WASHINGTON WHIG.

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Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC ACTS.]

AN ACT to change the terms of the District Court of the United States for the Kentucky District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act the sessions of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Kentucky district, shall commence and be holden on the first Monday of May & of November, in each year, instead of the terms now appointed by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all motions, process, pleas, and suits, returnable to the term of said court, heretofore appointed to be holden in April next, shall stand adjourned and continued over to the May term, next appointed by this act, and shall be as effectual in law as if the said April term had not been abolished.

Washington, March 24th, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the employing of certain assistants in the General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ in the General Land Office, for a term not exceeding twelve months, one assistant draughtsman and two colorers, for the purpose of completing the maps directed to be made by a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Washington, March 24th, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

The following lines were written by the celebrated John Trumbull, author of McFingal, and addressed to Miss Nancy Cook, in the year 1776. The circumstances which gave rise to them were as follows:

Trumbull and Thomas Wooster, both of whom have since been men of eminence, were fellow students at law at Governor Griswold's, father of the late governor of Connecticut—Both of them were in the habit of visiting the family of the Hon. John P. Cook, whose daughter Nancy was a young lady of uncommon beauty and accomplishments.—Wooster became extravagantly fond of her, but she conducted with the prudence becoming her station, not manifesting any partiality for him more than for others who visited the house. At one of these parties, Trumbull, who was always full of vivacity, observed to Nancy, that Tom was so bashful he never could tell her how much he loved her, & therefore he would persuade him to address her by letter. Soon after Trumbull wrote the following witty lines, and sent them to Nancy, without the knowledge of Wooster; but as all concerned knew that it was the production of Trumbull, none were offended, and it became the subject of frequent mirth at their family parties. It is supposed that it was published about that time: but this communication was taken from the original, found a few years since in the drawer of the table occupied by Trumbull and Wooster, and all others who subsequently studied law in that office:

To thee, Dear Nancy, thee my sweeting,
Poor Colonel Thomas sendeth greeting,
Whereas, so pleas'd the powers above,
I'm fallen most desperately in love,
For Cupid took a station sly,
In one bright corner of your eye,
And from his bow let fly a dart,
Which miss'd my ribs and pierced my heart
Pierc'd through and through, and passing further,
Put all my insides out of order
Nor this the only plague I found;
Love entered at the viewless wound;
As Mice into a Cheese will creep
Through some small scratch and entering deep,
While all without looks fair and well
They leave your cheese an empty shell.
So thievish love, when once got through,
Stole and bore off my heart to you,
And left me heartless still at ease
An empty shell like foresaid cheese.
I Colonel Tom being in great smart
Beseech thee to return my *heart;*
Or else to cure my ceaseless moan,
Make an exchange and send your own.
Oh! Nancy, thee I love more fully
Than ever Hudibras lov'd Tully,
Not Æneas of old, nor Dido,
Could love one half as much as I do.
I hold my Nancy more a goddess
Than Venus gay, or Dian modest;
Throughout the world thy glories shine,
Nor hath the sun such power as thine;
Thy beauty keeps the world together,
Thy looks make fair the cloudy weather;
And if a drought should come again,
If you would frown I know 'twould rain.
For you the earth produces flowers,
For you clouds drop in lovely showers;
Fruits only grow that you may eat,
And pigs and calves to find you meat.
You cheering smiles which we observe,
Should you withdraw, the world would starve;
Earth would refrain her wonted store,
And plums and peaches be no more.
Oh Nancy! would you love but me,
How mighty glad poor Tom would be;
I'd stick to you like pitch forever,
Not chance nor fate our love would sever.
Then love me Nancy, for I tell you
I am a pretty clever fellow;
And you must think 'tis true, for why?
No one can tell as well as I.
Here follow then, without objections,
The "Rent-roll" of poor Tom's perfections:
Know then all womankind, that I,
When stretch'd out straight, am six feet high,
Whence from plain reasoning it appears
I'm one of nature's Grenadiers;
(Yet I do whisper this between us—
Serve only in the wars of Venus.)
I'm fair, and one good sign observe is,
I have *red hair* Ma'am at your service.
Of wit I brag not, yet have brains
Enough to walk in when it rains;
I know the odds twixt cheese and chalk,
To tell a handsaw from a hawk;
To cane a man if he abuse me,
And hang myself if you refuse me.

From the True American.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Our readers may recollect that about a year ago, in a brief article on this subject, intended solely to correct a misrepresentation which had gone abroad and was industriously circulated, we stated our belief, founded on the best information we had been able to collect, that Mr. ADAMS was, at that time, decidedly the most popular candidate in this state, though we could not, of course, predict, what change might be made in public opinion *by discussion*—to which we then opened our columns. We did not in that article, nor in any subsequent one, intimate which candidate we preferred ourselves; our desire being to leave our readers uninfluenced by our own opinion, that they might weigh with unbiassed minds the arguments of others. We contented ourselves with stating, from time to time, such facts as would keep our readers apprized of the existing state of public sentiment on this important subject in this and other states, without entering at all into the controversy; and although probably nine-tenths of all the original communications we published on the subject, were from the pen of a veteran politician opposed to Mr. ADAMS; yet relying on the discernment and intelligence of our readers, we did not accompany those communications with a single comment.

But as it is at all times the duty of an Editor to furnish his readers with correct information on every important subject; so there are occasions when it is his right to submit his own opinion with frankness, leaving his readers to give it what weight they deem it entitled to. Such an occasion, we believe, now presents itself. The election for President is not far distant—there are several candidates for the office—and while we abstain from any invidious comparisons, we trust we shall be excused for declaring our preference, and supporting it with such observations and suggestions as have occurred to us.

That preference is given, on mature reflection, and with a single eye to the welfare of our country, to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. We may err in our judgment, but we know our motives are pure. No private feelings or views could influence us on so momentous a question. The happiness of ten millions of People, outweighs with us all other considerations; and if we thought that this object would be better promoted by any other candidate than by Mr. ADAMS, that Candidate should have our suffrage. Our uniform devotion to the Republican cause for nearly thirty years, is the best evidence we can offer of our sincerity on the present occasion—our efforts as an Editor for more than twenty years to contribute to the union and success of the Republican party, form our pledge that we do not seek to divide or defeat it now. Our convictions that the principles and views of the Republicans are most consistent with the provisions of the Constitution and with the dictates of sound policy, and the most conducive to the liberty and prosperity of the country, have been confirmed by every year's experience and observation; and the progress of events in the old world has more and more endeared to us our Republican Institutions, which secure to us a freedom and happiness no where else enjoyed.

Our attachment to Mr. ADAMS is founded upon his long experience in public affairs abroad and at home—upon the talents he has uniformly displayed in maintaining the honor and interests of our country—and upon the inflexible integrity he has manifested in the various responsible stations which he has occupied. Nearly his whole life has been spent in the service of his country; and we know not that he can be justly charged with a single act derogatory to his character as a true patriot, a sound statesman, and an honest man.

Thirty years ago, [in 1794] he was first appointed Resident Minister at the Netherlands by President WASHINGTON; who in 1796 transferred him to Portugal in the same capacity. Early in 1797, Mr. ADAMS, sen. then President-elect, having intimated to President WASHINGTON his intention to withdraw his son from his diplomatic employment, received the following answer:—

"*Monday 20th Feb.* 1797.

"DEAR SIR,—I thank you for giving me the perusal of the enclosed. The sentiments do honor to the head and heart of the writer, and if my wishes would be of any avail, they should go to you in the strong hope that you will not withhold merited promotion from Mr. *John Quincy Adams*, because he is your son. For without intending to compliment the father or mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable public character that we have abroad, and that there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove himself the ablest of all our diplomatic corps. If he was *now* to be brought into that line, or any other public walk, I could not upon the principles which have regulated my own conduct, disapprove of the caution which is hinted at in the letter.—But he is already entered. The public more and more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth, and the country would sustain a loss if these were to be checked by over delicacy on your part. With sincere esteem and affectionate regard, I am ever yours,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Mr. ADAMS.

In consequence, as we presume, of this eulogium and advice, President ADAMS, during the same year, appointed his son Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, where he concluded a treaty of commerce, and remained until 1801, when he returned home. In 1802 he was elected to the Senate of his native state; and at the end of one year, was appointed by the Legislature of that state a Senator in Congress for six years.—The support he gave to the Republican administration while in that body,—his energetic vindication of the measures of that administration—and his resignation of his seat in the Senate rather than aid in the unrighteous and impolitic opposition which was organized at the eastward—combine to prove his independence, integrity and patriotism; and to recommend him in the most forcible manner to the affection and confidence of the Republican Administration and party. In 1809, President MADISON appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia—on his return in 1811 one of the Judges of the Supreme Court—in 1813, Minister Plenipotentiary to Ghent—and in 1815 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England. In 1817, President MONROE appointed him Secretary of State; which office he has continued to fill until this time.

Detesting flattery no less than we do slander, we shall pronounce no panegyric upon the zeal, fidelity, and ability with which these various important trusts have been discharged; we shall not descant upon the excellent opportunities afforded him of acquiring a large fund of valuable information, nor upon the diligence and perseverance with which those opportunities were improved; but proceed to notice briefly some objections which have been urged against his election to the Presidency.

His having been *so much of his time in Europe*, is objected to him by some. Had he brought home with him any of the follies or vices of the various courts he visited, this objection would be forcible, if not conclusive. But will any one pretend that this is the fact? Is he not, on the contrary, remarkable for the plainness of his dress, the simplicity of his manners, and the purity of his morals? And is it not a strong testimony of the excellence of his character that he should have resided so long in the corrupt and licentious courts of Europe, without being seduced by the allurements, or contaminated by the examples, around him? And if his time abroad was employed in the faithful discharge of his official duties, and in making himself perfectly acquainted with the principles, views, and interests of the governments to which he was sent, ought this to disqualify him for an office where this very information may be of the utmost consequence to his country? Is it not rather a weighty recommendation to him for the office, that he knows so thoroughly the policy, practices, and resources, of the several governments with which we are most likely to come into collision? and that he is so well versed in Diplomacy, that he need be under no apprehension of encountering a superior, if he should indeed ever meet his equal?

It has been said, that *a President ought not to be chosen from among the Heads of Departments.* Yet from these, Presidents have been chosen, who have been approved for their wisdom, justice, and patriotism. Mr. JEFFERSON was Secretary of State to General Washington—Mr. MADISON was Secretary of State to Mr. Jefferson—Mr. MONROE was Secretary of State to Mr. Madison—and did any evil ensue from the election of these eminent Patriots and Statesmen? Would it have been discreet or proper to pass them by, merely because they had already occupied stations which gave them a full view of our foreign and domestic interests, and qualified them to enter at once upon the arduous task of protecting and cherishing both? If a President does his duty in the selection of his Ministers, they will always be taken from the most capable and faithful of our citizens; and then, when they shall have enlarged that capacity, and approved that fidelity, are they to be proscribed by an ostracism as ignominious to them, and as injurious to their country, as that of Athens was to her best citizens and to herself? We may have hundreds of men qualified to administer our government; but how shall we know them, unless they are first tried in subordinate stations? and what station so well calculated to develope their fitness or unfitness for that high office, as that of Head of one of the Departments, and constitutional and confidential adviser to the President? If it be said that this situation affords an opportunity to the incumbent to employ intrigue to effect his advancement; we reply, that those who use this opportunity for such a purpose ought alone to suffer for it; and that we believe the most decided opposer of Mr. ADAMS will not charge him with having made the slightest effort toward his own elevation.

It is urged against Mr ADAMS that *he was once a Federalist.* This is not improbable. During the early struggles between the two parties, he was in Europe, and naturally drew his information of passing events at home from his immediate connexions and friends, and may thus have been prepossessed in favor of the federalists, and prejudiced against the republicans. It was by the federal party he was elected to the senate of the U. States, and this may be supposed to have strengthened the ties which attached him to that party. And yet, what was his conduct? As soon as he discovered their anti-American and anti-republican views, sooner than aid or acquiesce in them, he resigned his seat. This masterly defence of the measures of our government, can never be forgotten. It was hailed with the loudest acclamations by the whole republican party, from one extreme of the Union to the other. It was republished in all the republican papers with high encomiums; and circulated with the utmost industry in every direction, to counteract the pernicious effects of the writings of Mr Pickering and others. By that act his connection with the federal party was dissolved forever; and from that time forward he has been faithful in his adherence to the successive administrations of Mr JEFFERSON, Mr MADISON, and Mr MONROE, the two last of whom have manifested the most perfect confidence in his political integrity, as well as in his superior ability. Are such men apt to be mistaken in their knowledge of character? Or would they confide to a federalist, either avowed or in disguise, the most important offices in their gift? His Fourth of July Oration, some years since, received almost universal plaudits from the staunch republicans, and very general reprobation from the high toned federalists. And after all this, are we to be gravely told that Mr ADAMS is not a republican? Ought not almost twenty years of alienation from the federal, and devotion to the republican party, to convince us of his sincerity, and entitle him to our confidence? It is true, he has never said in so many words "I am a republican;" but have not his actions spoken louder than words could do? And is there to be no forgiveness of early errors, altho' they are abandoned when experience and observation have proven them to be such? Are we constantly labouring to make proselytes, and will we yet reject and distrust all who join us from deliberate conviction? Unless we recruit our party in this way, how are we to supply the loss it is constantly experiencing from the defection of the dissatisfied and disappointed? The truth is, that many of our firmest & most zealous republicans are found among those who joined our standard during the progress of our difficulties with Britain; while too many of those who set out early with the party, have either deserted and betrayed it, or become lukewarm and inactive. For the reality of these facts we appeal to every intelligent reader, who on casting his eyes around him, must see but too many evidences of the truth of the latter assertion.

A still more unreasonable objection to Mr. ADAMS is, that *he is a son of the former federal president.* This is true—but shall we, contrary to scripture, reason, and justice, visit the sins of the father upon the son? Is it not declared in the former, that "It shall no more be said the fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth have been set on edge." And is not this dictate of divine truth conformable to our own ideas of what is reasonable and equitable? Having, by abolishing hereditary government declared that we will not permit any man to build upon his father's merits; are we not bound by the same principle not to condemn him for his father's misdeeds? Would it not be fair and right that Mr Adams should be permitted to stand upon the same footing with other candidates, viz. upon his own services & qualifications? But perhaps it is meant by this objection that Mr Adams would be apt to pursue the same policy as his father did. If so, we must pronounce the apprehension unfounded. Having seen and felt the consequences which resulted to his father from permitting himself to be led by artful & designing men into a course of measures hostile to the liberties and repugnant to the feelings of the people, he would be one of the last persons in the Union to recommend or countenance such measures. To suppose he would tread in his father's steps, knowing where those steps inevitably led, would be supposing him destitute of common sense, and reflection. We cannot believe that any such fear can be seriously entertained. But supposing it possible that he could be inclined to imitate his father's example, at the risk of incurring his fate, he would arouse the immediate opposition of the senate in relation to appointments, and of both houses in regard to measures; and while he would be thwarted in his purposes by these co-ordinate branches of the government, he would be overwhelmed by the reproaches, and discarded by the suffrages of the people.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Presidency—The Baltimore Patriot warmly advocates the pretensions of Mr Adams to the presidency. Inasmuch, says the editor, as New England has uniformly supported the Virginia candidates for that office heretofore, justice, common courtecy, republicanism, the very essence of which is a spirit of mutual concession, call on Virginia now to support the candidate, not of New England, but whom New England supports.

South Carolina—The Intelligencer says:—Now the *darling* of this state (Mr Calhoun) has surrendered his chance as hopeles, the people will no doubt turn their attention to the man, richly deserving the highest honors of the country; the veteran statesman, and polished scholar, *John Quincy Adams.* We think him now unquestionably *the man of South Carolina:* more especially, if we are permitted to judge from his popularity in this section of the state—*here he stands unrivalled.*

A gentleman of respectability in Richmond, speaking of Mr Adams, writes as follows:—"I am firmly persuaded that a *majority* in this city are in his favor, and we contemplate calling a meeting to nominate him. Mr Adams' supporters here are of the most respectable character." A letter from Lynchburgh, says, "In this quarter of the country, Mr Adams' popularity is unquestionable, & the majority of his ticket will be overwhelmning."

At a public meeting in Norfolk, Virginia, John Q. Adams was nominated for president, and Andrew Jackson, for vice president.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain—The London Courier, of the 26th Feb. contradicts a report, which had appeared in some of the other papers, that it was the intention of ministers to fit out another expedition to Algiers under the command of lord Exmouth.—From this it may be inferred that the Dey had complied with the terms proposed by the British gover ment. Great outrages continued to be committed in Ireland. En Limerick and Westmeath serious insurrections were known to exist. Men armed with muskets, belted, and supplied with cartouch boxes, attacked the house of an unoffending farmer at the latter place, and wounded several of the inmates. There had been another contention at Limerick at the funeral of a Roman Catholic in a Protest:$t burying ground·, but uitimately the service was permitted to be performed by a Roman catholic clergyman. At a meeting of the Catholic Association held in Dublin on the 20th Feb. the following extraordinary language is said (in the London Courier) to have been used by Mr. O'Connell: "He (Mr O'C.) would ask, had not the duke of York publicly avowed himself their enemy?—Had he not voted against them, nntl made speeches against them? Was he not, a short time ago, at the head of the orange-men of England? To be sure, some friend about him had lately advised him to show a little more policy, and he was to preside at a meeting of the society of St Patrick; but the people of Ireland were not to be deluded by such shallow artifices. The duke of York was heir to the greatest empire in the world; he had before him all the enjoyments which man could desire; but he ought to remember that one duke of York lost Ireland by endeavoring to force the consciences of the English nation, and another duke of York might lose it by attempting to force their consciences. It became them to speak as freemen, and to tell their heir apparent, that, one duke of York, by his bigotry, lost the throne of England, and that another duke of York might esperience the same fate."

A petition has been presented to the house of commons from the inhabitants of Manchester, praying for the abolition of bear baiting, badger baiting, dog fighting and monkey fighting, and a motion for the appointment of a select committee t, report, made by Mr R. Martin. The motion was negatived.

The hon. Michael de Courcy, admiral of the blue, died on the 22d Feb. He commanded the squadron which was employed in the embarkation of Sir John More's army at Corrunna.

Spain—It is confirmed that the Algerines had declared war against Spain, which had occasioned much alarm along the Spanish line of coast on the Mediteranean; preparations were, in consequence, making in various place: to prevent the corsairs from landing to surprise the villages and carry their inhabitants into slavery. The Algerene squadron, consisting of five vessels, had put to sea and had captured eight Spanish vessels. The cause of these hostilities appears to have been the poverty of Ferdinand, which has rendered him unable to pay the tribute formerly agreed to by the monarchs of Spain. In addition to the squadron already afloat and cruising in the straits of Gibraltar, it was understood that two other frigates of a large class mere fitting out by the Algerines to cruise against the Spanish commerce. A telegraph despatch was received at Paris, announcing that the convention for regulating tlie military occupation of Spain by France, was signed on the 9th Feb. A letter dated 'Madrid the 12th, of that month, says that, the treaty was for three years, and' that contracts for the supply of the army of occupation, for one year had Seen entered into with several Spaniards. It is again said that the decree of amnesty was certainly signed, and that the government merely delayed tire publication of it till French troaps had been stationed in some towns where it was feared it might excite certain troubles. A letter from Madrid of the 13th, speaks of much dissatisfaction appearing there in consequence of the delay of the act of amnesty, which had led some of the royalists to declare that a wider scope ought to be given to it than was at first contemplated by the government. Several canons had received orders to return to their canonarics, and the famous Trappist had also been commanded to leave Madrid. ' Spnin is stated to have lost, by the independence of her South American colonies, 15 millions of subjects, 350,000 square leagues of territory, and 400 millions reals a year in specie and produce.

PORTUGAL.

The Lishon Gazettes are to the 15th February, and are filled with extracts from the London papers, relating to recent accounts from Rio Janeiro. The idea of abandoning the Brazils, appears far from being entertained by the Portuguese government. Alluding to this topic, the Lisbon Gazette remarks, that 'though the desires of the good Poruguese, & good Brazilians, arc not fully accomplished, by the glorious completion of tlie mutual wishes of the two countries, which are so intimately connected by natural bonds, and by their political connexion or three centuries, yet the great step taken by the august son of our monarch, showing that he was sufficiently powerful to put down the proud demagogical faction in the Brazilian assembly, however, gives us proofs, and to all Europe just hopes, that his profound discernment will know how to hold with prudence the reins of the government which were confided to him till the happy re-establishment of the rights of legitimacy.'

It is said in an article dated Augsburg, Feb. 14th, that the cabinet of Vienna kept up a constant correspondence with that of Lisbon on the affairs of Brazil, in the situation of which country the emperor seemed to take much interest. His policy, it is added, agreeing with that of the other members of tlie holy alliance, did not allow hini to recognize the title of emperor, which the prince royal had assumed, nor that of empress which he liad conferred on his wife.

Italy—Accounts from Frankfort of tlic 17th Feb. say that the present state of public opinion in Italy tlispleased the house of Austria; in consequence of which instructions had bieen given to the police of the Milanese and Venitian territory, to increase their vigilance respectin? all members of societies, even without excepting such as had been recognized by the king of Lombardy and Venice. Cardinal Gonsalvi, who has governed Rome for nearly 83 years, had fallen a-victim to the disease with which he had been long afflicted.

France—Marshal Victor having formally declined the post of ambassador to Vienna, it was *said* that the marquis Caraman was to be re-appointed to that situation. A telegraphic despatch received at Paris, announced the death of prince Eugene Beauharnois at Munich, on the 21st Feb. Six wagons loaded with gold and silver pieces, to the amount of 25 millions of francs, had arrived at the Bank of France? in Paris, from the south, and was said to have been deposited by baron Rothschild.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

April 13—The resolution requesting the president to cause to be communicated to the senate the correspondence of the minister of the U. S. at the court of lisbon, with the government of Portugal, as has reference to the commercial relations between the the two countries, &c. was agreed to.

Tlie senate then proceeded to consider the bill " in addition to the act relative to the election of president and vice president of the U. S.

Several amendments were proposed: the bill and amendments were ordered to lie on the table.

April 15—Mr Lloyd reported a bill " in addition to the act to establish a navy hospital fund—read and ordered to be printed.

Mr Talbot presented the memorial of a committee of the citizens of Washington, D. C. praying congress to establish a national currency—referred to the coininittee on finance.

April 19.—The Tariff Bill, which was passed the House of Representatives, received its first reading. Mr. Dickerson moved its second reading, but, that was objected to.

The resolution, for fixing a day for *the* adjournment of Gongress, was taken up, the blank for the day filled (25 votes to 21) with the 15th day of May, and, thus amended, the resolve was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill "in addition to the acts relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States," was read the third time, prssed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 13—Mr Webster, reported without amendment, the bill from the senate, to abolish imprisonment for debt,—referred to a committee of the wliole.

April 14.—Mr. McLane, of Delaware, from the committee of Ways and Means, delivered in the following Report:

"The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, of the 25th of March, 1824, relative to the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, report:

That the accounts of Mr. Tompkins underwent a full investigation by a committee of the House, appointed at the second session of the last Congress, who made a detailed report thereon, and, in the views of the committee, then expressed, as to the services of Governor Tompkins, and of his claims to the justice and liberality of his country, this committee fully concur.

On a consideration of the claims and accounts of Governor Tompkins, the committee, at the last session, reported in favor of, and recommended—

1. An allowance of interest on all moneys advanced by him, on account of the public, from the time of making such advances, to the time of his being reimbursed;

2. An allowance of a reasonable commission on all moneys disbursed by him, during the late war;

3. An indemnity for losses sustained by him, in consequence of any failure on the part of the government to fulfil its engagements to send him money and Treasury Notes, within the time specified, to be deposited in certain Banks, as collateral security for loans procured by him, at the request, and on account of the Government;

4. An irresponsibility for losses incurretl by any frauds or failures of slib-agents, to whom moneys were advanced, through his hands.

In conformity with this report, a bill was passed, authorizing "the proper accounting officers of the Treasury *to* adjust and settle the accounts and claims of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the state of New York, on principles of equity and justice, subject to the revision and final decision of the President of the United States."

The comniittee have no doubt, that Governor Tompkins has been, and yet is, a creditor of the Government, to a large amount, and that every principle of justice would recommend a prompt and liberal settlement of his accounts, upon the basis of the foregoing report; but, they are of opinion, also, that the act of Congress, before recited, gives suflicient authority for this purpose.

So far as the committee have been informed, it appears that the aforesaid act has been liberally interpreted by tlie President and the accounting officers, and that, under the provisions of that law, the President of the United States now possess the power, and ought in the opinion of the committee, to exercise it, of doing full and liberal justice to Governor Tompkins.

The committee do not perceive any good reason, therefore, for making any change in the existing law, and recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that, it be again referred to the President of the United States, for his final decision."

Some debate arose on a reference of the President's message concerning the claims of the state of Massachusetts for moneys advanced during the late war. It was finally referred to the committee of Claims.

The bill from the Senate, "supplementary *to* 'An act, entitled 'An act supplementary to 'An act, entitled 'An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

April 15.

Mr Forsyth from the select committee to whom was referred the subject of the Georgia claims, made a detailed report thereupon, recommending an sppropriation, (in blank) for the purpose' of extinguishing the Indian title to territory within the limits of Georgia.' Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr Floyd, from the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of occupying the mouth of the Columbia river, made a further report on that subject, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr Floyd, respecting transportation of private property in national vessels, purchases of naval stores abroad, &c. was taken up and agreed to.

Mr Allen called for the consideration of the resolution proposed by him, for fixing a day for the adjournment of congress; and, on his motion, the question of *consideration* of this proposition, the vote stood,

For considering it	100
Against considering it	100

The house being equally divided on the question, the speaker voted thereupon, in the negative

So the house refused now to *consider* the resolution.

April 16.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, of the number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the marine corps, and where stationed: also, a report of the amount paid the lieut. colonel of said corps for the past year, his monthly pay and emoluments of office; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a memorial of the delegates from the Cherokee nation of Indians, representing the unwillingness of the Cherokees to abandon the territory upon which they reside, declaring their determination to pursue, peaceably, agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, and praying that the general government will protect their rights; which was received, & ordered to be printed.

Mr Govan from the committee on the subject of the slave trade, reported a bill "respecting the slave trade," which was twice read, and committed.

The report of the committe of ways and means on the claim of D. D. Tompkins, which on motion of Mr Cocke, was laid on the table a day or two ago, was taken up.

Mr C. then moved to re-commit the report to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to report a bill; which was decided in the negative by a large majority.

The question was then taken on the report of the committee of ways and means, referring the subject back to the final decission of the president, and decided in the affirmative, without a division.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill for the revision of the several acts laying duties upon imports—the question being on Mr Randolph's motion for the indefinite postponment of the bill:

Mr Markley moved for a call of the house.

After the call was concluded, the doors were closed; four members only were found to be absent.

Mr Stuart then moved to dispense with all farther proceedings in relation to the call—his motion was carried.

Mr Trimble of Ken. rose, to call for the previous question. He said he thought the present a proper time to finish the debate. It was known that one member was attending, contrary to the advice of his physicians, and two or three others contrary to the advice of prudence.

The call was sustained, 101 members voting in favor of, and 98 against it. Mr Randolph demanded another count. The chair, in pursuance of a rule of the house, then appointed Messrs Randolph and Taylor as tellers; and the members on each side of the question were counted, by passing between the tellers, and returned as follow:—in favor of the previous question 103—against it 95.

So the house determined in favor of the previous question.

Mr Webster then rose. He said he had been waiting in the hoiise for several days, laboring under severe indisposition, in order to make a motion in relation to this bill, which was of vital importance to his constituents; but as he had riot yet had an opportunity to do it, he moved that the bill be ordered to lie upon the table.—This the housc refused.

The previous question was then put, in the usual form, "shall the main question be now put?" and carried in the affirmative,. yeas 110, nays 97. So the house determined that the previous 'question be now taken.

The main question *was* then put, "Shall the bill pass;" 'and decided in the affirmative;

Yeas	107
Nays	102,

So the bill was *passed*, and ordered to Le sent to the senate for concurrence.

April 19.—Among other petitions and memorials presented, was an address presented by the Speaker, from Ninian Edwards, late a Senator of tlie U. S. and recently appointed minister to Mexico, defending himself from certain imputations on his character, made, as he alleges, in a late communication irom the secretary of the treasury to congrcss. The reading of this memorial, and the circumstances attending it, produced considerable excitement in the house. Some severe things were said upon the memorial, which was, finally, on motion of Mr Fioyd, referred to a select committee, and, subsequently, this committee was, on motion of Mr Floyd, invested with power to send for persons and papers.

The reader may be able to understand tlie gi'ounds of tlie the excitement in regard *to* this memorial, when he is informed that it revives the A. B. business of the last *session*, with whatever consequence Mr Edward's present and late official station clothes it, he formally avowing himself to be the author of the letters published in the Washington Republican, under the signature of A. B. which were the subject of examination by two successive committees of of the house of representatives, at the last session of congress.

JERSEY CITY, 24th March, 1824.

NEW-JERSEY
QUEES'S COLLEGE LITERATURE
LOTTERY,

THIRD CLASS—NEW SERIES:

Will be drawn on the 19th of May, and finished in a few minutes.

50 Numbers—7 Ballots to be drawn.

SELLING SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$10,000	is	10,000
1	of	3,000	is	3,000
4	of	1,000	is	4,000
7	of	500	is	3,500
21	of	100	is	2,100
1	of	80	is	80
86	of	50	is	4,300
817	of	8	is	6,536
6331	of	4	is	25,284
7259 Prizes,				$58,800
12341 Blanks,				
19600 Tickets, at $3,				$58,800

In this Scheme with 7 drawn ballots, there will be 35 Prizes with 3 Nos. on them—903 Prizes with 2 Nos, on them—and 6321 Prizes with 1 No. on them. Those Tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them being Blanks.

To determine the fate of the 19,600 Tickets, the 50 numbers will severally be placed in a Wheel, on the day of drawing, and seven of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2nd, and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to $10,000,—that having on it the 3d, 4th, and 5th, will be entitled to $3,000—those having on them the 2nd, and 4th, and 6th, 5th, 6th, and 7th,—1st, 2nd, and 4th,—3d, 5th, & 7th, will each be entitled to $1,000—those having on them the 1st, 2nd, and 5th—1st, 3d, and 7th,—1st 6th, and 7th,—2nd, 3d, & 4th, —2nd, 3d, and 6th—2nd 5th, and 6th, and the 3d, 4th, and 7th, will each be entitled to $500—that having on it the 4th, 6th & 7th, will be entitled to $80. All others (being 21 Tickets,) having three of the drawn numbers on them, will be entitled to $100 each. —those having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those the 2nd, and 3d, and 6th, and 7th, will be entitled to Prizes of $50 each;—all others (being 871 Tickets,) having any two of the drawn numbers on them will each be entitled to $8. And all those having on them one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to $4. No ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior. Prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject as usual to adduction of fifteen per cent.

J. B. YATES, A. M'INTYRE, } Managers.

P. S. Orders, inclosing the Cash, (Post Paid,) will be promptly attended to.

A considerable portion of this Lottery is put up in parcels of 17 Tickets, embracing all the Combination numbers from 1 *to* 50, which parcels are warranted to draw at least 28 dollars, less the deduction of 15 per cent, with so many chances for the Capital prizes. Halves and quarters put up in the same'

On the 29th, Tickets will advance 170 1m
March 30, 1824.

EDUCATION.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bridgeton and its vicinity, that he has been engaged by the trustees of the BRIDGETON HARMONY ACADEMY to superintend that institution, and that he will open it for the reception of pupils on Tuesday the 6th inst. Having been for many years a Teacher in some of the most respectable Academies in this county, any person desiring it may easily be satisfied respecting his character and qualifications: he will liere only add, that he will give instruction in all the usual branches of an English education, including a general course of the mathematics.—For terms, apply to the trustees, or at the Academy on the day above mentioned.

M. SEYMOUR.

April 3. 171

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1824.

By refering to the proceedings of Congress, readers will find that the Tariff Bill has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of five, and that it has had its first reading in the Senate, where it is supposed it will pass by a small majority.

It also appears that by a memorial to Congress from Mr. Edwards, recently appointed Minister of the United States to Mexico, the subject of *suppressed documents* has again been brought before the House.

A most interesting work, "The private correspondence of William Cowper, esq." has just been issued from the press; in Philadelphia. Whatever comes from the pen of this distinguished writer has long been ardently sought after. Few, who read poetry, but have become acquainted more or less with productions of the author of John Gilpin Mr. Cowper's prose writings are equally interesting as his poetry; perhaps more so, as their merits are more easily discovered by casual readers. There is not any work in the hands of the public, of the epistolary class, which, excepting Lyttleton's Letters, affords better specimens of elegant composition, facetiousness, and genuine good humor; indeed we unhesitatingly give it the preference, because the sentiments are more chaste and delicate, the moral is every way surpassing, and while there is more piety—more to arrest the feelings and awaken the sympathies of our natures, there is also an equal degree of wit and pleasantry to make it highly entertaining to all classes of readers We subjoin a specimen of his style and manner, being a letter, taken from the editor's preface to the volume, and written by Mr. Cowper, when a student in the Temple, as a contribution to a "Nonsense Club:" of which he, and a number of the (since) great men of England were members.

"Letter from an Owl to a bird of Paradise."

SIR,

"I have lately been under some uneasiness at your silence, and began to fear that our friends in Paradise were not so well as I could wish; but I was told yesterday that the pigeon you employed as a carrier, after having been long pursued by a hawk, found it necessary to drop your letter, in order to facilitate her escape. I send you this by the claws of a distant relation of mine, an eagle, who lives on the top of a neighboring mountain. The nights being short at this time of the year, my epistle will probable be so too; and it strains my eyes not a little to write, when it is not as dark as pitch. I am likewise much distressed for ink: the blackberry juice which I had bottled up having been all exhausted, I am forced to dip my beak in the blood of a mouse, which I have just caught; and it is so very savoury, that I think in my heart I swallow more than I expend in writing. A monkey who lately arrived in these parts, is teaching me and my eldest daughter to dance. The motion was a little uneasy to us at first, as he taught us to stretch our wings wide, and to turn out our toes; but it is easier now. I, in particular, am a tolerable proficient in a hornpipe, and cad foot it very nimbly with a switch tucked under my left wing, considering my years and infirmities. As you are constantly gazing at the sun, it is no wonder that you; complain of a weakness in your eyes; how should it be otherwise, when mine are none of the strongest, though I always draw the curtains over them as soon as he rises, in order, to shut out as much of his light as possible? We have had a miserable dry season, and my ivy-bush is sadly out of repair. I shall be obliged to you if you will favor me with a shower or two, which you can easily do, by driving a few clouds together over the wood, and beating them about with your, wings till they fall to pieces. I send you some of the largest berries the bush has produced, for your children to play withal. A neighboring physician, who, is a goat of experience, says they will cure the worms; so if they chance to swallow them, you need not be frightened. I have lately had a violent fit of the pip, which festered my rump to a prodigious degree. I have shed almost every feather in my tail, and must not hope for a new pair of breeches till next spring; so shall think myself happy if I escape the chincough, which is generally very rife in moulting season."

I am, dear Sir, &c. &c.

MADGE.

"P. S.—I hear my character as first minister is a good deal censured; but "let them censure what care I?"

The New York Commercial Advertiser mentions that "just at the last moment of the late session of the New York Legislature," a resolution was received by the House of Assembly from the Senate, removing *De Witt Clinton*, esq., from the office of *Canal Commissioner*, in which resolution the House of assembly *concurred*.

The fourth annual meeting of the Methodist Missionary Society, held on Tuesday afternoon, in St. George's Church, was well attended.—After the report of the managers had been read, the meeting was addressed in an eloquent and forcible manner by the Rev. Messrs. Reece and Hannah, the delegates from the English conference, the Rev. James Smith, of Centreville, Maryland, and the Rev. Dr. Rutter, of Cincinnati.

The missionaries of the society are employed among the Wyandotes, in Ohio, about one half of which tribe has been evangelized and partially civilized, and the Creeks in Georgia. The Chippewas, a tribe in Michigan territory, had lately sent an embassy requesting that they may "be instructed after the manner of the Wyandots." Their request will be complied with. *Philad. Gaz.*

A public meeting has been call of the citizens of New York who disapprove of the removal of *De Witt Clinton* as Canal Commissioner.

We understand that the royal government of Spain has appointed the duke de Alcudia ambassador to the United States of America. his nobleman is, we believe, the duke of San Fernando, who has been prime-minister of Spain and a moderate Constitutionalist. *Nat. Gaz.*

DIED,

On the 13th inst. in Hopewell, *Johnson H. Dorton*, aged about 19 years.

Also, in Pittsgrove, Salem co. *Joseph Cock*, esq.

On the 14th inst. in Hopewell, *Norton Paulin*, son of Mr. Lewis Paulin, about 17 years of age.

Notice is hereby given,

That on the 17th day of April, 1824, JONATHAN CRANDAL, of Cape May county, state of New Jersey, made and executed to the subscriber an assignment of all his estate both real and personal for the general benefit of his creditors, pursuant to an act of the legislature of the state of New Jersey, entitled, an act to secure the creditors an equal and just division of the estates of debtors, who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors, passed February 23, 1820: the creditors of said Jonathan Crandal are therefore notified to present their claims to the subscriber, under oath or affirmation, as the law directs; and all persons who are indebted to said Jonathan Crandal, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber without delay.

AMOS C. MOORE. *Assignee.*

April 24. 174 5t

Adjournment.

The land of John O. Harrow, which was to have been sold this clay, is adjourned to Tuesday the 18th day of May next, at the hotel of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. *Sheriff.*

April 20—24. 174

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of ALEXANDER BOWIE, late of Bridgeton, deceased, on bond, note, book account or otherwise, are particularly requested to make payment before June court, as the subscribers shall make a final settlement of the estate at that time. Attention to this request will save cost.

LEWIS PAULIN
and Ann his wife, late Ann Bowie,
Administratrix,
and DAVID LUPTON, *Adm'r.*

April 24. 174 t.j.c.

FOR SALE,

360 Acres of Woodland.

Situate in the Township of Downe in the county of Cumberland, New Jersey; one mile and a half from Port-Norris on Maurice River; two miles from Maurice-Town on said river; part of it well timbered.—

Also, 150 Acres

Of first rate Banked Meadow, situate on Maurice River, in the aforesaid township, opposite Leesburgh.—The bank is in excellent condition, having been lately thoroughly repaired—It is at present in grass, but is fit for tillage and will produce all kinds of grain, hemp &c.

A good title will be made, and a liberal credit given—

Apply to Joshua Brick, esq. Port Elizabeth—to Daniel Elmer esq. at Bridgeton, or to the subscriber at Dennis' Creek.

James Diverty.

April 24, 1824. 174 2m

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' court of the county of Cumberland will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the Premises on Monday the twenty-eighth day of June next at 2 o'clock P. M. a Lot of SALT MARSH, in the township of Fairfield in Sayres' neck adjoining marsh of Curtis Trenchard and others containing about twenty acres more or less, late the property of Jonathan Elmer, dec. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay tile remaining charges and expenses arising for the maintainance and education of Pamela, Hannah, Theodore, and Ruth Elmer.

Conditions made known at the time of side by

Samuel Westcott,
Guardian.

April 24 174 3t

Will be Sold at

PUBLIC SALE,

On sixth day the 30th inst. at the house of the Subscriber in Greenwich, Tables, Chairs, one Secretary, Beds, Bedding & Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs: China, Glass and Queens-Ware, &c.

Kitchen Furniture,

Viz:—Iron Pots, Kettles, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Stove, &c. &c. One new Milch Cow, one Heifer, a one Horse Wagon and Harness, one riding Chair and Harness, and other things not enumerated.

Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and conditions made known, by

Thos. R. Sheppard.

4th Mo. 21—27 174 1t

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on

Friday the 23d day of April next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel now kept by Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, the following Lots or Tracts of

WOODLAND,

situate in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland. The first adjoins lands of Isaac Townsend and Messrs Busti and Venderkemp and others and contains 205 Acres and 75-100 of an acre. The second adjoins lands of John Hill and Busti & Venderkemp and others, and contains 319½ Acres. The other adjoins Turkeyhoe branch and the said Bursti & Venderkemp's land contains 460½ Acres.

Seized as the property of James B. Caldwell and John Wissell, taken in execution at the suit of the Cumberland Bank, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. *Sheriff.*

Feb. 20th 1824. 172

The sale of the above property is adjourned to Friday the 7th day of May next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

April 23. 174

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on

Monday the 24th day of May next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of Daniel Vanaman at Buckshutum, a small FARM, situate in the township of Downe, adjoining lands of Michael Land, Gilbert Compton and others, containing 16 Acres, more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Samuel Land, taken in execution at the suit of Josiah Ray, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

March 22, 1824. 174

Lumber for Sale.

The subscriber, about to close his present *Lumber concern*, offers all his extensive and well seasoned STOCK, in such lots as may suit purchasers, consisting of all the various distinction of wood and quality in use

For House Building, for Cabinet work, for Coach making, &c.

Or for exportation.

His prices will be such as to render it the interest of those who may want to purchase, to embrace the present opportunity.—The sale will commence on the 2d of April.

J. WORKMAN,
No. 67 Swanson street, below
Almond street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia 30th March. 171 4t

DAVID CLARK,

Book Binder & Paper Ruler,

Over No. 171, Market street.

ALL kinds of binding executed in the neatest manner. Blank books handsomely and strongly bound. All kinds of account books ruled to *any* pattern, and bound in a superior style. Orders from any part of the United States will be thankfully received and promptly attended to at the above place, or at So. 110, North Fourth-street. Old books re-bound: also Books, Stationary, &c. for sale.

Philadelphia, April 2. 171 y

Sale of Real Estate,

To be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Thursday the 10th day of June next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day, at the Inn of John Ogden, jun. at Port Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, the following described real estate, viz.

1. A Plantation, situate on Maurice River, containing about 168 Acres, 40 acres thereof good Banked Meadow, the remainder arable and Wood Land.
2. A tract of land adjoining the above mentioned farm containing about 150 Acres of Soil and Young Timber.
3. A tract of 14 Acres of Timber and Cripple, situate on Menantico creek, near the new bridge.
4. A tract of back land, containing 57 acres, called Canute's Branch.

ALSO,

To be Sold

On Monday the 14th day of June next,

Between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock of said day, at the Inn of *Lavy* Foster, esq. at the Court-House, in the county of Cape May, the following described real estate, viz:

1. A Plantation containing about

500 ACRES

of arable and Wood Land, handsomely situated on the main Sea Shore road.

2. A tract of Wood Land, containing about

550 ACRES

adjoining the above mentioned Farm.

3. A small Farm, containing about 160 acres of arable and Wood land, called the Shaw place.
4. Two-thirds of one-third of the Island called the Seven Mile Beach.
5. An undivided right in the cedar swamp, called Robbin's Branch.
6. A tract of cedar swamp, and upland timber, called Culveran Branch, containing about 30 acres.
7. Six acres of handsome growing cedar swamp, at the place called the 36 Acre Tract.
8. An undivided right in a lot of landing at Goshen; together with all the real estate of William Leaming, in the county of Cape May.

ALSO,

To be Sold

On Friday the 18th day of June next,

At the Inn of *Jacob Herbert*, in Trenton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said clay, a two story Brick House and Lot, Handsomely situated on Bridge Street in Bloomsbury, Burlington county.

The above described property is the real estate of William Leaming, the greater part of which will be sold subject to incumbrances.

Conditions made known on the day of sale, by

JOHN HANCE, *Assignee.*

April 10th 172 ts

The Trenton True American will please publish the above Advertisement until the clay of bale and forward his hill for payment to the editor of the Whig.

DOCTOR W. S. BOWEN,

respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Bridgeton, and its vicinity.

Office, in the stone building adjacent to his father's residence.

April 17. 173 8t

NOTICE.

Those indebted tu the late firm of POTTERS & WOODRUFF, are hereby requested to pay the same immediately to the surviving partners.

J. B. & R. B. POTTER.

April 17. 173

SHINGLES.

30,000 Three feet Shingles for Sale by

C. & J. E. Sheppard.

Greenwich, 4mo. 9th *1824*

Likewise a few pounds of Manglewortzel Seed 172 6t q

Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of Samuel Jenkins, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Tuesday the 4th day of May next, at the Hotel of Richard Jarmam in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.

April 6. 173

Adjournment.

The lands of Daniel Blissard, that was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the eleventh day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

March 16. 169.

Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of February, 1824.

Present, Cresse Townsend, Israel Townsend, John L. Smith and others, esquires, Judges,

Samuel White, administrator to the estate of Alcey Hanley, deceased;—David Warren & Elizabeth Williams, administrators to the estate of Noah Williams, dec having respectively presented to this court, duly attested, just & 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 administrators 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 premised.

It is therefore Ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of Alcey Hanley and Noah Williams, or either of them, do appear before this court, at the court-house in the Middle Township, in the county aforesaid, on Monday the 24th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of their respective debts.

6t

ORDERED, on application of James L. Smith and Almerin Tomlin, administrators to the estate of William Tomlin, dec. that the creditors of the estate of said dec. bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1825, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators. The said administrators giving notice of this order by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in Bridgeton.

By order of the court.

JEHU TOWNSEND, *Clerk.*

Feb. 9—21. 165 2m

Medical Society.

The annual meeting of the District Medical Society for the county of Cumberland, will be held at Jeremiah Buck's hotel in Bridgeton, on Tuesday the 27th inst. at two o'clock P. M.

ENOCH FITHIAN, Secy.

April 17. 173

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM TOMLIN, deceased, late of Cape May, on notes, vendue account, or otherwise are requested to make immmediate payment and save cost, Also, all those having demands against said estate are requested to present them, duly attested, to

ALMARIN TOMLIN,
JAMES L. SMITH,
Administrators.

April 16—17. 173 3t

Cabinet., Chair, & Sofa

WARE-HOUSE,

No. 52 North Front-street, below Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has, and intends manufacturing and keeping on hand, a general assortment of ready made Cabinet Furniture. srich as Sofas, Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Dining and Breakfast Tables of all kinds, Ladies' work do. Candle Stands, Bedsteads, &c. which he will warrant in point of materials and workmanship, and at very moderate prices. Shippers, or those wishing to favor him with their custom, may rely on having it safely sent to their place of residence, or packed and put on board of any vessel, at the shortest notice; with his sincerest acknowledgements for past favors, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Thomas Nossitter.

April 3. 171 v

Insolvents' Bonds,

Apprentices' Indentures,

For Sale at this Office.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	$1 20 to 1 25
Rye, do	62½ to 75
Corn, do	37½ to 45
Oats, do	25 to 28
Onions, do	50
Potatoes, do	25 to 31
Dry. Apples do	75
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	75 to 1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	3 25 to 3 75
Rye do. do.	1 75 to 2 00
Butter, per pound,	15 to 18¾
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	9 to 10
Pork, per hundred	4 50 to 5 00
Wool, per pound,	35 to 37½
Feathers, do	40 to 44
Candles, do	12½
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 00 to 4 50
Oak dry, do	3 00
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

SHERIFF's SALES.

By virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue, on

Saturday the 24th day of April next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cape May, at the *Court-House* in said county,

All that lot or small tract of land, with the appurtenances, where Obed Cresse now lives, 26 acres more or less, situate near Goshen, in the Middle Township, joining lands of Elizabeth Tomlin and others.

Seized as the property of Obed Cresse, taken in execution at the suit of John Hance, assignee of William Leaming, and to be sold by

SPICER HUGHES, Sheriff.

Feb. 20. 169

ALSO,

At the same time and place,

All that lot or small farm with the appurtenances, where John Murphey now lives, 27 acres more or less, situate near Goshen, in the Middle township aforesaid.

Seized as the property of John Murphey, taken in execution at the suit of John Hance, assignee of Wm. Leaming, and to be sold by

SPICER HUGHES, Sheriff.

Feb. 20. 169

ALSO,

At the time and place aforesaid,

The lands and tenements of Enos Corson, jun. viz.

1st A tract of land with the appurtenances, situate in the Upper Township, joining lands of Seth Corson and others, 60 acres more or less.

2d. The right of the said Enos, in and to the premises where he now lives, joining lands of Thomas Gandy and others, with the residue of the lands of the defendant in said county.

Seized as the property of Enos Corson, jun. taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Swain, esq. and to be sold by

SPICER HUGHES, Sheriff.

Feb. 20. 169

ALSO,

On Monday the 26th of April next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of Hannah Ford, at Cold Spring, in the Lower township,

The House and Lot where Thomas Neal now lives, with the appurtenances, 2 acres more or less, situate at Fishing Creek, in the Lower Township.

Seized as the property of the aforesaid Thomas Neal taken in execution at the suit of Richard Edmunds, and to be sold by

SPICER HUGHES, Sheriff.

Feb. 20. 169

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday the 11th day of May next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton the two following described tracts of land situate in the township of Maurice River

1st. A SMALL FARM, situate in the vicinity of Leesburgh, joins the road to Dorchester, contains 21½ Acres more or less.

2nd. A TRACT joins the road from Leesburgh to James Riggens, joins land of Zadock Chance and others contains 40 Acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Jeremiah Chambers, taken in execution at the suit of John Chance esq. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN late Sheriff.

March 6, 1824. 173

A CARD.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the inhabitants of Bridgeton in general, that, on Monday the 5th of April, (next,) he will open his school, in the *Laurel Hill Academy*, for the reception of pupils studying the various useful branches of an English Education. Wm. WRIGHT.

N. B. For terms of admission apply to the Trustees of said academy. References to the editors of the Observer and Whig—and to the Trustees.

March 27. 170

John I. M'Chesney's GRAMMAR,

Also his

Introductory Lectures,

For sale by

Potters & Woodruff.

April 12 120

Dissolution of Partnership

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John and James Ward, is dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them duly authenticated, to John Ward and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, who are authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

John Ward.
James Ward.

Leesburgh,
Cumberland county, Feb. 10

P. S. In consequence of Daniel Ward having purchased James Ward's part of the stock on hand, the business in future will be conducted under the firm John and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, where they invite the customers of the former firm to give them a call.

165 t

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

February Term, 1824.

Upon application of Daniel M. Woodruff and Dan Simkins, administrators of Thomas Woodruff, deceased; Sally C. M'Geer, administratrix of Hugh M'Geer, deceased; James Davis, administrator of David Davis, dec. to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their respctive debts, claims and demands.

It is ordered by the court, that the administrators of Thomas Woodruff and Hugh M'Geer, give notice to the creditors of said decedents, to bring in their respective claims on or before the first day of March, 1825, and that the creditors of David Davis, deceased, bring in their respective claims, duly attested, on or before the first day of September next, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months, and publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against said administrators.

By the court.
T. ELMER, Clerk.

March 20. 169 2m

CHEAP

Books and Stationary.

M'Carty & Davis,

Having purchased the stock (to which they have added their own extensive assortment) and rented the stand of the late BENJAMIN WARNER,

No. 171, Market-street, Philadelphia,

Now offer for sale, at very reduced prices, for cash, or city acceptances, a large and extensive stock of BOOKS and STATIONARY; consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, and Miscellaneous Books; particularly, an extensive variety of the latest, and most approved editions of English, Latin, Greek, and French School Books;—and articles suited to the demand of Country Merchants; such as, an extensive assortment of Family Bibles, School Bibles, Testaments, Webster's, Byerly's New American, and other Spelling Books, New England and American Primers; Slates and Pencils of various sizes; Ink Powder, Wafers, Quills, Sealing Wax, Indian Rubber, Lead Pencils, Mathematical Instruments in cases; Gunter's Scales, Paint-Boxes of different sizes; Camel's Hair Pencils, Durable Ink, Copy Slips, Wedgewood, Pocket and Cork Inkstands, Music Paper, Ivory Folders, Visiting Cards, Conversation Cards, twelve and fifteen inch Globes; and every article in the Book and Stationary line

Gentlemen of the Bar, and those in the study and practice of Medicine; Academies and Schools; public, private, and social Libraries, and those who purchase to sell again, will be supplied on the most reasonable terms. Any books which the market affords, procured, if not on hand; and purchasers who forward orders, may depend upon their being executed upon as low terms as if present.—*Philadelphia, April*, 1824.

Paper and Blank Book Warehouse.

Writing Papers, Foolscap, from $1,50 to $4,50 per ream.

Letter Paper, from $2,00 to 5,00 per ream

Gilt and Hot pressed do.

Drawing papers of all sizes, for academies, schools, &c.

Wrapping paper of all sizes.

Writing papers, for deeds, records, mortgages, &c. &c.

Blue and white Bonnet Boards.

Cap, demi, and medium, record, docket, and sheriffs' books, half and full bound.

Account books of all sizes.

Day books, Journals and Ledgers.

Ciphering and Copy Books for schools; & all the general articles of stationary, will be sold at the most reduced prices.

☞Apply as above, to M'Carty & Davis, at Benjamin Warner's old stand, No. 171, Market-street, Philadelphia.

The most liberal price paid for RAGS by the quantity. 171 y

NOTICE.

All persons whose accounts remain unsettled with the late firm of BACON & TOMLINSON, are hereby *notified* that unless settlement be made on or before the twenty fifth day of March next all such accounts will then be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.

SMITH BACON.

Feb. 12—14 164 t

NOTICE.

For Sale or to Rent,

That valuable LOT of LAND, opposite Mrs. M'Clong's Inn, containing about FIFTEEN ACRES, whereon is a good two story HOUSE, with a good Kitchen attached to it: also, a one story House: also a large BARN, built of the best materials, 36 by 40 feet. Payment will be made easy, and possession given on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to

JAMES DIVERTY.

Dennis Creek, Nov 10—15 151 t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DENNELSBECK, deceased, late of Bridgeton, on vendue account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment and save cost; likewise, all those having demands against said estate are requested to present them, duly attested, to

DANIEL L. BURT,
one of the administrators.

Fairton, March 13. 168 6t

SALE OF LAND.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Inn of John A. Moore, in Newport, on

Saturday the 1st day of May next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, the following described lots and pieces of land, late the property of William Chard, esq. deceased, viz.

No. 1. A lot of Banked Meadow, containing 13 acres, 3 roods and 7 perches, in Fairfield township, adjoining Francis Akely and others.

No. 2. A tract of 50 acres, more or less, in the Bear Swamp, adjoining James Diament and others.

No. 3. A tract of 18 acres of Bush land, in Grubby Neck, in Downe township, adjoining Benjamin Corier and others.

No. 4. A tract of 67¾ acres of Bush-land, in Downe, adjoining Norton O. Laurence and others.

No. 5 A tract of 33 acres, Upland and Marsh, near Newport, adjoining Benjamin Williams and others.

No. 6. The undivided half part of two Houses and lots, containing 11¾ acres, in Fairfield township, adjoining Daniel Burt and others.

No. 7. A lot of 13¾ acres of Banked Meadow, in Fairfield, adjoining Zaccheus Joslin and others.

No. 8. A tract of about 100 acres, more or less, of Salt Marsh, at the Long Islands, adjoining Ephraim Smith and others.

Together with all the lands of the deceased, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses.

Conditions and a better description at sale.

ELIZABETH SMITH,
formerly Taylor, *Executrix.*
EDMUND SHEPPARD,

Newport, March 6. 167 ts

NEW STORE.

The subscriber has opened a Store

In the Brick House formerly occupied by Mr. Ephraim Holmes,

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,

Where he will carry on the

Tailoring Business

In all its branches.—He will also keep on hand

Ready Made Clothing

Of every discription, together with a handsome assortment of

PLAID CLOAKS

Of the first quality—either ready made, or will be made by order for *ladies and gentlemen* at the shortest notice. Also a good assortment of seasonable

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or country produce.

William Crooks.

Bridgeton, Jan. 10. 159 tf

Commissioners' Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court of the County of Cumberland will be exposed at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the inn now kept by John Kimsey, in Port Elizabeth, on Seventh day,

The 22d day of May next,

At two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the remainder of the Lands and real estate of Levin Chance dec. viz.

No. 1. The equal undivided two-fifth parts of one-half of the Saw-mill, with the appurtenances, known by the name of Chance's mill, situate in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland.

No. 2. The equal undivided two-fifth parts of the plantation, adjoining the above, on the south side thereof containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less. It being property that could not be divided without great prejudice to the owners—and will be sold for cash.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
HOSEA RANKINS,
JOHN ALBERTSON.
Commissioners.

3d mo. 15. 169 2m

REMOVAL.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from Roadstown to that well known stand, the

EAGLE TAVERN,

formerly occupied by Mr. Lounden Schlaker, in *Woodbury*, where he will keep good accommodations for man and horse. His table shall be abundantly supplied—his liquors well selected, and by strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

EDMUND DAVIS.

April 3. 171 6m

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Flitch,	per lb	$0 6	to 8
Beans	bushel	1 00	scarce
Beef, mess	barrel	12	13
Brick, run of Kiln,	M.	6 50	
Butter, lump,		14	13
Do. salt, insp.		8	
Candles, tallow dipt		10	
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.	,,	21	22
Do. 2d quality	,,		21
Do. Java	,,	24	22
Cheese,	,,	8	9
Feathers, American	lb.	32	35
Flax, clean	,,	7	9
Firewood, hickory	cord	6 50	7 00
Do. oak	,,	4 75	5 00
Do. pine	,,		3 75
Do. gum logs	,,		5 25
Flour, wheat,	barrel		6 00
Do. rye	,,	2 50	
Do. corn meal	,,	2 00	
Glass, wind 8 by 10,	100 feet,	10	
Grain, wheat	bushel	1 27	1 20
do. rye	,,	45	50
do. corn	,,	45	40
do. oats	,,	20	25
do. bran double	,,	15	
Hams	lb.	10	11
Lard	lb.	0 9	0 10
Lumber	1000 feet		
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch		14 00	16
do do heart, 1 inch		25	30
do white pine, pannel		25	30
do do common		17 50	22 50
Scantling, pine	1000	15	20
do heart do	,,	25	30
do sap do	,,	14	scarce
Lath, oak	,,	8	
Oar, rafters	,,	20	25
Timber, pine	,,	25	
do inch spruce	,,	12	20
do oak	,,	22	25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	,,	17	21
do cypr. 22 inch.		3 50	4
Staves, pipe, w. o.	1200	60	
do hhd. do	,,	35	
do do red oak	,,		25
do barrel, w. oak	,,		23
Heading, oak	,,	38	60
Hoops, shaved	,,	25	
do rough	,,		
Mackarel,	barrel	4 25	7 00
Molasses, sug. house	gall.	0 42	0 45
do West India	,,	24	27
Peas	bushel	75	
Pork, Jersey	barrel	14 50	15 00
Rice, new crop	cwt.	3 50	3 00
Shad, southern	barrel	7 00	6 50
Salt, fine	bushel	,,	55
do ground			
Seed, clover,	,,	4 00	
do herd grass	,,		75
do timothy	,,	2 50	2 00
Spirits, viz.			
Brandy, Peach 4th pf.	gall.	75	80
do. Penn'a 1st pf.	,,	50	60
Gin, Philad. dist. do	,,	37	40
Rum, New England	,,	36	35
Whiskey, rye	,,	25	26
do apple	,,		36
Starch	lb.	7	8
Sugar, New Orleans	cwt.	12 00	12 50
do loaf	lb	16	17
do lump	,,	13	14
Tallow, country	,,	8	
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	,,	9	14
do do caven.	,,	27	32
do do large	,,	15	

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes,	par.
Banks in New Hampshire,	2
Boston Banks,	2 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally,	2 do.
Rhode Island Banks do.	2 do.
Connecticut Banks do	par

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

All the city Bank Notes,	par.
Albany Banks,	1 p. c. dis.
Troy Banks,	1 do
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady,	1 do.
Lansingburg Bank,	1 do.
Newburg Bank	1 do.
Newburg branch, at Ithica	1 do.
Orange county Bank,	1 do.
Catskill Bank,	1 do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	1 do.
Utica Bank,	1 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica,	1 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

New Brunswick Bank	par
State Bank at Trenton	1 do.
All others	par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes,	par
Farmers Bank at Lancaster	1
Lancaster Bank, Easton, do.	par
Germantown, Northampton,	par.
Montgomery County,	par.
Harrisburg,	par.
Delaware county at Chester,	par.
Chester county at West Chester,	par.
Newhope Bridge Company,	35
Farmers Bank of Reading,	1
Susquehannah Bridge do.	1½ dis
Farmers Bank of Bucks county,	1
York Bank,	1½ do.
Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Carlisle Bank,	1 do.
Swatara at Harrisburg.	do.
Pittsburg,	do.
Greensburg, and Brownsville,	5 do.

DELAWARE NOTES.

Bank of Del. at Wilmington,	½ d.
Wilmington and Brandywine,	par
Commercial Bank of Delaware,	½
Branch of do. at Milford,	par
Farmers Bank of Delaware,	par.
Laurel Bank,	25

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore Banks,	½ d.
Baltimore City Bank,	1 dis
Havre de Grace,	1 do.
Elkton,	1 do
Annapolis,	1 do.
Branches of do.	1½
Hagerstown bank,	do.
Bank of Caroline,	15 do.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Richmond and Branches,	1 do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling,	5 do.
All others,	1 do.
Columbia District Banks, generally,	1
North Carolina,	5 dis.
South Carolina,	5 do.
Georgia, generally	4 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches	70
OHIO—Chillicothe	5 dis

NEW STORE

J. L. JAMES,

Has just received and is now opening, (at the Store formerly occupied by J. B. & R. B. Potter,) a handsome and general assortment of

Woolen and Cotton Goods,

Together with a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queens-ware,
Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Earthen and Stone-ware,

Which he will sell low for Cash or or Country Produce, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Bridgeton September 27. 144 tf

STEPHEN BOLKCOM,

CABINET MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Port Elizabeth to Bridgeton, and has commenced the Cabinet Making business in the shop lately occupied by John B. Miller,

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE.

He has engaged a first rate workman from Philadelphia, and will make and keep on hand,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, &c.

Together with every article in his line of business. His work will be done according to the latest fashions, and in the neatest and most substantial manner. His prices will be reasonable.

The public are informed that all kinds of vendible goods will be taken in exchange for cabinet ware and other work done by him, at their value.

N. B. Maple, Cherry, Walnut, Gum, Poplar and Cedar Boards, and country produce generally, will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

April 3. 171 2m

Cumberland orphans' court.

February Term, 1824.

Elizabeth Dare and Richard L. Wood, adm's of John Dare, dec. having exhibited to this court, duly attested accounts, by which it appears that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedent died seized of real estate, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises:

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of said decedent, do appear before the judges of the orphans' court at Bridgeton, on Monday of June term next, at two o'clock P. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said decedent, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy the just debts and expenses, &c.

By the court.
T. ELMER, Clerk.

March 20.

NOTICE.

John B. Miller, cabinet maker, of Bridgeton, did on the 27th day of August last, by deed of trust and assignment convey to us the subscribers, all his estate both real and personal, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors and others. Those indebted to the said John B. Miller on book account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against him are desired to exhibit them for examination.

Dan Simkins.
Timothy Elmer.

September 6.

☞All persons indebted to the estate of Stephen and Hannah Miller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

Dan Simkins, Ad'm.

September 6. 141 tf

NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at Bridgeton on *Tuesday* and *Friday* of each week, for the convenience of those who have business to do with him in the Sheriff's Office.

JOHN LANING, jun.

April 12. 120

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

JOHN CLARKE,

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published every *Saturday evening*, 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 advertisement at the same rate.