports shall exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, in any one year, after deducting the necessary expenses incident to his office in the same year, the excess shall, in every such case, be paid into the Treasury, for the use of the United States.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That, whenever the emoluments of any other collector of the customs shall exceed three thousand dollars, or the emoluments of any other naval officer shall exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, or the emoluments of any other surveyor shall exceed two thousand dollars, in any one year, after deducting therefrom the necessary expenses incident to his office in the same year, the excess shall, in every such case, be paid into the Treasury, for the use of the United States.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the preceding provisions shall not extend to fines, penalties, or forfeitures, or the distribution thereof.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That every collector, naval officer, and surveyor, shall account to the Treasury for all his emoluments, and, also, for all the expenses incident to his office; that such accounts, as well of expenses as of emoluments, shall be rendered on oath or affirmation, at such times and in such forms, and shall be supported by such proofs, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all such accounts shall be settled at the Treasury like other public accounts.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That every collector, naval officer, and surveyor, shall, together with his accounts of the expenses incident to his office, render a list of the clerks employed by him, stating the rate of compensation allowed to each, and the duties which they severally perform; and, also, an account of the sums paid for stationery, official for contingent expenses, fuel, and office rent, stating the purposes for which the premises rented are applied.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That, in the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, no person shall be an inspector who, at the same time, holds any other office in the collection of the customs in either of the said ports.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, limit and fix the number and compensations of the clerks to be employed by any collector, naval officer, or surveyor, and may limit and fix the compensation of any deputy of any such collector, naval officer, or surveyor: *Provided,* That no such deputy, in any of the districts of Boston and Charlestown, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, or New Orleans, shall receive more than one thousand five hundred dollars, nor any other such deputy more than one thousand dollars, in any one year, for any services he may perform for the United States, in any office or capacity.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That no account for the compensation for services of any clerk, or other person employed in any duties in relation to the collection of the revenue, shall be allowed, until such clerk or other person shall have certified, on oath or affirmation, that the same services have been performed, that he has received the full sum therein charged, to his own use and benefit, and that he has not paid, deposited, or assigned, nor contracted to pay, deposit, or assign, any part of such compensation to the use of any other person, nor in any way, directly or indirectly, paid or given, nor contracted to pay or give, any reward or compensation for his office or employment, or the emoluments thereof.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person employed in any duties in relation to the collection of the revenue, shall accept or receive any fee, reward, or compensation, other than that allowed by law, for any service he may perform for any person in making any entry or clearance, or preparing any papers to be used or kept in the custom-house, such person shall be removed from office, and shall, moreover, on conviction thereof, pay a fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That no collector, surveyor, or naval officer, shall ever receive more than four hundred dollars annually, exclusive of his compensation as collector, surveyor, or naval officer, and the fines and forfeitures allowed by law for any services he may perform for the United States in any other office or capacity.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That the salary of the collector of Cape Vincent shall commence from the time of his appointment.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after the thirtieth day of June next.

Washington, May 7, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT vesting in the Commissioners of the Counties of Wood and Sandusky, the right to certain lots in the towns of Perrysburgh and Croghansville, in the State of Ohio, for county purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right to all the unsold town lots and out lots in the town of Perrysburgh, be, and the same is hereby, vested in the Commissioners of Wood county, in the state of Ohio, and the right to all the unsold town lots and out lots in the town of Croghansville, be, and the same is hereby, vested in the Commissioners of Sandusky county, in said state, on condition that said Commissioners shall permanently locate the seat of justice for their respective counties at said towns; and that the net proceeds of the sales of so many of said lots as are necessary to be retained for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon be applied to the erection and improvement of the public buildings & squares in said towns, respectively.

Washington, May 7, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

ANECDOTE.

Irish Negro.—A negro from Montezera, or Marigalante, where the Hiberno Celtic is spoken by all classes, happened to be on the wharf at Philadelphia when a number of Irish emigrants were landed; and seeing one of them with a wife and four children, he stepped forward to assist the family on shore. The Irishman, in his native tongue, expressed his surprise at the civility of the negro; who understanding what had been said, replied in Irish, that he need not be astonished, for that he was a bit of an Irishman himself. The Irishman surprised to hear a black man speak his *Milsean* dialect, it entered his mind with the rapidity

of Irish fancy, that he was an Irishman, but that the climate had changed his fair complexion. "If I may be so bold, sir," said he, "may I ask how long you have been in this country?" The negro man, who had only come hither on a voyage, said he had been in Philadelphia only about four months.

Poor Patrick turned round to his wife and children, and looking as if for the last time on their rosy cheeks, concluding that in four months they must also change their complexion, exclaimed "O merciful powers! Biddy, did you hear that? he is not more than four months in this country, and he is already almost as black as jet."

POETRY.

A Receipt for the Ladies to preserve Love in the marriage state.

TALK of beauty and wit, what you happen to have,
Each as pure, and as simple, as Nature first gave;
Mix them up with discretion, and stirring them well,
Put good humor two handfulls, for taste and for smell;
Throw in plenty of smiles, but of frowns very few,

For they injure each other, as contraries do:
If the good man's within, sit and chat by his side,
Lest your silence be construed to sourness and pride.

Rut if ruffled abroad, in a pet he comes home,
To keep up decorum, your cue must be mum—

Let your reasoning be soft if you mean to reform,
Reproaches won't mend, they will kindle a storm.

With a smile bid him welcome, and part with a sigh,
It will make him love home, and besides give you joy;

Lest his friends be treated and received with respect,
Lest he think himself glanced at by such a neglect.

To these you may add what affection you please,
But a little of fondness, for of love 'tis the lees;

Let your own inclination be bent to his will,
And of all things avoid the genteel dish-bill;

Work it well together in the manner of paste,
Candied o'er with good sense, and I'll warrant it lasts.

The Contented Laborer.

SOME boast of their riches, and some of high life—

I boast of what's better, I mean a good wife,
With her, though a shilling I've scarce a command,

I'm as happy as any great man in the land,
To work I go early, am cheerful all day,

The same when employ'd as I am when at play;
And when to my cottage at eve I repair,

I'm met with a smile by a good-natur'd fair,
The supper is ready, it matters not what,

If this, it is right, and the same if 'tis that;
Contentment's a feast, and what more can I wish,

A relish it gives to the most homely dish,
Ye bachelors list; and with care now attend;

To this my advice, for it comes from a friend,
If you would lead happy and peaceable lives,
Be good first yourselves, and you'll all have good wives.

From the Brattleborough Messenger.
The Female Auctioneer.

Who'll buy a heart? sweet Harriet cries,
Harriet the blooming and the fair,
Whose lovely form and dove-like eyes,
Can banish grief, and soothe despair.

Come bid—my heart is up for sale,
Will no one bid? pray sirs consider
'Tis sound, and kind, and fond, and hale,
And a great bargain to the bidder.

"I'll bid," said Gripus—"I will pay
A thousand eagles promptly told."
That is no bid, sir, let me say—
A faithful heart's not bought with gold.

"I'll bid with marriage faith, and plight
A heart," says Frank—"with love o'er-
flowing
Aye, that's a bid that's something like,
And now my heart is—going—going!"

Miscellaneous Selections

From the Presbyterian Magazine

A Proposal to Christians of all denominations

Every man's religion ought to regulate his politics. This will not be controverted by any Christian in argument even though his whole conduct in civil society should be in opposition to the maxim.

It will be agreed to, that it is desirable in every government, to have rulers who fear the Lord, and are conscientious in the discharge of their private and public duties.

The question now arises, how shall we obtain such rulers? The answer seems to the writer to be obvious. We live under republican constitutions of government, and directly or indirectly, all civil officers, from the highest to the lowest, are created by the election of the people.

Among the electors we find a great majority of persons professing the Christian religion; and a majority of votes is requisite to constitute an election. How, then, can any person who is an avowed enemy to Christianity, or who is known to be openly irreverent in his moral conduct, ever secure the honors and emoluments of any office?

He must disguise his infidelity, and play the hypocrite, so as to appear friendly to virtue and Christianity; or else, Christian electors must have been unfaithful to their God in the discharge of the duty of their elective franchise.

In any case, in which the majority of the legal voters in any electoral district are professing Christians, it is their fault if any but the apparent friends of religion and morality are constituted officers, either of the city, town, county, state or nation, through their suffrages.

It is humbly proposed to Christians of every denomination, to abandon party politics, and come individually to this conclusion, I will never give my vote for the election of any man to any office, who is according to my belief, an enemy to Christianity, or a man of bad moral character.

If this resolution were formed by all the Christians in our land, not in public meetings called for the purpose, but in the season of meditation and prayer to God for direction in every political duty, we should soon have no more a vowed infidels, scoffers, and enemies of true religion, in any office, which is to be filled by future elections.

We should be filled with hope concerning the lasting prosperity of our highly favored country, if real Christians of every name, would but resolve in the fear of God, never to vote for any man, of any religious or political party, who was not believed by them to be a friend to the Bible, and a man of good moral character.

Is such a union of pious men undecidable? Is it impracticable? Would it not tend to secure the lasting happiness of America. E. S. ELY.

MEDITATION.—Who can behold the fair structure of the heavens and earth without feeling a desire to understand their origin, and to be acquainted, in some measure at least, with the Architect who reared them? Gold is the heart that kindles not in devotion, when the skies blaze with ten thousand lamps; and the grovelling mind which rises not thro' the system of the universe to the great First Cause!

He heard that his father had died at Wexford, leaving immense property, and that his sisters had administered to the will; and possessed themselves of that to which he was the rightful heir.

Upon receiving this intelligence he quitted Paris very hastily, and had proceeded thus far when his finances were exhausted; and he was under the necessity of making this application for assistance from the magistrates to complete his journey. Sir R. Birnie said, he wondered his royal cousin had not furnished him with means for his journey.

The tools I am speaking about are what I used in some of the greatest inventions the world ever saw. I have invented an apparatus for extracting the stone and gravel from the bladder, without any operation at all. I have invented a machine for fishing up vessels that may have foundered at sea, as aisy as fishing up an oyster; and I have invented another machine for making accouchment the most aisy thing in existence—a mere flea bite to the most tender body imaginable!

What is that, wife? Why to make a member of Congress of him, to be sure—as the song goes: If you have a son With a very long tongue, Very saucy and lazy,

A French paper contains the following remarkable case:—"A letter from Commercy, dated the 7th of April, states that the widow Haquin, of Bar-le-Duc, aged 55 years, who lived quite easy upon the interest of her property in the Sinking Fund, died a few days since, in the most deplorable and astonishing manner.

An important character. Bow street, London.—A personage who described himself as "General Sarsfield Lucan, Viscount Kilmallock in Ireland, a peer of France, and a descendant of Charlemagne," presented himself to the magistrates of Bow st. office on Saturday week, and solicited a few shillings to enable him to proceed on important business to Wexford.

From a late London Paper. A circumstance of a very extraordinary nature lately occurred in Pembroke-shire: Daniel Evans, near Fish-guard, impelled by a benevolent wish of providing a coffin for the interment of his wife, who was then considered dangerously ill, but is now in a fair way of recovery, went to the above town for that purpose; but, so narrow and imperfect is human foresight, that, after having completed the bargain, he became intoxicated, returned home, and at ten o'clock the following morning, the himself stood

in need of the same article, which was kindly intended for his beloved spouse! CHEESE.—A Maysville Ky. paper gives an account of some cheese there which is the counterpart of the famous wooden nutmegs some time since vended in the western country. The cheese had every appearance of being sound and good—the owner would not have them cut or plugged because it would spoil them; but when they were cut, the whole interior was found to be rotten stuff, curiously plated over with a small quantity of good cheese, by traders from the east!

CAST-IRON.—We have several times expressed our wonder that the British did not make for themselves a cast-iron king: they, however, manufacture, for exportation, cast-iron muskets—and care little who is killed by their bursting, if they can be sold. They also make cast-iron bridle bits, which generally break at the moment when the life of a man may depend upon the strength of them.—Such is the noble spirit of trade!

WOLVES.—We have several times noticed the amount paid for the destruction of wolves in Franklin county, New York, with no small degree of astonishment; but from documents at present before us, it seems quite evident that a set of speculators have been predeprating on the public. They were provided with convenient justices of the peace to sign certificates, and many poor dogs were slain and converted into wolves, for the bounty. It is only the spirit of banking in an unusual appearance.

A reason for going to Church.—Of an old citizen, it was observed, that he was the most regular man in London, in his attendance at church, and no man was more punctual in his prayers. "He has a very good reason for it," replied John Wilkes—for as he never gave a shilling; did a kindness, or conferred a favor on any man living, no other man would pray for him.

PUN.—Some gentlemen talking before Horne Tooke on the inattention of writers to punctuation, it was observed that lawyers used no stops in their writings. "I should think nothing (said Mr. Tooke) of their using no commas, semi-colons, or colons; but the worst is, that they put no periods to their works.

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 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 Stoe 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. FITZHIAN, Sheriff. April 19.—May 27. 74

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, GERMAN FLUTES, With Preceptors. June 3, 1822.

WHISTLER & SEELEY

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 Ist. 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 Williams, mark.

George Fowler,

his Jacob Brown, mark.

Cape May Jail, May 30. 75 3t.

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. 76 5t.

June 8.

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.

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 Balls, 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. 68t.

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

- London New Monthly Magazine, 7s.
Philad'a Saturday do.
Presbyterian do.
Blackwood's Edinburgh do.
Eclectic Repository,
North American Review,
Edinburg Quarterly Review,
Silliman's American Journal of Science and the Arts (Quarterly)
Brooks's Gazetteer (now publishing)
American Farmers' Magazine, to be published at Morristown, N. J.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1822.

Our subscribers are requested to take notice that the present number of the *Whig* completes a year and a half since its establishment. The Editors avail themselves of this opportunity to express their sincerest thanks to those of their friends who have promptly and honorably come forward and discharged their bills—some in advance, and others at the time they were due. But there are many of our friends who have not paid us any thing since our commencement. On such we shall be obliged to call—as we intend paying our creditors, we must therefore collect our debts. But there is some inconvenience attending this method of collecting small debts. When we call on our friends they are not always at home—they are sometimes unprepared, and we are therefore compelled to double the expense by calling the second time. The object of this notice is to inform our friends that their bills are due, and that they may obviate those difficulties by sending us the money—which most of them can do nearly every week. It is our intention, in all the month of July, to wait on those who may not have this opportunity of forwarding their respective amounts, and hope they will be prepared. We believe our subscribers are as patriotic and honorable as any editor can boast of, and trust they will facilitate our progress by their readiness to pay us.

Col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie.—We learn from a slip received from the office of the Savannah Georgian, dated Sunday evening, June 9, 7 o'clock, that the long expected duel between these gentlemen took place on Saturday, the 8th inst. at Tuck-a-see-king, on the Carolina shore, which is about forty miles from Savannah. Mr. M'Duffie received his antagonist's ball in the side, which lodged near the back bone, and when the intelligence came away he was in a delicious state. Col. Cumming has escaped uninjured. This has terminated an affair which has for two months past occupied a considerable portion of public attention throughout the Union, and which from the high standing of the individuals has excited intense interest. All we believe have felt that which ever might escape from the contest, the public, in the deprivation of the talents of either, would be a serious loser.

Philad. Union.

The last papers inform us that M'Duffie's wound was not mortal, and that he is in a fair way of recovery. We think there is more sympathy expressed in the public prints for this miserable being than he merits. When men like Cummings and M'Duffie are guilty of such outrages on the national character and feeling, and furnish such an example to the world of malice and revenge as that which they have done, they should not be considered a loss to society when they are shot like dogs out of the way. The authors of such pernicious examples will often be a curse, but can hardly be a blessing to mankind. While we lament their folly, we should not sympathise with them in their misery.

CHRONICLE.

Presentment.—The Grand Jury of Columbia county, Geo. present as a grievance the "unwarrantable expression of language by members of the Bar towards contending clients and witnesses, and a certain perplexing and irritating manner of interrogating witnesses with a view to embarrass them and provoke apparent contradiction in their testimony."

A modest hint.—From the Lancaster Free Press.—THE EDITOR has supplied himself with a quantity of Riley's superior Quills, by the help of which, together with a plenty of Paper, good Ink, and a keen Pen-knife, he is enabled to draw Receipts with great expedition—he therefore respectfully requests all those indebted to call on him and test his ability in writing receipts, by laying down the "chincum."

Col. Thomas L. McKinny, late Superintendent of Indian Trade, has issued proposals for publishing in the City of Washington, a twice a week paper, under the title of "The Washington Republican & Congressional Examiner," at 5 dollars a year.

Steam-Boats.—It is said that 67 Steam-Boats are now engaged on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi, and their tributary streams.

Law plenty in Pennsylvania.—By a statement in the Harrisburg Intelligencer, it appears that there are

in five counties in the state of Pennsylvania, the enormous number of two hundred and seventy-three Justices of the Peace. Surely every man in those counties has law, if not justice, at his own door.

Accounts from Savannah (Geo.) say that Henry Clay, Esq. is spoken of as United States Ambassador to Mexico, and Mr. Poinsett to Chili, Buenos Ayres, or Peru. Another account says that Mr. Clay is again up as a candidate for Congress. It is presumed, should either of these be the fact, that he considers his chance for the next Presidency to be small.

Two young lawyers of Milledgeville (Geo.) quarrelled lately at a ball about some offence supposed to have been offered by one of the parties to a young lady. A challenge was given, and next day the challenger was a corpse, having been mortally wounded.

Salt is advertised in the Shawnee Town paper, at thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel.

Imprisonment for debt.—It was decided at the last circuit court of Vermont, that an act of the legislature, authorising the liberation of a debtor from prison, and suspending for a term of years all proceedings against the body and property of debtors, is contrary to the restriction in section ten of the first article of the constitution of the United States, as impairing the obligation of a contract, and therefore invalid.

Singular theft.—A footman, a few days ago, near Oxford, N. York, travelling from this village, and a few miles from it, came in contact with several young cattle in the public road, and not having a conscientious idea of *meum et tuum*, took possession and drove them directly past the house of their owner and sold them at a short distance further on, put the money in his pocket and escaped.

Meum et tuum—"Mine and yours"—or a correct idea of the distinct rights of property.

Mysterious Stranger.—It is stated in the Newark Centinel, that the Orphans' Court of Essex county, after hearing the different claims made upon the property of the "mysterious stranger," who died in that town some time ago, granted letters of administration to Mr. Howard, a quaker gentleman of respectability from Rhode Island, from whom it appears the money, or a great part of it, had been stolen.

Look out.—Counterfeit one dollar notes on the State Bank at Morris, in this state, have just made their appearance. They are well executed, and would be readily taken by the best judges, if not aware of them.—they are dated Jan. 1st, 1818, letter C. in favor of Joseph Cutter.

There are now living at Edgarton, three widows in one family—the great-grandmother, the grandmother, and the mother, who lost their husbands at sea.

A good haul.—One hundred and eighty-two Sturgeons were lately taken at one haul at Quebec: the smallest of these royal inhabitants of the waters were 50 lbs. and one of them weighed two hundred and thirteen pounds, French weight.

Jeremiah Bailey, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, has invented a Mowing Machine, with which one man and a horse can mow eight acres of grass per day.

Accounts from Mifflin, Penn. state that a violent hail storm passed over Tuscarora Valley, on Tuesday the 4th inst. levelling in its course, trees, fences, &c.—carrying the roof off a number of houses and barns, and entirely destroying the wheat, rye, corn and oats which were in the ground. A number of young cattle, sheep and hogs, were carried by the violence of the storm into the creek, and were drowned. Happily its ravages were not extensive, going across the Valley, about a mile and a half wide. The hail was about the size of a hickory nut, and in some places it was a foot deep.

A most shocking act of piracy was committed on the brig *Aurilla*, Capt. Howland, from Baltimore bound to New Orleans, on the 15th ult. off Key Sal. It is enough to state that the passengers and crew were cruelly treated, heat with swords and pistols, and one of the passengers hung up to the yard arm, and then dropped into the sea ap-

parently lifeless; the vessel plundered of every thing valuable; the passengers robbed of every thing except what they had on, and the women who were passengers on board treated in a most brutal and indecent manner.

Shot are made in any quantity at Herculaneum 30 miles below St. Louis, Missouri, at about two cents above the price of lead, which is five cents a pound and of a quality so superior to the English, that it regularly commands a cent more in the pound in the New Orleans market. At Herculaneum there are towers not made by hands of man, but of perpendicular rock from 100 to 300 feet high, on the margin of the Mississippi, from the top of which the melted lead is poured, and taken up in shot at the water's edge, and conveyed in boats wheresoever it is wanted.

From the N. York Mercantile Advertiser of June 7.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

The cause of the United States against Daniel D. Tompkins, which commenced before the District Court on Tuesday, terminated yesterday afternoon, when the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

This suit against the Vice President, we understand, was for the sum of between eleven and twelve thousand dollars, alleged to be due from him to the United States, while at the same time the defendant claimed of the United States a very large sum, (it is said above half a million of dollars) for expenditures incurred during the late war.

After a patient investigation of 3 days, the jury were of opinion that there was due to the Vice President, from the evidence before them, the sum of \$136,799 79.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

MEXICO.—Yesterday arrived at this port, the schr. Highlander, capt. Gibson, from the port of Alvarado, from which place she sailed on the 28th May, and brings official intelligence from the city of Mexico, to the 25th of the same month—on which day the Mexican Congress assembled in that city, and declared *Don Augustine Yturvide*, chief of that government, with the title of Emperor. We have received a copy of the Proclamation issued on the occasion, published at Mexico.

It appears by the advices through this channel that on the receipt of the intelligence from Spain, by the governor of the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa at Vera Cruz, that the treaty entered into by the Viceroy O'Donohu with general Yturvide at Cordova, having been declared null and void, that the Congress of Mexico resolved that every prospect of amicable accommodation being at an end, determined to proclaim total separation and independence of Spain, and the extinction of every title of allegiance to the royal authority of Spain; and to select a chief of their own country, and Yturvide was nominated.

The Royal General Ravilla, at St. Juan d'Ulloa, had, prior to this act, declared war against the Independents; and had issued orders to all the Europeans, particularly the troops that had capitulated, to take up arms in support of the Royal authority.—In several of the provinces these orders were obeyed, and some partial insurrections followed; but in every instance the independents triumphed and general tranquillity was established.

Colonel Bradburn, in the service of Mexico, who is the bearer of despatches, brings official information, that a minister would shortly leave Mexico for the United States, and in case of any delay, that Col. Cortes, now in this city, would be invested with full powers.

SEA SERPENT.

The animal recently caught in the waters of Jersey, and now exhibiting in Broadway, is really a curiosity. It is no shark, nor horse mackerel, and whether fish or flesh, it is really a sea monster of no ordinary kind. It has two huge muscular fins, or rather wings, a little back of the gills, and two legs or paws, fifteen feet back of the fins, about the size of a man's leg, and the fore half somewhat resembling the fore half of a human foot, with a nail about an inch long, on the heel.—On the back is a large bunch, with a fin on the top of it. The tail is peculiarly constructed, and when the animal was in motion, was elevated about six or seven feet. The mouth and throat are enormously large. The animal had no heart, and the liver was almost back to the tail, there was not a bone in the body. The hardest substance, (of which we have a specimen) being a kind of elastic gristle. The skin is of

a dark brown colour, and entirely without scales. The animal must have been taken for a sea-dragon, worthy of being rode by Neptune himself. After all we know but little of the wonders of the mighty deep.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York American, June 19.

Accounts from France, in relation to the affairs of Turkey, Greece and Russia, are of a less pacific character than those which reach us from England. By the Draper, recently arrived at this port from Havre, it appears, that the Greeks continue the struggle, and have wrested Negropont, an important island in the Archipelago, from the dominion of the Turks. Their cause, at present, is represented to be flourishing. The provisional government is removed from Argos to Corinth, from whence it has issued a declaration of independence, and the constitution of Greece. Corinth commands the two seas which wash it, and by which it can have very active communications with the islands and the coasts of the continent. Intelligence has been received at Leghorn, that the remnant of the Turkish fleet, after a chase by the Greeks, had taken refuge upon the coast of Barbary. The Hydriots have seized three English vessels; laden with ammunition for the Turks, and a large sum of money, sent by the Porte to Courschid Pacha, has also been intercepted.

The emperor of Russia remained at the imperial head quarters at Minsk, and the preparations for war are said to be progressing. An embargo has been laid upon all Turkish vessels (training to the mouth of the Danube; and the Russian flotilla has ascended from Ismael to Reinie, at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube.—The commercial affairs of Russia are not as flourishing as the military.—Great and numerous failures have taken place at St. Petersburg, and the rate of interest is 10 per cent. in the capital.

The Petersburg Gazette announces that considerable sums continue to be sent for the relief of the Greek refugees in Russia. In addition to half a million of roubles subscribed for the relief of his countrymen by consessor Warwari, Prince Galitzin has received 900,000 roubles.

The Journal de Paris gives a letter from Lemberg of the 16th ult. which states that the Russian army have crossed the Pruth at several points.

France continues to be disturbed in various parts of the interior, but the commotions are of a character not likely to jeopardize the stability of the government.

At Aulincourt, 3,000 streaues of wheat, 200 sheep and 3,500 trusses of hay were consumed by fire, and threatening letters and placards are distributed.

The works to effect a junction between the Canal de l'Oureq and the Seine, are advancing with great activity.

In Spain the Cortes had adopted in April last, with the exception of a slight amendment, the proposition of the committee for inviting the government to take immediate steps to establish commercial relations with the American colonies, which had obtained their independence.

From Italy it is stated that the Pope's health is perfectly restored, and the Holy Father has resumed his daily airings.

The Swiss government has received a note from St. Zee claiming the recognition of the independence of Columbia, and proposing the establishment of commercial relations. According to the usage of the federal constitution, the communication will be transmitted to the 22 Cantons.

English Newspapers.—The tax paid to the British government on newspapers, is 3d. sterling, or about 5 cents, for every paper. This tax on the Times, a daily paper, printed in London, is said to amount to \$162,296 annually. Every advertisement pays a heavy duty to government; the shortest pay 3s. sterling, or 67 cents. A daily paper in England costs a subscriber about \$40 annually. No credit is given on newspapers in London.

Novel and Interesting Sight.

The men were seen walking on the water on Monday afternoon, for a length of time near Governor's Island, in *Life Preserving Dresses*, and one of them, (a very stout man) walked across from the Island to the battery as upright as on shore, to the astonishment of hundreds of spectators. We understand that the proprietor of this invention intends to show the effect & usefulness of such a dress in case of shipwreck, in a public exhibition next week. It is hoped so useful an invention will meet every encouragement.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Married.

On the 4th instant, near Gosben, Cape May, by Cresse Townsend, Esq. Mr. IRA MULFORD, to Miss CATHARINE BERSON, both of Cape May county, after a short courtship of two weeks.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber intends closing the Store now occupied by him, on the first of September next, and remove his Stock of STORE GOODS to the Store lately occupied by THOMAS WOODRUFF, and as his business will be materially changed, he requests all those who have unsettled accounts with him to call and settle them previous to the 10th of August.

THE STORE HOUSE now occupied by him will be RENTED for one or more years from that time.

H. R. Merseilles.

Bridgeton, June 24. 78 6 q

\$00.10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, an Apprentice boy, named WILLIAM H. MORRISON,

In the seventeenth year of his age. Who ever will take up said apprentice and return him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid.

John Reece.

Hopewell, 6th Mo. 24th. 78 3 q

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.

3t. C. READ, Cashier.

Cape May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF MAY, 1822.

Present—Cresse Townsend, Shamgar 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 premises.—It is therefore ordered that 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 8 c

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 50
Rye, do.	80 to 85
Corn, do.	75
Oats, do.	97 1/2
Wheat Flour, per cwt. 4 00 to 4 50	
Rye do. do.	3 00
Butter, per pound,	12 1/2
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.	scarce
Apple Jack, per gallon,	45 to 50
Oak Wood, dry, per cord,	24 00
do. green,	\$ 25 to 3 50

Blank Deeds.

For Sale at this Office.

Philadelphia Prices Current

Table listing various commodities such as Flour, Butter, Lard, and other goods with their respective prices and units.

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...

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...

Michael Hackett

March 25, 1822. N. B. 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 and 20 in range 12, do do

17 18 19 and 20 10, do do

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

Townships 15 16 17 18 and 19, in ranges 1 2 3 4 and 5, west of the meridian line

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

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

Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 anti 20 in range 1, east of the 5th meridian line

1 2 3 4 5 and 6 2 do

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 3 do

1 2 10 11 12 13 and 14 4 do

1 2 5 do

1 2 3 9 13 14 15 18 19 and 20 1 west do

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

Townships 1 2 18 19 & 20, in range 2, west of the 5th meridian line

1 15 16 17 18 19 and 20 3 do

1 10 11 13 14 15 16 & 19 4 do

1 2 9 10 11 12 13 and 16 5 do

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

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

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

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

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

19 10 do

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

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

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 MILES, 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 Geo.

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 Orchardings—and 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 MINER.

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

OR

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. 27, 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. 591

BENNETT & WALTON,

No. 37, Market Street, Philad'a.

PROPOSE TO PUBLISH, BY SUBSCRIPTION,—

BROOKES'S

General Gazetteer Improved,

Or, a new and compendious

Geographical Dictionary;

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

KNOWN WORLD:

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

INCLUDING

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

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

Illustrated by a neat colored Map of the United States.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN

By R. Brookes, M. D.

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

BY WILLIAM DARBY,

Member of the New-York Historical Society.

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

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; to the original work: and in fine, as far as practicable, to comprise all the places worthy of notice in the world.

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

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

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

The Post Office list will be carefully arranged, up to the present time, and the map 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 of good brushes, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Save your bristles.—The value of hogs' bristles is not perhaps generally known, or there would be more attention paid to saving them.—A pound of clean white bristles is worth from 60 to 75 cts. and dark ones from 30 to 50, according to the length. A person may, when hogs are killed, by using a horn or iron comb, cleanse as many bristles as will enable them to save as many as will amount to a number of dollars.—White cow tails if not very curly, when washed clean and cut off from the dock is worth 50 cts.—White horse hair 75 cts. per lb. an object this to farmers' 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. H. 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, Suit-touts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats; Cloaks; Pantaloon, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets; Flannel Shirts and Drawers; Cravats; &c. and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

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

52 6m. December 24, 1821.

CHEAP

China, Glass and Queensware.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Wholesale and Retail Stores from No. 110, N. Front, and No. 106 North Third, to No. 10, North Third street, where he is now opening, in addition to his former stock, a very extensive assortment of

FINE AND COMMON WARE,

Which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash prices.

R. Tyndale.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17—36t

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY,

FOR THE YEAR 1821.

ALSO,

The Presbyterian Magazine,

From No. 1 to No. 14.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Executions, Summons,

Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds,

Common & Judgment Bonds,

Constables' Sales,

Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

Bank Note Exchange:

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par.

Banks in New Hampshire, 2 p. c. dis.

Boston Banks, 1 do.

Massachusetts Banks generally, 1 1/2 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.

Volhawk Bank in Shenectady, 1 do.

Lansingburg Bank, 1 do.

Newburg Bank, 1 1/2 do.

Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do.

Orange county Bank, 1 1/2 do.

Catskill Bank, 1 1/2 do.

Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 1/2 do.

Auburn Bank, 1 1/2 do.

Columbia receivables, 1 do.

Utica Bank, 2 do.

Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 1/2 do.

Plattsburg Bank, 3 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

Bank of New-Brunswick, par.

All others, par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes, par.

Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par.

Lancaster Bank, 1 dis.

Easton, par.

Germantown, par.

Northampton, par.

Montgomery County, par.

Harrisburg, par.

Delaware county at Chester, par.

Chester county at West Chester, par.

Newhope Bridge Company, par.

Farmers Bank of Reading, par.

Susquehanna Bridge do, 1 1/2 dis.

Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 1/2 do.

York Bank, 2 do.