#### Laws of the United States. BY AUTHORITY. [PUBLIC ACTS.]

N ACT to change rlie terms of the Circuit ant! District Courts of the United States in the State of Ohio, and one of the terms of the Circuit Court in Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the United States within aid for the District of Uhio, instead of the time now affixed by law, shall be held on the second Monday of July next, and, thereafter, on the first Mondays of January Court of the United States, in and for said District, shall, hereafter, be held on the Mon-

days next succeeding the times herein fixed for holding the Circuit Court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the next fall term of the Circuit Court. of the United Slates, for the District of Ken tucky, be commenced and held on the second Monday in Octobernext, in lieu of the first Monday in November: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to extend to, or embrace, any other or future term of the said Circuit (hurt than the next November term

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted That all recognizances, process, suits, and proceedings of every kind, whether of a civil or criminal nature, commenced or pending in either of said Courts, shall be returned to, proceeded in, and determined at, the term, herein provided for, in the same manner as it are time of holding said Courts had not beer tlie time of holding said Courts had not beer

changed. Washington, April 22nd, 1824. JAMES MONROE. Approved:

AN ACT giving tlie consent and sanction of Congress to a certain act of the Legislatire Council of the Territory of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the consent and sanction of Congress ke, and the same are hereby, given to the act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, approved by the Governor of said Territory on the fourth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, entitled, "An act to provide for levying a poli tax."

Washington, April 22nd, 1824. JAMES MONROE. Approved:

AN ACT to alter the times of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States America in Congress assembled, That, in heu of the times ilow appointed by law, the District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois shall be hereafter holden on the third Mondays in June and No-

vember, in each year.

Sec. 2. Ind be it further enacted. That all wits, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, and all other proceedings of a

\*\*An ACT supplementary to the act; entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt."

\*\*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Junerica in Congress assembled That tie personor persons who shall or may be commissioned, either by any Judge of the Suppewer Court of the United States, of Junerica in Congress assembled that tie personor persons who shall or may be commissioned, either by any Judge of the Suppewer Court of the United States, or bany bhough happen to fit any body, that every siblin one hundred, shall, and may have tull power and authority to issue a citation, directed to the creditor, his agent or autoney, ir either lives within one hundred miles of the place of imprisoment, requiring him to appear an time and place therein mention. fit, to shew cause why the said oath or affirmation should not be administered.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That, if the creditor, his agent, or attorney lives within fifty miles of the place of imprisonment, only fifteen days previous notice by citation sliall be required.

Washington, April 22nd 1824.

JAMES MONROE. Approved:

#### CEDARVILLE FACTORY The Cedarville Factory having un dergone necessary repairs, is now rea

dy to resume its operations .-

The Cardiag, and spinning of wool dressing cloth, and all orders connect ed with the manufacture of wooler goods will receive prompt attention; al so, country weaving, for which, cottor warps will be supplied to those who de

The Subscriber has for sale, or bar ter for wool or country produce, a con siderable stock of woulen cloths of va

cious descriptions.
EPH. BATEMAN. Cedarville May 1st 1824 175 tf

#### POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE WHIG. From tlie Washington Republican. "They shall perish, but thou remainest." HEBREWS.

Suns and planets—every orb, Spark of thee who shin'st forever, l'ime shall queuch, and age absorb-These shall fade; brit thou shalt-never!

Wealth and beauty, pride and power-Ties which only death can sever-Every fruit of earth, and flower-These shall fade; but thou shalt - never!

Emerald isles, on ocean sleeping-Skies that seem to spread forever-Links of life through nature creeping-These shall fade but thou shalt-never 1

Every grace of human art, Time's unsparing scythe shall sever-

Oreams of fancy—spells of art— These shall :: 8; but thou s! alt-never!

Sunny landscapes, smiling ever-Silver moons, anti starry train-These shall fade; but thou shalt-never !

All the rage of nature's reign--

All shall fade, from earth arid sea; Oceans dry, and mountains sever: ride mid time shall cease to be-Thou done remain'st forever.

The Importance of ten Minutes. A Burroon once complaining to Fransis the

That a lord he had held up to laughter, Had threaten'd to kill him-said he, "if he

I'll hang liim in fire minutes after" "That wilt do .me no good," said tlie court. ly buffoon,

"So your Majesty's Grace I implore, To grant me in mercy this one little boon-Just hang him five minutes before."

#### AN ACROSTIC

R aised into Clery !'midst the din of arms I aspiring all around with Freedom's charms, E nlightened, Valiant: he even death dis-

G old could not purchase, slavish fear profound,

Kings, or Priests, his deathless fame can wound!

LINES sent with a couple of ducks to a patient, by the late Dr. Jenner.

I've despatched, mydear Madam, this scrape of a letter, To say that Miss is very much better:

A regular doctor no longer she lacks. And therefore I've sent hera couple of Quacks

recollection will serve me.

The men had been notified to meet at nine o'clock, "armed and equipped as the law directs;" that is to say, with a gun and cratridgebox at least; but as directed by the law of the United States, "with a good firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, and pouch with box to contain not less than twenty-four sufficient catridges of powder and ball."

At twelve, about one-third, perhaps half the number of men had collected, and an inspector's return of those present, and of their arms. would have stood nearly thus : 1 cantain, 1 lieutenant; ensign none, fifers none, drummers none, privates present 25; ditto absent 30; guns 15, gun-locks 12, rifle pouches 3, bayonets none, spare flints none, cartridge boxes none; horsewhips, walking draw, but only make the motion; it

lanes and umbrellas 22. A little be. 'ore one, the captain, whom I shall leal of time. listinguish by the name of Clodpole, rave directions for forming the line of parade. In obedience to this or-lilone with greater expertness, I think, ler, one of the sergeants, the strength | if you had performed the motion of whose lungs had long supplied the dace of a drum and fife, placed himelf in front of the body, and began o bawl with great vehemence, "All your guns on the other shoulder, genaptain Clodpole's company parade inen iere! Come, gentlemen, parade here; and all you that hasn't guns fall into interpretation and properties and into interpretation in the lower eend." He might have but perhaps I did not speak ioud e pawled till this time, with as little success as the syrens suns to Ulysses, nad be not enanged his post to a neighboring shade; there he was imnediately joined by all who were hen at leisure; the others were at er, in less than half an hour the game was finished, and the captain enabled to form his company, and proceeded in the duties of the day.

Look to the right, and dress.

They were soon, by the help of the non-commissioned officers, placed in a straight line; but as every man was anxious to see how the rest stood, those on the wings pressed forward for that purpose, till the whole line assumed nearly the form of a cres-

Why look at 'em snys the captain; why gentlmen, you are all a crooking at both cends, so that you will get on me by and by; come, gentlemcii, dress, dress.

This was accordingly done, but impelled by the same motive as befigure, and so they were permitted to

Now, gentlemen, says the captain, I'm wrong! I turned over two leaves the captain, in extreme vexation; I'll am going to carry you through the at once; but I beg your pardon, gen be d—d if you understand a word I revolutions of the immanuel exert tlemen; we'll not stay out long, and say. Escuse me, gentlemen, but it cise, and I want you, gentlemen, if well have something to drink as soon raylay seems as if you could not you please, to pay particular atten-tion to the word of command, just get up off the stumps and logs, & take the right, the right hand eend of the hope you will have a little patience, excuse me if you please. gentlemen, if you please, and if I be a going wrong, I will be much obliged to any of you gentlemen to put me right again, for I mean all for the best, antl I hope you will excuse me, if you please. And one thing, gentlemen, I must caution you against with your left, and take hold with more. in particular—and that is this—not to make any mistakes, if you can possibly help it, and the best way to do this will be to do all the motions always hold your guns very perticright at first, and that will help us to lar. possible.—Come gentlemen, come to tother knee—tother hand up—turn

ding to Steuben; but with your per how did you all get into such a higle-mission, gentlemen, I'll read the y-pigglety?

that day, I must be permitted to go switches and cornstalks, needn't go a little into the detail, as well as my through the firings, but stand as you are, and Beep yourselves to your-

Halfcock folk. Very well done. S, h, c, t, (spelling) Shet pan. That too would have been handsomely done if you hadn't handled cartridge instead bf shetting pan; but I suppose you wasn't noticing. Now tention one and all, gentlemen, and do that motion again.

Shet pan. Very good, very well indeed; you did that motion equal to any old soldiers — you improve aston-

Handle cartridge. Pretty well, considering **you** done it **wrong** eends foremost, as if you took the cartridge out of your mouth, and bit off the twist with the cartridge-box.

**Draw** rammer. Those who have no rammers to their guns need not vill do just as well, and save a great

Return rammer. Very well a gain.—But that would have been vith a little more dexterity.

S, h, o, u, l-Shoulderfolk. Ve-

Order folk. Not quite so well, ut perhaps I did not speak ioud enough for you to hear me all at once. l'ry once more, if you please, gentlenen; I hope you will be patientt, nd we'll soon be through. Order folk. Handsomely done,

entlemen! Very handsomely done! hat time engaged either as parties or ind altogether to, except that a few others a leetle too late.

In laying down your guns, gentlenen, take care to lay the locks up & he other sicles down. 'Tention the vhole-

Ground folk. very well. Charge bagnet. (some of the nen) That can't be right, captain; oray look again, for how can we harge bayo: et without our grins?

(Captain) I don't know as to .hat, but I know I'm right, for here it is printed in the book; c, h, 3, ryes—charge bagnet; that's right, the others turn round. that's the word, if I know how to read; come, gentlemen, do pray that the case of sizing, charge bagnet. Charge I say! Why don't you charge? Do you think it an't so? Do you think I have lived a very natural consequence was, that fore, they soon resumed their former here, you may see lor yourselves; all the intermediate ones facing about it's as plain as the nose on your fa-as before.

your right hand below the guard. Steuben says the gun must be hela successful. p, e, r-pertic'lar-yes, you must

Present arms. Very handsomely done!-only hold your guns over your hands round a lectle and raise Poise folk.

Cock folk. Very handsomely done hack—now you are nearly right: ~ e ry well done.

Now, gentlemen, we come to the

considerably to the eastward, and had exposed the right wing of these hary veterans to a galling fire of the iun. Being but poorly provided with umbrellas at this end of the ine, they found it convenient to folow the shade, and in huddling to the eft for this purpose, they changed he figure of their line from that of a rescent to one which more nearly esembled a pair of pothooks.

Come, gentleman, says the capain, spread yourselves out again into straight line, and let us get into the wheelings and other matters as soon ıs possible.

But this was strenuously opposed by the soldiers. They objected to going into the revolutions at all, insmuch as the weather was extremey hot, and they had already been tept in the field upwards of threejuarters of an hour. They reminled the captain of his repeated promse to be as short as he possibly could, nd it was clear he could dispense vith all this same wheeling and flourshing, if he chose; they were alrealy very thirsty, and if he would not lismiss them, they declared they vould go off without dismission and ;et something to drink, and he might ine them if that would do him of good; they were able to pay their ine, but could not go without drink and inexplicable confusion, and so I o please any body; and they swore left them. hey never would vote for another

aptain who wished to be 50 unreaonably strict.

The captain behaved with great pirit on the occasion, and a smart olloquy ensued; when at length beoming exasperated to the last detree, he roundly asserted that no sollier ought ever to think hard of the rders of his officer; and finally he vent so far as to say that he .did not hink that any gentleman on the round had any just cause to be offen-led with him. The dispute was fi-nally settled by the captain's sending or some grog for their present acommodation, and agreeing to omit ill the military manœuvres except wo or three such easy and simple mes as could be performed within & he compass of the shade. After they nad drank their grog, and had spread hemselves, they were divided into ilatoons.

Tention the whole ! To the right vheel. Each man faced to the right

Why, gentlemen, I did not mean for every man to stand stand nimself nayturally right round; but when I told you to wheel to the night, I intended for you to wheel ound to the right as it were., Please to try again, gentlemen; every right nand man must stand fast, and only

In a previous part of the exercise to this time o'day and don't know on the present occasion those right what charge bagnet is? Here, conice hand nien maintained their position,

stop—stay—no—halt! no! Faith Why look at 'cm now,! exclaimed exactly as I give it out to you. I up your guns; "we'll soon be done; platoon stands fast, and the other eend comes round like a swingletree. Fix bagonet.

Advance arms. Very well done: ter than those on the inside; and turn the stocks of your guns in front, those on the inside not near so fast gentlemen: and that will bring the as those on the outside. You cerbarrels behind; hold them straight tainly must understand me now, genup and down, if you please, Let go tleman, and please to try it once

In this they were a little more

'Tention the whole! To the left -left, no-right-that is the left I mean to the right—left wheel,

In this he was strictly obeyed; ome wheeling to the right, some to the left, and some to the right left, or both ways.

Stop! halt! let us try again? I could not just then tell my right hand : Fire. I recollect now that firing revolutions = hut men, you have got from my left! you must excuse me into a sort of a snarl, as I may say: if you please—experience makes perfect, as the saying is: long as I 'have served, I find something new to learn The fact was, the shade had moved every day; but all's one for that — wasiderably to the eastward and had Now; gentlemen; do that motion once more.

> By the help of a rion-commissioned officer in front of each platoon, they wheeled this time with considerable regularity.

> Now, gentlemen, you must try to wheel by divisions; and there is one thing in particular which I have to request of you, and that is this—not to make any blunder in your wheeling: you must mind and keep at a wheeling distance, and not talk in the ranks, nor get out of fix again; Tor I want you to do this motion well, and not to make any blunder

'Tention the whole! By divisions, to the right wheel, march.

In doing this, it seemed as if bed-**1am** had broke loose — everyman tdok command. Not so fast on the right! Slow cow! Hual down those umbrellas! Faster on the left! Keep back a little in the middle there! Don't crowd so! Hold up your gun, Sam! Go faster there! Who trod on my - D n your huffs! Keep back! Stop us captain, do stop us! I've lost my shoe! Get up again, Ned! Halt !'halt! halt! stop, gentlemen ! stop! stop!

By this time they got info utter

TIMOTHY CRAESHAW.

#### FOR THE WHIG-Mr. Printer,

I'he necessity of a total or at least great alteration in our present system ( MILITIA LAWS, is admitted by almost ever person in the community. It is true there are some who advocate its continuance—an who affect to believe it is almost perfect, bu this number is very few, and is compose principally of those whose friends and con nexions, or who themselves hold commission which would be annulled with it, and wh are therefore interested to perpetuate it. I is the powerful opposition from this sourc which has prevented the adoption of a bette system for some time past. The titles o -general, colonel, major, captain, lieutenant arid ensign, seem to possess the magica power of making their possessors devoted proselytes to the present system, in the fac of the appaling evidence every day exhibited of its deleterious effects.

it may be thought presumption in a hum ble citizen - uphate man -to raise his voice against a system supported by such a formid able array of talents, courage, knowledge, ex perience and respectability, as is to be found in our corps of Militia officers - but 1 am impressed with the feeling that it is my duty that 'wasthe immediate consequence a tria by court martial, I could not refrain

There are many objections to the presen system which are well founded, but the mos prominent is, that the people are heavily taxed by it without any kind of equivalent:-in fact it appears to me most of the other objection may be resolved in this. If this alone is true surely it should need no other to secure it alteration as soon as possible. That it is true, is severely felt by the great mass of the people:- and it requires but one moment to show it by arithmatical calculation.

It appears by the returns of the militia or this state made to the war department of the United States, in the year 1822, that it then consisted of 39,568 officers and privatesfor the sake of round numbers, and calculating the probable increase, we will say therc are now 39,600.

These persons are required to devote three days-or in tile words of the act of assembly "to rendezvous three times in every year for the purposes of training, discipling and improving in martial exercise;" and for the non-performance of this "duty" every private, musician and non-commissinned officer is fined one dollar for each day-every commissioned officer three dollars and every field officer six dollars. We will suppose there are 600 commissioned and field officers ir the state, - and as the opportunity afforded to display themselves, and tlie glovy and hon ar they acquire, is to them a full and ample equivalent for all their trouble and expense we will not take them into our calculation there are then 39,000 non-commissioned and privates, wlio if they do not turn out are fin ed one dollar per day each--which for the whole three days would make the enormous Sum Of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEBH THOU SAND DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

I think every person who has paid any at. tention to the subject, or has the least knowl. edge of it, must be satisfied that it is on the average a loss of more than one dollar per day to each man who does turn out to do military duty. Besides neglecting his business, or losing his day's work if a labourer, or letting liis team be idle, -most of them are obliged to expend a considerable part of that sum for sustenance, &c. on that day.-In addition to this if lie is "able to procure arms and equipments," every man must furnish himself with them or be fined the sum of fifty cents more." The cost to the members of the different volunteer corps, taking the expense of uniforming and every thing else into consideration, cannot be less than two dollars per day.—allowing however that it costs each private of the militia and volununteer, but one dollar per day, I ask, what equivalent do they receive? Do they get one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars worth of instruction or "improvement"-or "discipline" every year? Since the passage of the present law in 1315, the militia have cost the state more than one million and fifty-three thousand dollars-or, what is the same thing, the citizens have been faxed that amount in time, labour, and money for its support. In case of a war, would the militia be enabled to assert the rights, or avenge the wrongs of their country on the field of battle, with more probable success or with more honor from the lessons they receive at these "train ings?"

I admit that the volunteers may make some little improvement—but as it respect the common militia, the idea is really laughable. The fact however may be more properly said to be truly deplorable.

From what source then does the equivadent flow? Does the present system create a

\*The Ret does not say what he is to use in training, disciplining and improving in martial exercise," if he is unable to procure a musket or arms and equipments—it only exonerates him from the additional fine if such is his case "in the opinion of the company court." The common practice has been to take a stick or corn-'stalk. If the present law is not alte ed I would suggest the gen cral substitution of a more warlike weapon, as an axe, a pitch fork or of a scythe, and that the brigade board shall frame an exercise adapted to those instruments.

rest assured that it was not in such a schoolas our "trainings," that Washington or Jackson, or Gates, or Greene were taught that science, or imbibed that spirit, which triumphed over the enemies of their country Does it afford pleasure to the citizen to at tend these trainings? it cannot be possible that the display of pride, vanity, ignorance and stupidity in most of those who should command—and the scene of brawling, shame less riot, und insubordination among those who should obey, witnessed at almost every "training," can give pleasure or satisfaction for a moment, to any person who has the good of his country at heart. No-It car excite no other feelings, but those of disgust and indignation. From whence then I ask again, is the equivalent derived? Is the pres. ent system calculated to improve the morals of the community—to teach the rising generation the path that leads to the honor and prosperity of their cotintry-to instil into their minds any virtuous, or moral, or patriotic, or praise worthy principles? Does it tend to a developement of the military resources or of the military talents our country can command, which would be practically useful n case of a contest with any other nation or of intestinecommotion? Does it afford the least instruction in military science—or in a. ny thing useful to the great mass of the people? I think I may safely answer every one of these queries in the negative, and farther safely challenge tlie advocates of it, to show the least possible benefit—the slightest advantage which does or can result in any oth. er way, either to the state or to the citizen. froin its operation.

It was no doubt the intention of those who framed the existing law that the whole state should gradually become completely armer! tncl equipped, with all the necessary implenents of war—and it was also their expectaion that under this law, that effect would non take place. If it was the effect, that uch had in any degree, or would probably be the effect, it would be some sort of apoloy for the other glaring and pernicious efects of the system—but this is not so. It has een now more than nine years since its adopion; and the benefit received in this way is not yet perceptible. Whether it is owing o the manner the law is executed, or whethr the system is in itself defective, -or both, s a matter well deserving the serious consid, ration of every citizen of the state. For ny part I attribute it to 60th—it is not only I elieve very often indiscreetly and even un. faithfully executed; but the system itself is rotten to the core."

The fines for the non-performance of militia duty, I understand are received by the precidents and other members of the compa by and battalion courts, and the battalion paymasters; and ought, under the provisions of the law, to be paid over to the battalion paymasters, and by them ultimately paid o ver to the brigade board, to be deposited in the hands of a brigade paymaster, where it emains at the disposal of the brigade board s tollows:-"The surplus money, after payng tlie expenses authorized by law; that may emain in the hands of the brigade paymas er on the settlement of his accounts, shall e appropriated to the purchase of arms, acoutrements, colours, instruments of music, ind the preservation of aims, at the discreion of the brigade board."

It is calculated that about two thirds of the vhole number of citizens who are liable, to nilitia duty, turn out as required by lawnd that at least one-half of the fines for the emainder are collected by the different offi eers. This would make nineteen thousand and five hundred dollars surplus money—(if there were no expenses to be paid out to the different officers) in the state, being fifteen hundred dollars yearly io each county. Calculating, however, that one half of this nine. teen thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated towards the payment of the "expenses authorized by law," we should have nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars in the state, or seven hundred and fifty dollars in each county annually left for the purpose of procuring "arms, accoutrements, &c." according to iiie law. It is thought, however, that the calculation of allowing half, or seven hundred and fifty dollars for yearly "expenses" in each county, is too estravagantespecially when it is considered that the salary officers of the system are not paid out of this fund-but receive their pay immediately from the treasurer of the state.. Are we furnished with these "arms" &c. ? Has our country received the value of one year's recoipts in "arms, &c " since the passage of the law in 1815, a period of nine years. It would throw much light upon this subject if some of those who possess the requisite knowledge, would publish for the informa tion of the public, exactly the amount ex-

'I'headintant general receives 100 dollars per annum—the quarter master general the same sum, and a brigade inspector in each county 30 dollars per anniim, escepting Cape May, where the officer who does this duty get 10 dollars, making (besides a number of other charges usually paid, 570 dollars paid yearly by the treasurer. The "expenses authorized by law," to be paid out of the 750 dollars. I have allowed to each county, art; the fees to the orderly sergeants, and to the members of the company atid battalion courts, and the brigade board, and the paymasters,

years, and tlie disposition of the funds gen erally. I have heard of but very little corn paratively speaking being expended in this

It cannot be possible that the whole fifteer hundred dollars per annum in each county has been squandered for "expenses" in acting this worse than useless farce. If it has not 'thereought to be a considerable sum now it tlie hands of the different brigade masters .-At seven hundred and fifty dollars per year, it would amount in nine years to six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars in each coun ty. I cannot think that any of the officer would tarnish the sterling honor of the corps, by appropriating to themselves and part of these monies in a way not "authoris ed by law." It may be here well to remark, that al

though from 1815 to 1820, the fines upor each private and non-commissioned office! were two dollars per day-my calculation al lows only one dollar per day from that time It will perhaps be objected that the manner of dividing the whole sum (nine thousand five hundred dollars, ) equally among all the coun ties is not correct, and that it should be ac cording to population, &c. as tlie quota o tax for each county is ascertained. It wil be found however, that to calculate it accord ing to the latter method, will make but lit tle difference as it respects this county. The sum raised by the Legislature for the pres ent year, is fifteen thousand dollars. The proportional part of which to this county a: appears by the tax law, is five hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-two cents and the proportional part of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars calculated in the same way would be \$773 261. A reference to the tax law, has made me observe also that tlte amount collected in money from the citi tens of this county and of the state general ly for militia fines, is considerably more than twice the amount they pay for other taxesand if we reckon'tlie tax paid in time aild it labour, and the money spent, it is more than seven times that amount. Nay-part of the very money collected by the ordinary annua taxation, is appropriated, as I have before mentioned, for the payment of the salaries o some of the militia officers, and other ex penses-and within a few years past severa hundred dollars have also been paid out o that fund for the purchase of arms, cannon &c. by the Legislature. It appears by the report of the accounts of the treasurer of the state to the Legislature at their last session that two thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy cents were paid out by hin during the year ending October 28, 1823, or the "militia and pension account"-and ir liis estimate to the house for the curren year, he estimates the sum of two thousant three hundred dollars as the probable expend iture upon the same account for this year. find also several specific appropriations by way of "incidental charges" in the last " pri vute and temporary act," passed by the late Legislature, which relate wholly to military matters-and which amount to more than two hundred dollars.

With all these facts staring me in the face t appears to me that the present militia sysem is almost as unjust and oppressive upon he citizen, as niany of those acts of the Britsh parliament, tlic resistance to uhich by nir forefathers eventuated in our glorious rev lution-and that too, without the argument hey had in their favour of being advanta cous to the government by creating a revenue. t is a matter of the greatest astonishment, hat the people of this state should so long tave tolerated it. Let us not be told that too much Legislation is the political vice of Republics," or that it is dangerous to be nacting new laws. This rule only applies where there are no very great evils experien ed under an existing system, and the wish o change is only to try an experiment. It loes nut effect the present case, for there is iot much probability of being made werse by malteration. Unless however, attention is mid to the subject by the great body & the ritizens the same oppositioii hitherto given, vill defeat the efforts made for a change. is it is the common .grievance, so also is i he common duty of every citizen to endeavour to effect its repeal or modification and he adoption of another system founded upon petter principles\*-that the liberties of our country for the preservation of which much lepend upon the militia, may be handed un-

mpaired to posterity. in the further fulfilment of this duty, I surpose at some future period to present to .he public through the medium of your paper-more extended views of the defects of this system-and also suggest those alterations or modifications, which it appears to me the public good demands, and the measares necessary to be adopted to secure them BLOOMFIELD.

April 22, 1824.

# FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG MR: CLARKE,

The following is extracted from a Masonic address delivered by the Rev. George Rich. ards of Massachusetts. Itliink it is the neatest apology I have ever seen, for the exclusion of women from the mysteries of Mason ry. If you will give it a place in your paper,

oblige
A Subscriber and one of the Fraternity.

"But hark! methinks a gentle voice en-quires, is it a fact that Masonry has harred its doors against the daughter of the skies, be-cause her votaries meanly think that woman would recal the secrets of the craft?—Last, best, and noblest gift of GOD! The diadem and crown of all the works divine! As Masons and as nich, as husbands lovers and friends, we scorn so base a thought! your countless virtues merit more than Royal I Arch or grand encampment ever gave:
But conscious to ourselves that beauty's fascinating charms might hold terrestial sway when love, celestial love should warm the Mason's soul; and taught from sacred love of ancient days that the Prime Grand Master of 2 new made world, Prince, Patriarch, Pries inhonor's high degrees, from glory, Eden fell most different then of human Wisdom and O mortal strength; nor dare to meet on duty's sacred line with woman's matchless all subduing puffer:—a power that whelm'd the sons of God beneath the billowy flood of ancient days; a power that palsied every nerve of Sampson's giant arm; a power thitt rent the spotless diadem of Jesse's Royal Son; power that changed the wisdom of the wisest man to folly of the most degrading form. Forgive us then ye fairest of the fait, the weakness that Masonic candour owns; and rest assured, that while we trust in you-yes trust the secrets of our inmost souls, and know they are safe in woman's faithful breast; We dare riot, cannot, will not, trust ourselves!!"

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

April 27-Mr Benton, from the committee on Indian affairs, submit ted to the senate a communication from the department of war, relating to certain outrages committed by the Arickaree Indians. These documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr Lloyd, from the committee o conference on the disagreement of the two houses, in regard to an amendment macle in senate to the bill making appropriations for the sup port of the navy, for the year 1824 reported an amendment to said bill, which had been agreed to by the committee. They propose to amend the bill, by striking out the sum of 180,000 dollars, for the contingent expenses of the navy department. (the sum agreed to in the house) and insert 200,000 dollars in lieu thereof IIt will be recollected that the senate amended the bill, and inserted 225. report was taken up for consideration, and agreed to.

Mr Benton gave notice that he should, to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill to enable the president to sell and dispose of the refuse lands of the United States.

April 28-Mr H. Johnson, o Lou. submitted the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for consideration :

Resolved, That the postmaster-gen eral be directed to report to the senate, at their next session, the nearest practicable post route from New Orleans to Washington City.

May 1—The following, resolution, submitted on Thursday last by Mr Benton, was read for consideration, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the president of the United States to cause to be selected, in separate parcels, or in sections, as much land as seminaries of learning;

"Also, to enquire into the expediency of granting to the town of St. Louis, and to other towns and villathe state of Missouri for the support of schoois, the lots and pieces of ground within such towns and villages which may have been heretofore reserved for military purposes. and not now needed for such use."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 27-Mr M'Lane, from the joint committee of conference, in relation to the navy appropriation bill, made a report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Foot, of Con. offered the fol-

lowing: Resolved, That the president of the U. States be requested to lay before this house, at the next session, a detailed report of the system and plan of fortifications, as at present contemplated by the government, & established by the board of engineers; and also the plans and surveys of such fortifications, with an estimate of the amount necessary to complete the same; and also the amount expended on fortifications since the year 1815.

This motion lies for one day of

April 30-On motion of Mr Tattnall, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs, be instructed io enquire into and report at the next ses- external form of churches. In cele-

martial spirit in the community? You may pended for these purposes for the last few you will gratify some of your readers and sion of congress the extent to which lit is expedient to adopt the system of defence proposed in the several reports of the board of engineers, for the defence of the maritime frontier of this country—the amount which it is estimated the works in contemplation, approved by the committee. may cost - specifying the location & estimated cost of each particular work; and also the amount which it may be proper and expedient to appropriate annually for gradually effecting the above contemplated plan of defence.

#### FOREIGN.

In the House of Commons on the 25th Mr. Canning moved the third reading of the Slave Trade Bill on the next day, and hoped that no consideration of private conveyance would be allowed to postpone it, seeing that the only chance of the measure being carried into beneficial oneration in the present year, was the act reaching America before the close of the cession of Congress. — (Hear, hear.)

In the same sitting, Sir J. Mack-

intosh withdrew the notice of a motion he had given respecting South. America. Ne stated as his reasons for this step, that he heard two important declarations made by Ministersof the Crown. The second of these declarations was in substance. "that any considerable armament from the ports of Spain, during the occupation of that country by the French army, against the South American States, would be regarded as not being a Spanish expedition, and consequently as coming within the principle laid down in the closing despatch of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Sir Charles Stuart last 'year.,' He stated that the declaration had made an impression on his mind, and had supplied what he con-. sidered an omission and explained an apparent ambiguity in the papers laid before the House. As this declaration had narrowed the ground onwhich any immediate and practical measure could rest, it was, in his opinion, very unadvisable at the pres-000 dollars for this purpose.] **The** ent moment to persevere in a motion which might be understood in Europe and in America, to imply that the intentions of the British government were mistrusted. [Hear] He also alluded to another declaration from a private source, which had some influence on his determination. -It was, that a great **Power** of the continent had declined to be a party to the threatened congress on the subject of the South American states. -He noticed the ambiguous language which had been put into the mouth of the king of France, in which he should have pit no confidence, even had it been msre explicit. He concluded by saying that he should consider ministers responsible for every moment of unnecessary delay, and reserve to himself the right of bringing the question forward, if **he** should see cause hereafter.

Mr secretary Canning made a few remarks, in which he said he should consult his duty in abstaining from amy remarks upon what had been shwill amount to **two of** the townships ted. **He**, however, begged the house heretofore granted by congress to the to bear in mind, that he wished to be state of Missouri for the support of judged by the explicit declarations which he had himself made, when the subject came before them, in the regular course of debate, and not by any construction put by his honorable and learned friend, upon declarations which had been made elsewhere, and which he (Mr Canning) neither affirmed or denied. [Hear.]

Sir George Ralph Collins, K. C. R. a captain of the royal navy, blew' out his brains, or the night of the 24th of March, with a pistol which he seized in a moment of frenzy, in consequence of some severe strictures of James' Naval History, on his suffering the American frigate Constitution, and the prizes Cayane and Levant to escape from him, when they mere surprised by a British squadron, at Port Prayal island of St Jago, during the late war.

From Brazil-By the arrival of the schooner Herman, in the, short massage of 33 days from Rio Janeiro, we learn that the emperor of Brazil had declared that country free and independent. The empire is hereafter to be governed by an hereditary, constitutional, and representative monarchy. The title of the. supreme executive to be "Don Pedro the 1st. Actual Emperor and perpetual Defender of Brazil." The Roman Catholic religion to be the. prevailing one; though other religions are to be tolerated 'without any

brating this event, Don Penro, with his family, attended the theatre, which unfortunately took fire, and with great difficulty made his escape with the rest of the audience

Poulson.

# THE WHIC

#### BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1824.

in hi consequence of the indisposition of the boy in our ofice at the timt we published our last paper, some of our subscribers in Fairfield and Downs in this county, anti also in Cape May have been disappointed of the paper at the proper time for receiving it. We hope for their indulgence, and shall take care to guard against any fu-

An Indian chief of the Cherokee tribe, who had been placed at the Cornwall school, and has finished his education there. has married Miss Northrop of that place, and has brought her to his own country with him. The gul, her mother, and most of tier friends have consented, and are pleased with the match .--John Ridge, the Indian, has sustained an excellent character, and stands high both as respects Intelligence, wealth and respectability.

Discharge of cannon by Steam .- Mr. Perkins, noted rather tor liis improvements than inventions in the mechanic arts, has, in making experiments on tile power of steam, applied it to a purpose which will doubtless gain him some celebrity, brit whiich will not raise Iiim high among die benefactors of mankind. It is by applying steam to the purposes of destroying with greater facility thain heretofore our species, by the discharge of cannon. By the method he has invented 100 balls can be discharged per minute, or as.  $f_{ast}$  as they can be thirown into the pipe,  $\sigma^{r}$ barrel of the cannon. Three or four bullets can be thirown into the gun nt a time, and a ny force requisite can be applied.

Ml. Perkins's steam engine, so much spoken of lately, has after much exertion been completed.

The last National Intelligencer informs us that Mr. Clay, who it Was generally supposed had declined considering himself as a Presidential Candidate and had virtually withdrawn from the contest, continues to remain on the list, that it is not his intention to withdraw, and that his friends are sanguine of his ultimate success. The standing candidates nom are, Adams, Jackson, Clay, and Crawford.

In Dover Kent County, Delaware, a meeting was recently held, to take into consideration various national subjects; and among the rest, an expression of the meeting was taken in behalf of a choice of candidate for the piesidency. A resolution was proposed to take the votes present, which being done I. Q. Adums, had 99 votes, Gen. A. Jackson 25, W. H. Crawford 7! R. G. Harper 4, and scattering 2. It is said that Sussex county is still more unanimous tor Mr. Adams. That Mr. Adams antl Gen. Jackson stand highest on the list, appears now evident from all quarters; but we are of the opinion that the latter gentleman's success will, from all we can perceive, be greatest for the Vice Presi-

Salem Steam Mill.-The Salem Banking Company hare at length come to the serious resolution of erecting a Steam Mill, as at first contemplated by the company. Indeed the strong indications which manifested Mill, has made them alter their plan the secand time, by determining them to build the Mill. It appears that great hopes wereentertuined that the obnoxious mill would be dispensed with by the legislature, in consequence of which, the word Steam Mill was engraved in such manner on their notes of large denomination, that though it has a place on their face it is scarce disernable by the best eyes, and then not before its location is pointed out. We hope the next edition of notes will be less ashamed of the milt by having that word inserted on its face in larger characters - for we have no doubt but that it will prove to the people of Salem county a more useful establishment than the one which it is connected—and we hope the public may derive great advantages from it. We copy the following remarks respecting it from the Salem Messenger.

"We mentioned a short time past, that, The Salem Banking Company had contracted for the erection of a mill-house upon their lot, situated at the New Bridge. Since that time, a contract has, we understand, been ettered into with engineers and millwrights in Baltimore, for the whole sy. mill-work, and steam engine - a more particular statement, therefore may be interesting to our readers—espethe country.

be erected, is situated upon Salem creek, below the New Bridge, affording a good navigation. The foundation of the mill is already commenced-it is to be built of stone, three stories high, exclusive of the basement story, and will contain four run are to be of iron. The steam engine will be of the power of forty horses. We understand the contract embraces every description of machinery mill, even to the packing and weighing of a barrel of flour. It is estimafacture about 150 barrels of flour in put the whole in complete operation | vancement of our national independence. by the 25th of next September. The object and intention of the company is, to do country work, which will he of incalculable benefit to our town, and to the farming and grazing interest of this part of the country; and whenever the country custom does not require the whole operations of the mill, it will be employed in merchant work.

"We avail ourselves of this occasion to state, the prosperity and complete success of this company. The bank is in as good credit as any banking institution in the state—their notes being readily received in deposite in the Bank of the United States, and the Formers' and Mechanics' Bank, in Pulladelphia."

At present we know not an office in the United States to which the patriotic arid reteran hero of New Orleans could be called, in which he could more effectually serve the nation, than in the Treasury department .-The present incumbent, doubiless, execute!: his trust in the best manner he is able; brit then, from some cause or other le is setting into trouble, antl we are at a loss to know in what manner he mill honourably acquit himself. A Secretary of the United States Treasury, should, like Cæsar's wife, be above suspicion. When charges multiply against a public officer, aiid the doubts raised in consequence of those cliarges are not completely dissipated by investigation, the public have just cause to fear. From this, however, they have no right to decide. While doubts re. main, a virtuous, patriotic, independent pcople, will endeavor to attach themselves to the safest side. Perhaps the greatest danger of any nation is to be apprehended from the money Department.

Crawford & Edwards.-In our last we gaveour readers tlie report from the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, in which the Secretary implicated Mr Edwards' veracity, and endeavored to prove misrepresentation against him in the A. B. charges, which raised such a stir during the last sitting of Congress. The report of the Scoretary to Congress was made just at the moment of Mr. Edwards' leaving the seat of government on his mission to Mexico, to which he was recently appointed Ambassador. Mr. Edwards, on his arriving at Wheeling, (Va.) on his way down the Ohio to New Orleans, addressed a letter to the House of Representatives, through the speaker, vindicating himself against tlie injurious imputations by which his character was assailed, and formally preferring charges against the secretary, of a very serious and extraordinary nature In this letter Mr. Edwards avows himself themselves during the last sitting of the leg- the author of the A. B. plot, as the friends of accommodate them with an alteration in the and wishes those cliarges to be considered a paid. company's charter, by striking out the Steam part of his present communication to Congress. Most of Mr. Edward's charges ar direct" A committee, as has been seen in our last, has been appointed to investigate the business-meanwhile a courier has been despatched after Mr. Edwards to bring him back for examination & to support his charges. It is supposed that Congress will not rise until this investigation takes place. As Mr. Niles expresses it, "This paper has acted like a live coal thrown into a magazine of combustible matter." It is very probable that this subject mill cause a greater ferment than any other that has ever been brought before the members of Congress. We, howeyer, see no reason why it should be 60, If the Secretary be blameless he will court investigation and disguise nothing. If his cause is bad, much excitement will be raised by his friends to palliate, conceal, or extenu ate his faults.-If lie is faultless-and we earnestly hope for the honor of the nation he may be foundso - his character we trust will be so completely cleared up as to prevent any future controversy on the subject, Where there is a stronger desire to impeach and con demn than to do justice, we have little rea. son to hope a speedy issue to the controver-

The Tar\$-This question has con tinued to occupy congi ess tlie greater part cially to the people of this section of of the last 10 or 11 weeks. It has passed the House of Representatives by only five

" The lot purchased by the com- votes. It is now before the Senate where its pany, and upon which the mill is to fate is doubtful. On Wednesday of last week the Senate determined, by a vote of 24 to 23, to strike out the duty on iron, and on Thursday on that of hemp, by a like vote.-This decision is considered fatal to the bill. There is, however, as yet some hope that the bill with its amendments will ultimately pass, as it is calculated that there will be a tre on of best burr mill-stones. The mill its final passage, leaving the Vice President work, wheels, shafts and machinery to give the casting vote. What side he will take no one can conjecture—but much is hoped from the patriotism of this gentleman, that, should he be called on to decide, he will do it in such manner as to prove that necessary to a complete merchant he is friendly to every measure which is calculated to promote the best interest of the people of the United States, by affording them ted, that when the four run of stones that aid which will enable them to develope are in full operation, they will manu- the resources of our country, and protect our citizens in every incipient enterprize 24 hours. The contractors agree to which is commenced by them for the ad-

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 20th ult. hy the Rev. Holmes Parvin, Mr. David Riley to Miss Susannah Taylor. Also, on Thursday the 22nd ult. Mr.

Abijah Blew, to Miss Sarah Loper.

On the 8th ult. in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Thomas Sergeant M. D. the Rev. John Dow, of Essex county, New Jersey, to Miss Parthenia Robbins, uf the aforesaid city.

#### DIED,

In the county of Burlington, on the 19th ult. William Woolman, esq. a member of the legislature from ihat

On the 2nd inst. in Philapelphia Mr. Thonias Passmore, late auctioneer.

In Scotland Patrick Grant, in his 111th year—supposed to be the last man living who fought at the battles of Cullodon and Falkirk. The king hacl, Iwo Jears ago, granted him a pension of a guinea a week.

At Philadelphia on the 28th Capt. J. S. Macpherson, of the United States Navy, son of the late Gen. William Macpherson.

In London Rev. J. Lempriere, D. D. author of the Classical Dictionary.

### Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of James B. Cald well and John Wissell, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Thursday the 3d dag at June next, at the Hotel of Richard Jarmam in Bridgeton. between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said daj, to tie sold by

John Laning, jun. Sheriff.

#### John E. Jeffers, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of the counties of Cumberland, Gloucester anrl Cape May, that he has removed to Port Elizabeth, where, by close application, he hopes to render general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their business.

#### CONVEYANCING

In all its various branches done with cheapness, accuracy, arid despatch. 17G 6mg

#### Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribier on Monday evening the 3d inst. a boy named William Monus, aged about 18-had on when he went away blue lindsey round-a-bout and trowsers.-Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber, shall reislature of this state, of a disinclination to the Secretary, have been pleased to call it, ceive the above reward, but no charges

> THOMAS VANAMAN. May 8. 1.76 **4t**

#### SHINGLES.

30,000 Three feet Shingles for Sale by

#### C. & J. E. Sheppard. Greenwich, 4mo. 9th 1824

Likewise a few pounds of Manglewortzel
Seed 17261 g

Missionary and Bible Society.

A Semi-annual Meeting of the Sev. enth Day Baptist Missionary antl Bible Society of the County of Cumberland, will be held in the meeting house at

Shiloh on first-day 9th inst. at 1 c'clock LEVI B. DAVIS. Sec'y.

#### April SO 17420

#### NOTICE.

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

J. B. & R. B. POTTER.

DOCTOR W S. BOWEN, respectfully offers liis professional ser. vices to the inhabitants of Bridgeton, anrlits vicinity.

Office, in the stone building adjacent io his father's residence. April **17**,

173 8t

JERSEY CITY, 24th March, 1824.

#### **NEW-JERSEY** QUEEN'S COLLEGE LITERATURE LOTTERY.

THIRD CLASS—NEW SERIES: Will be drawn on the 10th of May, and finished in a few minaces, and

50 Numbers - 7 Ballots to be drawn.

#### SELLING SCHEME. Prizeof \$10,000 of 3,000 3,600 1,000 500 **100** 4,000 3,500 **2,100** σ£ of of 80 **50** 1 86 **6,536** 25,284 6321 **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 zes with 1 No. on tlieni. hwing none of the drawn ballots on them being Blanks.

To determine the fate of the 19.600 Tickto determine the rate of the 19,000 tests, the 50 numbers will severally be placed in Wheel, on the day of drawing, aid seven of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2nd, 2nd 2st we have useful be extitled to 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, arid 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 \$50. All others (being 21 Tickets,) having three of the drawn numbers on them, will be entitled to \$100 each,—those having out them two of the drawn numbers, and diose the 2nd, and 5d, and 6th, and 7th, Will be entitled to Prizes of \$50 each;—all others (being \$71 Tickets,) having any two of the drawn numbers on them will each be entitled to \$3. And all those having out them the 2nd, and 5d, and 6th, and 7th, Will be drawn numbers on them will each be entitled to \$3. And all those having any two of the drawn numbers on them will each be entitled to \$3. each be entitled to \$8. And all those having on them one of this 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 a deduction of fifteen per cent.

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

Managers.

P. S. Orders, inclosing the Cash, (Post Paid,) will he 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 to March SO, 1824. 173 1m

## Mrs. Sarah Fithian, Milliner & Mantau Maker;

Two doors from Messrs Potters and Woodrust in

#### BRIDGETON,

Returns thanks to tier Customers and friends for the encouragement receive ed and solicits a continuance of Pub lic Patronage.

She intends keeping on hand an assortment of

## FANCY GOODS,

#### Assorted Leghorns and Straw Bonnets;

Together with every necessary article in her line of business. Orders at tended to at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices fur Cash or Country Produce.

May 1

#### FOR SALE.

A FARM situate io the township of Deerfield about two and a half toile\$ from Bridgetun containing

# 200 ACRIES

70 of which are arable, and 30 Woodland, late the property of Ephrain Luamis deceased—The improvements

on the Farm one a two story HOUSE, and Kitchen, Barn, and out Houses, a good Apple Orchard, &c.

Smith, near the property, or the subscriber, in Fairfield.

JAMES B. PARVIN, Exe'r. N. B. Payments will be macle easy.
May 1 175 2m

#### French Burr Blocks, AND

# BURR MILL STONES. The subscriber has just received

from Havre, a large assortment ofsuperior Blocks, which he offers for sale at No. 6, South Alley, or at the old Manutactory, in Old Fourth, between Vine and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, where he continues to have made warrant to be of the first qualify and to answer the purposes for which they inay be designed.

Which is adjourned to Thursday the 20th day of May next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the inay be designed. Jonathan K. Hassinger.

Philadelphia, 28th April, 1824. 175q4t

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 bsth 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 credsey, 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, 1320: the creditors of said Jonathan Craodal are therefore notified to present their claims to the subscriber, under oath or offirmation as the law divisors and all affirmation, as the law directs; and all persons who are indebted to said Jonathan Crandal, are requested to pap the same tu the subscriber without delay.

AMOS C. MOORE. Assignee.
April 24. 174 5t

## FOR SALE,

#### 360 Acres of Woodland.

Situate in the Township of Downe in the county of Cumberland, New Jersey; one mile midtwhamifescoft Down Maurice Town were Bayd.

ver; part of it well timbered-

Also, 150 Acres Of first rate Banked Meadow, situate on Maurice R.ver, in the aforesaid township. Op-posite Leesburgh.—The bank is in excellent condition, having heen 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 he subscriber at Dennis' Creek.

James Diverty.

April 24, 1824.

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 Savres' neck adjoining marsh of Curtis Trenchard and others containing about twenty acres more or less, late the property of Jonathan Elmer, dec. or 30 much thereof as will he sufficient to pay the remaining charges and expenses arising for the niaintainance and educatiun of Pamela, Hannah, Theodore, and Ruth Elmer.

Conditioos made known at the time

of sale **by** Samuel Westcott,

April 24

Guardian. 1743t

## DAVID CLARK, Book Binder & Paper Ruler,

Over No. 171, Market street. A LL 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 No. 110, North Fourth-street. Old books re-bound: also Books, Stationary, &c. for sale. LL kinds of binding executed in the

Philadelphia, April. 2. 171 y .

#### 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 be-fore June court, as the Subscribers shall make a final settement of the estatept that time. Attention to this requestwill save cost.

LEWIS PAULIN and Ann his wife, late Ann Bowie, Administratrix, and DAVID LUPFON, Adm'r April 24. 174 t.j.c.

# Adjournment.

The land of John O. Harrow, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 18th day of May next, at the hotel of Richard Jarman, in Bridgetan, between the Any person wishing to view the property will please to call on Davis hours of twelve and five o'clock in the Brooks on the premises, or Jonathan afternoon of said day, to be sold by April 20-24. Sheriff.

# 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 aftermoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff. March 16.

#### Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of Eii Stratton,

TIMOTHY ELMEN, former Sheriff.

April **20**,

#### SHERIFF'S SALES.

By Virtue of a writ of Flevi 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 comains 40 Acres more or less, together with all the lands of the definition.

Seized as the property of Jeremiah Cham Sers, taken in execution at the suit of John Chance esq. and to be sold by W.H. R. FITHLAN late Sheriff.
March 5, 1824. 173

March 6, 1824.

sued out of the Court of Common Pleas to

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

Seizedas the property of Samuel Land, taken in execution at the sun of Josiah Ray, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

# Dissolution of Partnership

March 22, 1824.

The Copartnership heretofure exist-

having demand- to present them duly authenticated, to John Ward and Daniel Ward, :it the old stand, who are authorsed Lo settle the business of the

John Ward. . James Ward.

Leesgurgh, 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 custonrers of the former firm to give them a call.

#### Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa WARE-HOUSE,

No. 52 North Prolit-street, below Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his The subscriber respectfully informs his friedns and the public generally, that he has, and intends manufacturing and keeping on hand, a general assortment of ready made Cabinet Furniture, such 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 tom, 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 co tinuance of

their patronege.

Thomas Nossitter.

## John I. M'Chesney's GRAMMAR,

Also his

Introductory Lectures,

For sale by

Potters & Woodruff. April 12 120

Commissioners' Sale.

will be exposed at

## PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the inn now kept by John Kim sey, 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 der

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 will, situate in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland.

No. 2. The equal undivided two fifth parts of the plantation, adjoining ttie above, on the south side therecontaining one hundred and fifty acres more, or iess. It being property that • could not be divided without great pre judice to the owners—and will be sold . for cash.

3d mc. 15

ISAAC TOWNSEND, HOSEA RANKINS, JOHN ALBERTSON. Commissioners. 169 2m

#### Cumberland Orphins, Court. February Term, 1824.

Upon application of Daniel M. Woodruff and Dan Simkins, administrators of Thomas Woodruff, deceas ed; Sally C. M'Geer, administratris of Hugh M'Geer, deceased; James Davis, administrator of David Davis; decoration in the control of the con which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their respetive debts, claims anti demands.

It is ordered by the conrt, that the administrators of Thomas Woodruff and Hugh M'Geer, give notice to the creditors of said tlecetlents, to bring in their respective claims an or before the first day of March, 1825, antl that the creditors of David Davis, deceased, twing in their respective claims, duly attested, on or before the first day of September next, by settirig up a copy of this order in five of the most public By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, is and publishing the same in one of the tiewspapers of this state the like space me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on

Monday the 24th day of May time so limited, such notice being given exhibit his or her demand within the time solimited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred his or tier action therefor against said administra-

> By the court.
> T. ELMER, Clerk. 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 Ben-JAMIN WARNER,

and Copartnership heretotic exists.

Ing between the subscribers, trading ander 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 demand-to present them duly authenticated, to John Ward and Dandard the latest, and most approved editions of the lateest, and most approved editions of English, Latin, Greek, and French School Books;—and articles suited to the demand Books;—and articles suited to the demand of Country Merchants; such as, an estensive assortment of Family Bibles, School Bibles, Testaments, Webster's, Byerly's New American, and other Spelling Books, New England and American Primers; Slates arid Pencils of various sizes; Ink Powder, Wafers, Quills, Sealing Wax, Indian Rubber, Lead Pencils, Mathematical Instruments in cases; Guater's Scales, Paint Boxes of differentsizes; 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.

Stationary line.

Gentlemen of the Bar, and those in the study and practice of Medicine; Academies and Scliools; public, private, hnd social Libraries, aiid 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 ifpresent.—Phaladelphia, April, 1824.

Paner and Rlank Rook Warehouse

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.

wropping paper of all sizes.

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

Hlue and white Bonnet Boards.

Cap, drmi, and medium, record, docket, and sheriffs books, half and full Pound.

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

# Pennington's Treatise.

Now about to issue from the press in Newark, N. J.

A revised and improved edition of Swamp, called Robbin's Branch.

PENNINGTON'S \*\* TREATISE CO. 6. A tract of cedar swamp, and upland timber, called Culveran Branch, ses held by Justices of the Peacc. in the Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' full information for Justices, Officers, and Suitors & the Court."—It is now will be exposed at tion of this valuable work was first given to the public, and it is therefore unnecessary to speak of its well establish. ed merits in this place. Since the first edition has been published, the Small Cause act has undergone so many alterations and revisions, as to render that edition an imperfect and unsafe guide in many important particulars. A revision of this work was therefore necessary; arid many important and valuable alterations and improvements

have been made in the present edition. I'he subscription price of the work is \$1 50. Subscriptions received at this office.—May 1.

# 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 piaced in tlie hands of a Justice for collec-

SMITH BACON. Feb. 12-14 164 t

#### 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 no-Also a good assortment of

#### Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Which he will sell at the lowest

rvices for cash or country produce. William Crooks. Bridgeton, Jan. 10.

### removal,

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends ant 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 treep good accommodations for man and horse. His table shall be abundantly supplied - his liquors well selected, and by strict attention to busi mess he tropes to merit a share of pub lic patronage.

EDMUND DAVIS.

#### 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 Elizaoeth, in the county of Cumberland, the following described real estate, viz.

1. A Plantation, situate on Maurices River, containing about 168 Acres 40 acres thereof good Banked Mead ow, 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.

A tract of 14 Acres of Timber and Cripple, situate on Menantico cre 4

near tlie 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 & 50 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 81. A tract of Wood Land, containing

### 550 ACRES

adjoining **the** above mentioned Farm.

3. A small Farm, containing **about** 160 acres of arable and Wood land, called the Shaw place.

41. Two-thirds of one-third of the Island called tlie Seven Mile Beach. An undivided right in the ceda swamp, called Robbin's Branch.

containing about SO acres.

Six acres of handsome growing cedar swamp, at the place called the S6 Acre Tract.

An undivided right in a lot of landing at Goshen; together with all the real estate of William Leaming, in the count! of Cape May.

ALSO, To be Sold

On Friday the 18th day & June next,

At the Inn of Jucob Herbert, in Treton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o' clock of said day, a two story Brick House and Lot, Hand. Street in Bloomsbury, Bursomely situated on Bridge lington county.

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

Conditions made known on the day of sale, by JOHN **NANCE**, Assignee.

April 10th The Trenton True American will please publish the above Advertise: ment until the day of sale and forward His hill for payment to the editor of the OHIO—Chillicothe.

#### Philadelphia P . Current

Philadelphia Prices	Curr	ent.
Corrected Wed	ekly.	to 8
Bacon and Flitch, per lb peuns bushel	\$0 6 1 00	to 8
peef, mess barrel	12 6 50	13
Brick, run of Kiln, M.	14	13
Do. salt, insp.	8	
Candles, tallow dipt	10 <b>21</b>	22
Butter, lump, Do. salt, insp. Candles, tallow dipt Coffee, W. I. fine gr. Do. 2d quality	24	21
no. Java	24 8	22
Cheese, Feathers, American 1b.	7 <sup>32</sup>	<b>35</b>
Flax, clean Firewood, hickory cord	6 50 <b>4 75</b>	7 00
Do. oak	4 73	5 00 3 75
Do. pine "," Do. gum logs ", Flour, wheat, barrel		5 25
	2 50	6 00
Do. corn meal	2 <b>50</b> 2 00	
Glass, wind 8 by 10, 100 feet,	10	
Grain, wheat bushel	1 27 45	1 20 50
do. rye do. corn	45	40
do. oats , ,	20	25
do. bran double ''	<b>15</b> 10	11
Lard 1b.	0 9	0 10
Lumber 1000 feet Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	14 00	16
do do neart, i inch	25	30
do white pine, pannel do do common	25 <b>17</b> 50	30 <b>22 50</b>
Scantling, pine 1000	IS 25	20 30
do heart do '' do sap do ''	23 14	scarce
Lath, oak	8	25
out, faiters	20	
l'idder, picle spruce" do oak ''	<b>L3</b> 22	20 2.5
Shingles cedar 3 ft "	ĩỡ 3 50	21
do cypr. 22 inch. Staves, pipe, w.o. 1200	60	4
do hhd. do "	35	25
do do redoak do barrel, <b>w.</b> oak ''		23
Heading, oak	38 25	60
Hoops, sliaved ''		
Mackarel, barrel	4 25 0 42	7 00 0 45
Molasses, sug house gall. do West India	24	27
Peas bushel Pork, Jersey barrel	75 14 50	15 00
Rice, new crop cwt.	3 50	3 00
Shad, southern barrel bushel	<b>7</b> 00	6 <b>50</b> <b>5</b> 5
do ground		
do herdgrass	4 00	75
do timothy	<b>2</b> 50	200
Spirits, viz. Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	75	80
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall. do. Penn'a 1st pf. Gin, Philad. dist. do	<b>50</b> 37	60 40
Rum, New England	36	35
Whiskey, rye Stdrch apple 18.	25 7	26 38
	-	
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	12 00 16	12 50 17
do lump	13 8	14
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	9 8.	14
do do caven.	37 15	32
do do large "		
Bunk Note Ex	chang	e.

### Bunk Note Exchange.

	J
CORRECTED WEEIU	Υ.
U. S. Branch Bank Notes,	par.
Banks in New Hampshire, •	2
Boston Banks, • •	<b>2</b> do.
Massachusetts Banks generally,	<b>2</b> do.
Rhode Island Banks do.	2 do,
Connecticut Banks do.	par
NEW YORK BANK NOT	ES.

All the city Bank Notes, Albany Hanks, Troy Banks, Mohawk Baiik in Shenectady, Narwshugh Baiik ank,	par. 1 p. c. di 1 do 1 do. 1 db.
Newburg branch, at Ithica	1 do.
Orangecounty Bank,	1 do.
Catskill Bank,	1 do.

1 do. 1 do. Bank of Columbia at Hudson, Utica Sank, 1 do. 1 do. Ontario Bankat Utica, NEW JERSEY NOTES. New Brunswick Bank Sitate Bank at Trenton

All others

PENNSYLVANIA <b>NOTE</b>	s.
Philadelphia Notes, Farmers Bank at Lancaster	par
Farmers Bank at Lancaster •	1
Lancaster Bank, Easton, do	par
Germantown, Northampton, •	par.
Montgomery County,	par.
Harrisburg,	par.
Harrisburg, Delaware county at Chester,	par.
Chester county at West Chester,	par.
Newhope Bridge Company,	<sup>2</sup> 35
Farmers Bank of Reading,	1
Susquehannah Bridge do.	1 di:
Farmers Bank of Bucks county,	1
York Bank,	14 do
Chambersburg,	<b>)</b>
Gettysburg, .	Sido.
Carlisle Bank,	\
Swatara at Harrisburg. •	do.
Pittsburg,	do.
Greensburg, and Brownsville,	5 do.
DELAWARE NOTES	

DELAWARE NOTES. Bank of Del. at Wilmington, Wilmington and Brandywine, Commercial Bank of Delaware, Branch of do. at Milford,
Farmers Bank of Delaware, Laurel Bank.

MARYLAND NOTES ₫ d. Baltimore Banks. Baltimore City Bank, Havre de Grace, 1 do. . 1 do 1 do: Elleton Annapolis, Branches of do. Hagerstown bank,

do. 15 do. Bank of Caroline, VIRGINIA NOTES. Richmond and Branches, 1 do. N, W. bank of Vn. at Wheeling, 5 do. All others, 1 do. Columbia District Banks, generally, 1 North Carolina, South Carolina, **5** do.

70 5 dis

Georgia, generally

# NEW STORE

# J. L. JAMES,

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

Woolen and cotton. Goods,

Together with a complete assortment,

## GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queens-war Hard-ware, Holland 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.

#### STEPHEN BOLKCOM, CABINE'T MAKER,

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

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE. He has engaged a first rate workman freep Bhihandphia, and will make and

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

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

ner. 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. hav. ingexhibited to this court, duly attest. ed 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, stonessiid, and cprayingofh Caidbeilahe

conrt in' the premises : It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in tlie lands, tenements arid 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 Au. gust last, by deed of trust and assignment convey to us the subscribers, all his estate both rea! and personal, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors and otliers. 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 Simkias. Sepfember 6. Timothy Elmer.

All persons indebted to the estate of Stephen and Hannah Miller, deceased, are requested to make in; mediate payment to

Dan Simkins, Ad'm. September 6. -141

# 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 WEEKLT BT

FIRST JOHNE GLOPPIE ERING.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION. THE Washington White is published every Saturday evening, at Two Dollars a year, one halfpayable in advance.—An additional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid

within the year. The Ware will Le forwarded by Stage of Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they pay ing the expenseof carriage. No Subscriber hken 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

dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty-nve cents Larger advertisement at the same rate.