

...of the United States, in any land office in the states of Mississippi or Alabama, and in such quantities, agreeably to the surveys made by the United States, as the claimants may desire, a quantity not exceeding thirteen hundred acres, for which, the register or registers of the land officers aforesaid, shall issue the necessary certificates, on return of which, to the General Land Office, patents shall issue in favor of said legal representatives.
Washington, May 8, 1820—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Stephen Baxter, late Paymaster of the third regiment of New-York Volunteers.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to settle the accounts of Stephen Baxter, late paymaster of the third regiment of New-York volunteers, upon the principles of justice and equity; and to allow him such credit as may appear due for moneys advanced to the troops in the service of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the allowance as aforesaid shall not exceed the amount advanced to him by the government of the United States.
Washington, May 8, 1820—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Daniel Bickley, and Catharine Clark administratrix of John Clark, deceased.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Daniel Bickley and to Catharine Clark, administratrix of John Clark, deceased, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount in value of a bill of exchange for twelve thousand francs, drawn the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in France, upon the Treasury of the United States, in favor of Bickley and Clark, and recorded in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury, number seventy: *Provided, always,* That, before the said payment shall be made as aforesaid, security be given, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to indemnify the United States against any claim that may be made on account of the said bill of exchange.
May 8, 1820—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of the widow of John Heaps, deceased.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Post Master General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the widow of John Heaps, late of the city of Baltimore, who, while employed as a carrier of the mail of the United States, and having the said mail in his custody, was beset by robbers, and murdered; out of the moneys belonging to the United States arising from the postage on letters and packets, five hundred dollars, in ten equal semi-annual payments: the first payment to be made on the first day of June next.
May 8, 1820—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Thomas C. Withers.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Thomas C. Withers, the sum of three hundred and seventy dollars; the same being due for four horses, a wagon, and gear, impressed into the service of the United States during the late war; and that the aforesaid sum be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however,* That there shall be deducted from the aforesaid sum whatever amount the claimant may have received for the use of his wagon, team, and gear, as aforesaid.
May 8, 1820—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Charles S. Jones, Richard Buckner, Jun. administrator of William Jones.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles S. Jones, Richard Buckner, Jun. administrators of William Jones, late collector of the direct tax for the 23d district of Virginia, be, and they are hereby, released and discharged from any liability for the sum of seven hundred and forty seven dollars and forty five cents, this sum being for stamps for which the estate of William Jones, deceased, stands charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Revenue, which stamps were lost during the absence and detention of the said William Jones from home, occasioned by an accident that deprived him of his life.
May 8, 1820—Approved.
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AN ACT for the relief of John H. Piatt.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and required to settle the accounts of John H. Piatt, including his accounts for transportation on just and equitable principles giving all due weight and consideration to the settlement and allowances already made, and to the assurances and detentions of the War Department: *Provided,* That the sum allowed under the said assurances shall not exceed the amount now claimed by the United States; and for which suits have been commenced against the said John H. Piatt.
May 8, 1820—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of John M'Grew, Richard Cravat, Hardy Perry, and Beley Cheney.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John M'Grew, Richard Cravat, Hardy Perry, and Beley Cheney, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in their respective claims to land lying on the east side of the Tombigbee river, in the state of Alabama, founded on Spanish warrants of survey, issued prior to the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of the thousand seven hundred and ninety-five: *Provided,* That the said claimants shall prove, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office within whose district the said lands are situated, that they were residents of the Mississippi territory on the day aforesaid, and that, prior to that period, the conditions of said warrants of survey were performed by them.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Register and Receiver aforesaid are hereby required to receive and record the evidence which may be offered in support of the claims enumerated in the first section of this act, and if it shall appear that the said claimants were residents of the late Mississippi territory, or had complied with the conditions of their warrants of survey, on the day and year in the foregoing section specified, it shall be the duty of the said Register and Receiver to issue to the said claimants certificates of confirmation, for the quantity of land mentioned in the said warrants of survey: *Provided,* no certificate shall be for a larger quantity than six hundred and forty acres: And provided, also, that the said lands have not been sold by the Uni-

ted States; in which case, the Register and Receiver shall make a special report of the fact, with all the evidence thereto appertaining, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who shall present the same to Congress at their next session for their decision thereon.
May 8, 1820—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION for the distribution of certain copies of the Journal of the Convention which formed the Constitution.
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit one copy of the Journal of the Federal Convention at Philadelphia, in one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, which formed the Constitution of the United States, to each of the members, now alive, of the said Convention.
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AN ACT for the relief of Joseph Bruce.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Joseph Bruce the sum of sixty-five dollars, in full for his claim against the United States, on account of a horse lost in the public service during the late war; and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.
May 8, 1820—Approved.
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AN ACT for the relief of Daniel Converse and George Miller.
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 cause to be paid to Daniel Converse one hundred and forty dollars, the value of two horses taken from him for the use of the United States, and to George Miller thirty-five dollars for one horse taken from him at the same time, by the use aforesaid; and that the said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.
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May 8, 1820—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

...hereby made, as also, of all annuities, or other claims of the said tribe against the United States, by virtue of a treaty with the said United States.
Article 4. As the said tribe contemplate removing from the country they now occupy, the annuity herein provided for shall be paid at such place as may be hereafter agreed upon between the United States and said tribe.
Article 5. This treaty after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.
In testimony whereof, the said Benjamin Parke, Commissioner as aforesaid, and the Chiefs, Warriors, and head men, of the said tribe, have hereunto set their hands, at Fort Harrison, the thirtieth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen.
B. PARKE,
Wagohaw, his X mark.
Tecumceha, his X mark.
Kaahna, his X mark.
Maacana, his X mark.
La Ferine, his X mark.
Macatewaket, his X mark.
Pelecheah, his X mark.
Kechemaquaw, his X mark.
Pacalkingua, his X mark.

In the presence of
John Law, Sec'y to the Commissioner,
William Markle, Indian agent,
William Markle,
Andrew Brooks,
Pierre Laplante,
James C. Turner,
Samuel L. Richardson,
Michael Brouillet, U States Interpreter.
Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same, and every clause and article thereof.
In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having first signed the same with my hand.
Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and of the Independence of the United States the forty-fourth.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Bridgetown Mills.
THE subscriber having purchased the Mills formerly owned by Jeremiah Buck, solicits the continuance of former customers. Having employed the same person to superintend the Grist Mill that had for several years past had the care and management of her, and who has generally given satisfaction—he flatters himself that from the experience of the superintendent, and the being kept in complete order, she will merit the favor of customers and of the public in general. Wheat, rye flour, and grain of all kinds may be had at the Mill, at the lowest cash prices.
The SAW-MILL is also placed under the direction of a person acquainted with the business, and capable of attending to her. The sawing is now reduced to the following prices—scantling \$3 per th. fencing \$3.50 and Lath \$3.50.
Wm. Elmer.
No. 1120.4.

Adjourned Sale.
The REAL ESTATE late of James Hamilton, deceased, will be positively sold at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 3d day of June next, at the Inn of Richard Jarmar, Laurel Hill—By order of the Orphans' Court.
ALSO,
At the same time & place, will be sold two sets of
Blacksmith's Tools,
comprising Bellows, Anvils, Sledges, Hammers, Vice, tongs, a large lathe, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer,
Administrator.
May 22, 1820.—2w

Adjourned Sale.
The sale of the land of Jeremiah Buck is adjourned until Wednesday the 7th of June, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.
Dan Simkins, Sheriff.
May 22.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
The sale of the lands of James Lee, is adjourned until the 8th of June next, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton.
Dan Simkins, Sheriff.
May 22.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
The sale of the property of Major Henderson is adjourned until the 13th day of June next, at the Inn of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton.
Wm. R. Fithian, Sheriff.
May 22.

Bottled Porter & Ale,
FOR SALE
BY the Subscriber, at the White Store House, at the Corner opposite the Hotel.
Likewise,
AN Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.
Joel Fithian, jr.
Bridgeton, April 24, 1820.

FOR SALE,
ONE hundred and twenty acres of SALT MARSH of an excellent quality in Lots to suit purchasers, on Cohasset Creek, joining David Sheppard and others' Good Oak Wood, at four dollars per cord, will be taken in payment.
Likewise,
Three good Horses, farm Wagon, and Geats.
SAMUEL SEELEY.
Fairview, March 27, 1820.

A Quadrant
FOR SALE—Enquire at the Office of the WHIG: March 13.—tf.

New-York, May 17.
Spain.
The following extract from a private letter, dated Madrid, March 27th, speaks a very different language from the official articles.
"Spain is far from enjoying a tranquil situation; the excesses which have been committed are renewed in several quarters. A gullen dispute prevails in the public mind. Many good men have ranged themselves at the head of the revolutionary movement in the hope of directing it; will they succeed? Mistrust is at its height; the tempest menaces on all sides.
"The day before yesterday the revolution began to display itself. A decree of the Junta pronounced the confiscation of all property belonging to the Inquisition, and this is the prelude to a spoliation far more considerable, which affects the first classes of the state, and the plan of which is said, is already agreed upon.
"A club of *Liberales* (Jacobins) is open; organized in Madrid; it exercises its influence over the Provisional Junta; it is a faithful portrait of our Breton Club, of 1789. Various members of the Junta go to this association to receive their instructions.
Postscript.—On opening a paper which had before escaped us, we find a long and particular account of a most daring conspiracy, acting in concert with that at Leeds, to capture and pillage the town of Huddersfield, (Yorkshire,) and stop the coaches. This was to have been the signal for a general rising throughout the manufacturing districts in England and Scotland. We have no room for further particulars to-day.

Restriction on Slavery.
St. Louis, (Missouri) April 12.
At a meeting on Tuesday last, of about one hundred citizens of the town of St. Louis, who wish to prevent, as early as possible, the further introduction of slaves into the new state of Missouri, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.
1st. Resolved, That this meeting is decidedly opposed to any interference with the slave in the territory, justice and expediency demand that they should be left in their present condition.
2d. Resolved, That the further introduction of slaves should be stopped as early as possible, and that we recommend to the members who are elected to the convention, from this county, to use their most zealous efforts to effect so desirable an object.
3d. Resolved, That any attempt to restrict the right of suffrage to freeholders, and election viva voce thereby giving them undue weight in the community, and rendering the industrious poor man, a slave, is aristocratical and subversive of our liberties, and shall always meet our decided disapprobation.
4th. Resolved, That the candidates for a seat in the convention, declare their sentiments relative to the above resolutions, and that in our opinions, none but such persons as do express their opinions ought to be supported.
JOSEPH CHARLESS, Chairman.
[Mr. CHARLESS, who formerly lived in Philadelphia, is the Editor of "The Missouri Gazette," and is unfriendly to the further introduction of Slaves into Missouri.]

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Washington, dated
United States Ship Franklin,
New York, April 25, 1820.
"With great pleasure I announce to you my arrival here on yesterday, after a passage of six days from Gibraltar, leaving the command of the station under Capt. Brown.
"On our passage, we touched at Tenerife, Porto Praya, in the Island of St. Jago, and then ran through all the windward W. I. Islands, getting under way from Porto Praya about 8 P. M. on the 29th ult. two batteries commenced fire on us, and continued it until we were out of gunshot. The vessel sustained no damage, except a shot through the fore-top-sail. The Commodore immediately called a council of war, and it was determined to attack the town on the next morning. We accordingly made all preparations, unfortunately for us, the wind increased to a gale, and the ship drifted to leeward of the Port. On the next morning a boat came along with a letter from the Consul stating that the officers and men engaged in making the assault, had been confined. This was not thought a sufficient satisfaction, and we continued to beat to windward during the day, with the hope of getting in and obtaining ample satisfaction for the insult offered to our flag; but the wind increasing, and but little probability of beating up for several days, induced the Com. to bear away. It appeared to have been an intentional mistake on the part of the Governor, who had previously to our arrival, ordered his officers to fire into any American vessel, that should attempt to leave the Port without his permission; This order he had directed to countermand, and it is hardly possible for him to have forgotten it. The order seems to have originated from several privateers having been sent under American colors, which would justify his conduct."

Bissexile or Leap-Year.
February, the present year, has 29 days instead of the customary number of 28. To adjust the civil as accurately as possible to the solar year, without which arrangement, January would in process of time, have occurred midsummer, Julius Caesar appointed the 24th of February, which, according to the Roman notation, was named the sixth of the Kalends of March, to be counted twice over every fourth year. Hence, the year which received this intercalary day was called *bis-sextus*, from *bis* twice and *sextus*, the sixth. The term, however, is evidently no longer suitable to our calendar. Yet we own we are not much better satisfied with the vulgar appropriation of *leap-year*, which conveys the idea of *skipping over*, or omitting a day in place of adding one to the ordinary number.

DEAR EDWARD
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November 15th

MR. SCHULTZ— If you think you are notice you in the next V I frequently intercourse with

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Entered—S days from Be E. Sheppard

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May 17. It is called leap-year, because, after the 29th of February, the days of the month will not usually fall the next day of the week to that on which they fell the preceding year, but on the day but one; thus leaping over one of the days of the week. For instance, the 7th of March was that year Sunday, and in the common order it would this year be Monday, but this year it leaps over Monday and falls on Tuesday.—Eng. pap.

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Year. has 29 days r of 28. In ord as possible arrangement, Jan have occurred. egate sum will surprise you.—Arithmetic you now is one of the few things that dont lie.

November 15th, 1819.

R. SCHULTZ— If you think the following communication worthy any notice, you will oblige me by allowing it to appear in the next Whig.

I frequently find my attention arrested in my intercourse with the world by the interest and

It is called leap-year, because, after the 29th of February, the days of the month will not usually fall the next day of the week to that on which they fell the preceding year, but on the day but one; thus leaping over one of the days of the week. For instance, the 7th of March was that year Sunday, and in the common order it would this year be Monday, but this year it leaps over Monday and falls on Tuesday.—Eng. pap.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, MAY 22, 1820.

PORT OF BRIDGETOWN.

Entered—Sloop Boxer, Shaw, jr. master, 16 days from Bermuda; cargo rum and molasses, to E. Sheppard and H. Shaw, owners. Capt. S. reports, that trade is dull in Bermuda—no market for lumber.

FOR THE WHIG.

From a Father to a Son. Letter XI.

DEAR EDWARD,

Every one will tell you that it is much easier to avoid the contracting a bad habit, than to overcome it when formed. That this is a truism, you will find none disposed to doubt, yet it is one which has much less influence on mankind than it ought to have. The more pernicious and dangerous an indulgence may be, so much the more carefully should the first disposition towards it be watched, and suppressed.—Of the long list of vices in which mankind permit themselves to run, intemperance is undoubtedly one, the most fruitful of bad consequences. Independent of its own beastly turpitude, it connects with, and draws after it most of those in the black catalogue of crimes which disgrace our species and make humanity blush.—Excess of every kind is to be avoided, but I now more particularly allude to the too free use of ardent, and other intoxicating liquors. Gluttony is a gross and generally terminates in diseases of difficult cure; but intoxication is the frightful wide, which has produced and is dispensing wide spread ruin, and accumulated misery in all directions—it is a corrupt fountain which poisons all the streams of social intercourse, and converts men into devils incarnate. The terrific effects of this undoing sin have been so often portrayed in stronger language than I can employ, that I shall not further expatiate upon it. So difficult has it been found to forego this indulgence, that were you confirmed in it, I should almost be without hope in your case. I have witnessed men esteemed great and good, the brave, the philosopher, the politician, persons of all classes, and of almost all conditions engulfed in this mighty vortex, and swallowed up in infamy. I have seen those in ordinary matters courageous, and persevering, become in this respect irresolute and pusillanimous, now and then to be sure with tearful eyes and a reproaching conscience, they would make an effort to disengage themselves, but alas too often, most commonly in the heat, the fight was feeble and unavailing, and ended in a waste of strength, and a sinking still deeper in the most pitiable condition to which a rational being can be reduced. Notwithstanding these discouraging considerations, and the unfavorable prognosis that will necessarily be formed, yet a cure ought to be attempted, in seemingly the most desperate cases, inasmuch as a few, even in this condition, have been effectually reformed. But thanks to restraining grace you are not now chargeable with this sin, and I do not believe that you have a strong constitutional propensity to it. I therefore cherish a confident hope, that you will be awed into forbearance from the commission of it, by the many distressing victims around you. Men rarely become drunkards at once;—it ordinarily requires considerable time to gain a victory of conscience, reason, and common decency, which is an indispensable pre-requisite. The unhappy subject of this demoralizing habit passes through several inferior grades of intemperance before he reaches the last and most filthy stage of it. The practice of unnecessary dram drinking, which at first is perhaps thought little of, will be succeeded by more free and frequent libations, and terminate in ruin if not arrested. The sooner this check is undertaken, the greater probability of success, and is still easier, as is said to be the case in another place "to let it alone before the meddling."

I will not assert that ardent spirits are never necessary to a person in health, I can conceive many circumstances in which their cordial and exhilarating effects might be serviceable; it is not the occasional use of it on urgent occasions, that I denounce—many useful things are liable to abuse—but I warn you against contracting any habit in the indulgence. He who cannot without business breakfast without his dram; he who must have his eleven o'clock grog or that has any other set time which he cannot comfortably pass without the (by this time favorite) beverage, is already in imminent danger, and the chances that he will grow worse and worse are fearful against him.—Besides the effect of intemperance on the moral feeling, the expense of money and loss of time incident to it, even where that indulgence is what many would call moderate, is sufficiently great one would think, to deter every prudent man from it. Allow yourself well to calculate it even for a year, and you will find no trifling loss, for a term of years the aggregate sum will surprise you.—Arithmetic you now is one of the few things that dont lie.

Yours, &c.

November 15th, 1819.

R. SCHULTZ— If you think the following communication worthy any notice, you will oblige me by allowing it to appear in the next Whig.

I frequently find my attention arrested in my intercourse with the world by the interest and

pleasure almost universally excited upon the occurrence of any event which serves as a pretext for the indulgence of Scandal. The subject of scandal which has induced me to gratify an itching for scribbling at this time, is periodical and has so often appeared in all its hideous deformity, that I have determined to make a few observations upon it through the medium of your paper.

It has become a universal custom in this neighborhood for those who so unfortunate as tenants instead of owners are to move on the 25th of March. This practice, indeed, is so common that "moving day" and "25th of March" are considered synonymous terms; any event, therefore, regularly following, or consequent upon that period may be properly called periodical. This is an eventful and important period in the lives of the Ladies, and must necessarily be an interesting one to us all; a period the wife of the tenant must make the brushes and other cleaning utensils fly about with ten-fold diligence, or expect to receive an unmerciful tongue-lashing from all the kind females in the place (ten to one if she escapes however, with all her industry)—a period when the lady who has not to move, watches with hawk's-eyes the motions of her neighbor, fearful that she will leave no corner upon which an attack can be made by which her darling passion can be gratified.

When the time for this general overturning arrives, the women begin to muster the scrubbing brushes, white wash brushes, soap, sand, &c. &c. and then a scene commences which does away all thoughts of happiness, peace or comfort, for a few days: in this way making us sick of our old and more easily suited with our new habitation. This practice is, I believe, universal, and I think a great nuisance. You will all acknowledge, when you reflect upon it, that it can answer no good purpose; for when the day arrives for moving, there is so much hurry and confusion, such turning and overturning, men running all over the house with dirty feet, such placing and replacing that the house, such necessarily get soiled, & then comes another bustle, the brushes and scraper are again called into action, to the no small inconvenience and disturbance of the family. Now these turnings and overturnings cannot both be necessary, and as the first does not do away the necessity of the last, we must naturally conclude that it is altogether superfluous. I should hope to see this practice abolished were I not conscious that it would take away from the ladies one of their greatest sources of gratification—that of scandalizing (behind their backs to be sure) their neighbors for leaving a dirty house, for if no one pretended to clean house it would not be expected, and one subject of scandal would be lost.

This practice answers one good purpose, it gives the lady who moves in a fine field for the indulgence of that darling amusement—scandalizing the unfortunate lady who moved out, forgetting that she is in all probability undergoing the same process in another circle. The pleasure derived from the indulgence of this passion may be, for aught I know, so great as to make the good lady submit willingly to similar castigation—as it is said of boys that they willingly walk two miles for the sake of riding one. I will relate an anecdote more applicable. When a boy I once made bargain with another boy, that he might strike me a certain number of times with a rod if he would let me strike him in return. So I presume it must be with the ladies; each is willing to undergo the tongue lashing for the pleasure derived from inflicting it with interest on another. Considering the equality that existed between the ladies of this class upon the score of scandal, I was ready to conclude that for the comfort of husbands they might be prevailed upon to relinquish the first parade of cleaning, but my hopes were blasted, when I reflected upon the powerful opposition which would undoubtedly be exerted by that portion of the female world fortunate to live in their own house and consequently safe from acts of retaliation—they can pry into and examine the house occupied by their less fortunate neighbors, raise the hue and cry of filth and uncleanness and like the terrapin safe within her shell, bid defiance to the injured subject of their scandal. I have long thought this one of the most fruitful as well as unjustifiable subjects of scandal; it is indulged to a great excess and is I think pernicious and uncharitable. Allowance should be made for the hurry and confusion incident to moving, and little oversights in cleaning houses should be viewed in the most favorable light, particularly by those ladies whose residence is not permanently fixed and who cannot with certainty keep within their shell.

I have been led to these remarks by certain ill-natured expressions concerning the state of houses at the last moving day, and if it will serve to bring to the mind of those subject to annual changes, that they are equally the sharers of the scandal (for no house can be left so clean but fault may be found); and to those who are not subject to change, the uncharitableness and ill nature of such conduct my purpose will be answered.

W.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated Washington, May 9.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY—SLAVE TRADE.

"A bill reported by Mr. Mercer to incorporate the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of color in the United States," has been after a discussion postponed to next session. This vote is more the result of want of time, than of disinclination to act on it.

Mr. Mercer also reported three several resolutions in relation to the slave trade, the first of which in the following words has been adopted by the House.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to consult and negotiate with all the governments where Ministers of the United States are, or shall be accredited on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the African Slave trade.

A proposition to lay this resolution on the table was negatived 78 to 35.

SMALL VESSELS OF WAR.

A bill has passed both Houses authorizing the building of five small vessels of war, of not more than twelve guns each. These vessels it is represented are necessary to enable the government more effectually to prevent smuggling and the illicit introduction of slaves on our Southern Coast.

FOREIGN ARMED VESSELS.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the President at the commencement of the sessions a bill has passed designating the ports at which foreign armed vessels may enter. The ports are the following: Portland, Boston, New-London, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Smithville, N. C. Charleston and Mobile. The difficulty of preventing violations of our neutrality by the citizens of the country is the principal reason urged for this regulation.

LIMITATION OF OFFICE.

A bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Dickerson, "to limit the term of office, of certain officers therein named," has passed both Houses by large majorities. It provides that after this time all district attorneys, collectors of the customs, naval officers, and surveyors of the customs, navy agents, receivers of public monies for lands, registers of public lands, paymasters in the army, and pursers in the navy, shall be appointed for four years; but shall be removable from office at pleasure.

Those now in possession of any of these offices go out in the following manner.

1. Those of 10 or more years continuance on the day and month of their appointment first occurring after the 1st day of September next.
2. Those of 6 and under 10 years continuance on the day and month of the dates of their appointments respectively which shall ensue next after the 1st of September, 1821.
3. All others on their date first ensuing after the 1st of September 1822.

COUNTERVAILING REGULATIONS.

A bill has passed, the object of which is more effectually to enforce the principles of our navigation act of 1817, intended to countervail the British regulations respecting the Colonial trade with the United States.

The object of the English in this business, appear to be to engross as much as possible of the navigation concerned in that trade—ours, that they get no more than what fairly belongs to them, or in other words, that they give us a just reciprocity.

Another bill has passed meeting what are deemed unreasonable duties on our tonnage in France; by the imposition of similar duties on French vessels in the ports of the United States.

PIRACY.

A bill has been passed containing provisions of a still more rigid character in regard to the crime of piracy.

Washington, May 13, 1819.

The next Session of Congress

The Senate have passed the bill which originated in the House fixing the second Monday of November next, (15th,) for the next meeting of Congress, being three weeks sooner than the constitutional time. The following is the state of the vote in the House:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Baker, Balfin, Beecher, Bloomfield, Butler of N. H. Butler of Lou. Cannon, Case, Claggett, Clark, Cooke, Culbreth, Culpeper, Cushman, Darlington, Dewitt, Eddy, Edwards of Conn. Edwards of Penn. Folger, Foot, Forrest, Fullerton, Gross of N. Y. Guyon, Hackley, Hall of N. Y. Hardin, Hibsham, Hill, Holmes, Hosietter, Jones of Tenn. Kendall, Kinsey, Kinsley, Little, Livermore, Lyman, Malley, Marchand, R. Moore, S. Moore, Newton, Phelps, Philson, Pinckney, Pitcher, Rhea, Rogers, Russ, Sampson, Sawyer, Show, Sl. an, Smith, of N. J. Smith of Md. Stevens, Storrs, Strong of N. Y. Taylor, Tomlinson, Tompkins, Tracy, Wallace, Whitman, Wood—69

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, of N. Y. Allen of Tenn. Anderson, Archer of Md. Archer of Va. Barbour, Bateman, Boden, Brevard, Bryan, Burwell, Cobb, Crafts, Crawford, Crowell, Cuthbert, Dennison, Dickinson, Earle, Edwards of N. C. Fisher, Floyd, Gross of Penn. Hall of N. C. Heister, Johnson Jones, of Va. Linn, McCoy, McCreary, McLane of Del. McLean of Ken. Meigs, Metcalfe, Murray, Neale, Nelson of Mass. Nelson of Va. Parker of Va. Patterson, Pindall, Reed, Rich, Richmond, Robertson, Ross, Sergeant, Silsbee, Simkins, Smith of N. C. Tarr, Terrell, Trimble, Tucker of Va. Tucker of S. C. Walker, Williams, of Va. Williams of N. G.—59.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

The Senate have postponed indefinitely the resolution sent to them by the House to suspend the operation of the late act on that subject till after September next, by a vote of 22 to 13, so that the supplementary act of the 1st inst. goes into immediate operation. By the subjoined instructions issued by the Secretary at War, it will be seen that a rigid construction is given to the original act as well as the later one.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

PENSION OFFICE, May 11th, 1820.

In all original applications hereafter to be made for the purpose of obtaining pensions under the act of Congress providing for certain persons who served in the land and naval service of the United States during the Revolutionary war, passed the 18th March, 1818, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 1st May, 1820; the following form must be observed:

District of —, ss.
On this — day of —, 182, personally appeared in open court* [being a court of record] for the district, circuit, county, or corporation, as the case may be, — aged — years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on his oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the provision made by the acts of Congress of the 18th March, 1818, and the 1st May, 1820, that he the said — enlisted for the term of — on the — day of —, in the year —, in the state of —, in the company commanded by captain —, in the regiment commanded by colonel —, in the line of the state of —, on the — Continental establishment: that he continued to serve in the said corps until —, when he was discharged from the said service in —, in the state of —. [If the declarant shall have served under more engagements than one, he should set forth the com-

pany, regiment, and line, or ship, vessel, or corps, in which he may have served, as also the time and manner of leaving each service.]

That he was in the battles of —, and that he has no other evidence now in his power, of his said services, except —

And in pursuance of the act of the 1st May, 1820, I do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I was a resident citizen of the United States, on the 18th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and that I have not, since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the Revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property or securities, contracts, or debts, due to me; nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed, and by me subscribed.

[Here enumerate each article of real and personal estate, necessary clothing and bedding excepted, and subscribe the same. The declarant must also mention his occupation, his ability to pursue it, the number and names of his family, residing with him, their ages, and their capacity to contribute to their support, in order that the Department may be enabled to decide whether the applicants is in such indigent circumstances as to be entitled to the pension.]

Sworn to and declared on the — day of —, before —

I, —, Clerk of —, do hereby certify that the foregoing oath (or affirmation) and the schedule thereto annexed, and truly copied from the records of the said Court; and I do further certify, that it is the opinion of the said Court, that the total amount in value of the property exhibited in the aforesaid schedule, is — dollars and — cents. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, on this — day, 182

Clerk of the Court of the — of —

In all cases where the applicant is on the pension roll, or declarations have been made in conformity to the act of the 18th March, 1818, and the regulations of the War-Department, prior to the 1st of May, 1820, the subjoined blank form is prescribed for such persons as may consider themselves entitled to pensions under the restrictions of the act of 1st May, 1820:

District of —, ss.

On this — day of —, 182, personally appeared in open court,* being a court of record for the said district, [circuit, county, or corporation, as the case may be,] — aged — years, resident in —, in said district, [circuit, county, or corporation,] who being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on his oath, declare that he served in the Revolutionary war as follows: [Here set forth the regiment, company, and line, or ship, corps, or vessel, and the date of the original declaration; and if he has received a pension, the number of the pension certificate should be inserted.] And I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I was a resident citizen of the United States, on the 18th day of March, 1818; and that I have not since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it, as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the Revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, 1818; and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property or securities, contracts, or debts, due to me; nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed, and by me subscribed.

[Here enumerate each article of real and personal estate, necessary clothing and bedding excepted, and subscribe the same.]

The declarant must also mention his occupation; his ability to pursue it; the number and names of his family residing with him; their ages, and their capacity to contribute to their support, in order that the Department may be enabled to decide whether the applicant is in such indigent circumstances* as to be entitled to the pension.

Sworn to and declared — on the — day of — before —

I, — Clerk of — do hereby certify that the foregoing oath (or affirmation) and the schedule thereto annexed, are truly copied from the record of the said court; and I do further certify, that it is the opinion of the said court that the total amount in value of the property exhibited in the aforesaid schedule, is — dollars and — cents. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, on this — day of — 182

Clerk of the Court for the — of —,

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House having decided some time ago against the reduction of the rank and file of the army, a bill has been discussed somewhat at large in the House, for a reduction of the staff of it, but was finally laid aside, and the following resolution offered by Mr. Clay, adopted in lieu of it, 63 to 59.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this house, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a plan for the reduction of the army to six thousand officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and preserving such parts of the corps of Engineers as, in his opinion, without regard to that number, it may be for the public interest to retain; and, also, what saving of the public revenue will be produced by such an arrangement of the army as he may propose in conformity to this resolution.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Simpkins was negatived, 60 to 49.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to report to this house, at an early period of the next session, such plan or plans for a navy peace establishment as he may deem expedient, with a view to a reduction of the expenditures of that establishment.

