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LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY].

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the Laws of the United States, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State shall as soon as conveniently may be, after he shall receive any order, resolution, or law, passed by Congress, except such orders, resolutions, and laws, as are of a private nature, cause the same to be published in a number of public newspapers, not exceeding one in the District of Columbia, and in not more than three newspapers in each of the several states and territories of the United States. And he shall also cause to be published, in like manner, in the said newspapers, all public treaties entered into and ratified by the United States, except Indian treaties, which shall be published only in one newspaper, and that to be within the limits of the state, or territory, to which the subject matter of such treaty shall belong.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the first section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the 20th of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That such repeal shall not be construed to prevent the payment of any compensation that may be due for the publication of the laws, previous to the promulgation of this act.

May 11, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

An act to alter the time of the session of the Circuit and District Courts in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of January next, instead of the times now provided by law, for the session of the Circuit Court in the District of Columbia, the same shall be holden at the times and places following, that is to say: At Washington, in and for the county of Washington, on the first Monday in October, and on the second Monday in April, in every year: And in Alexandria, in and for the county of Alexandria, on the first Mondays in November and May, in every year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of July next, instead of the times now provided by law for the session of the District Court for the District of Columbia, the same shall be holden on the first Mondays in December and June in every year.

May 11, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to annex certain lands within the territory of Michigan to the District of Detroit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the public lands of the United States within the territory of Michigan, to which the Indian title was extinguished by the treaty held and concluded at Sanguina, in the said territory, on the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall be, and hereby are, attached to, and made part of, the District of Detroit, in the said territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the lands aforesaid, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and which have not been reserved or appropriated by existing laws or treaties, shall be surveyed, and offered for sale, under the direction of the President of the United States, in the same manner, with the same reservations and exceptions, and upon the same terms and conditions in every respect, both at public and private sale, as are or may be provided by law, for the disposal of the other public lands within the said District.

Washington, May 11, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Angus O. Fraser and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to Angus O. Fraser and others who, at the time of the seizure of the British vessel *Ardent*, in or near the river Mississippi, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, by the United States' revenue cutter *Louisiana*, were officers of the said cutter, or to their legal representatives, the sum of five thousand two hundred and thirty nine dollars and sixty-two cents, in such proportions,

as, by law, they are severally entitled to; being one half of the amount paid into the Treasury as the United States' moiety of the net proceeds of the said vessel and cargo, condemned in the district court of the United States for the district of New Orleans; and to which half the said officers were entitled under the provisions of the "Act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares, or merchandise," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, to be distributed among the said officers, or their legal representatives, as provided by the said act.

May 11th, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Samuel B. Beall.

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 Samuel B. Beall, the amount of two final settlement certificates, issued to the said Samuel B. Beall on the first of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, for his services as a lieutenant in the army of the United States during the revolutionary war, and numbered eighty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-seven, together with interest on the said certificates, at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the times they bore interest, respectively, which said certificates were lost by the said Samuel B. Beall, and remain yet outstanding and unpaid: *Provided*, That, before payment is made as aforesaid, the said Samuel B. Beall shall give bond to the United States, to be approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, to refund the money, should the said certificates hereafter be presented for payment.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sums to be paid, in pursuance of the first section of this act, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

May 11th, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to establish a uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the militia of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the system of discipline and field exercise which is and shall be ordered to be observed by the regular army of the United States, in the different corps of infantry, artillery, and riflemen, shall also be observed by the militia, in the exercises and discipline of the said corps, respectively, throughout the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of Congress, approved the eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, as approves and establishes the rules and discipline of the Baron De Steuben, and requires them to be observed by the militia throughout the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

May 12, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to alter and establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following Post Roads be, and the same are hereby, discontinued, that is to say:

From Lily Point to Haleyville, in Virginia.
From Dublin to Jacksonville, in Georgia.
From Westport to Brunerstown, in Kentucky.
From Whitfield, to Jefferson, in Maine.
From Chickesaw Agency to St. Stephens, in Mississippi.

From Choctaw Agency to Monticello; from Natchez to Lake Pontchartrain, in the same state.

From Rhea court House, Tennessee, to Fort Jackson, in Alabama.

From Haysville to Oxford, North Carolina.
From Walterborough to Barnwell court house, in South Carolina.

From St. Charles, by Montgomery court house, to Howard court house.

From Franklin, Howard county, to Chariton.
From St. Charles, by Murphy's in St. John's settlement, to Howard court house, in the Missouri territory.

From Vassalboro' to Harlem, in Maine.
From Alma to Palermo.

From Dunstable to Piscataquay Bridge, in New-Hampshire.

From Cahaha to St. Stephens.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following be established post roads, that is to say:

In New-Hampshire.

From Amherst, by Lyndborough and Greenfield, to Hancock.

That the post road from Keene to Kichmond pass by Winchester.

From Keene, by Surry, Drewsville, and Langdon to Charlestown.

From Dunstable, through Merrimack, by Bedford meeting house and Piscataquay bridge to Isle Hookset.

In Vermont.

From Danville to Montpelier, by Cabot, Marshfield, and Plainfield.

From Vergennes, by Panton, to Westport, in the state of New York.

From Stockbridge to Randolph.

In Maine.

From Alma, by East Pittston, to Whitfield.

From Alma to Gardiner.
From Sedwick to Deer Island.
From Ellsworth, by Jordan's river school house, in Trenton, to the towns of Eden and Mount Desert.

From Waldoborough, by Union, Hope, Searsmount, and Belmont to Belfast.

From Gardiner, by Pittston, Whitfield, Malta, and Jefferson, to Waldoborough.

From New-Portland, by Kingfield, to Freeman.

From Hallowell, by Malta, to Harlem.

In Massachusetts.

From Springfield, by Wilbraham, to Stafford Springs, in Connecticut.

From Sandwick, by Coattuit village, in West-Barstable, Thomas D. Scudder's, Yarmouth, and Dennis, to Harwick, on the South side of Cape Cod.

From Gloucester, by Essex, to Ipswich.

From Hanover, by Hanson, to East Bridge-water.

From Northfield, by Vernon, to Brattleborough, in Vermont.

From Salisbury to Amesbury.

From Taunton, by Raynham, to East Bridge-water.

In Connecticut.

From Derby, by Huntingdon, to Newtown.

From Woodbury, by Roxbury, to Warren.

From Hartford, by East Winsor, Ellington, Smers, Wilbraham, and Ludlow, to Belcher-town, in Massachusetts.

From New Haven, by Oxford, Southbury, Woodbury, and Washington, to Warren.

From Norwich to Colchester.

In New York.

From Batavia to Ridgeway.

From Windham, by Roxbury, to Stamford.

From Hopkinson to Keene.

From Mount Hope to Bloomingburg.

From Moscow, by York, Caledonia, and Scott-ville, to Rochester.

From Dover to Sharon, in Connecticut.

From Porter, by Twelve Mile Creek, to Eighteen Mile Creek.

From Skeneatelas, on the east side of Skeneatlas lake, by Spafford, and Scott, to Courtland village.

From Luzerne, by Edinburg, to Galway.

From Newton, by Catharine, and Cayuta, to Albion.

From Bath, by Upper Addison, Troupsburgh, Deerfield, and Elkland, to Batchelorville, in Pennsylvania.

From Constantia, by Cicero, and Salina, to Onondaga.

From Reading to Dresden, on Seneca lake thence, along the lake, be Benton, to Geneva.

From Goshen, by Scotchtown, to Blooming-burgh.

From Poughkeepsie, by New Paltz, & Bruyn-ville, to Blooming-burgh.

From Sullivan, by Cazenovia, and Woodstock, to De Ruyter.

In Pennsylvania.

That the post route from Philadelphia to Athens, pass by Roming's Ferry and the mouth of Durham Creek to Easton.

From Bedford to Somerset.

From Harrisburgh, by Corbett's Mills, Jones-town, and Rohrsburgh, to Hamburg.

From Catawisse, by Mifflinburg, to Nescopeck.

From Liverpool, by Mount Pleasant Mills, Freeburgh, Middleburgh and New Berlin, to Mifflinburgh.

From Reading, by Morgantown, to Downing-town.

From Emaus to Millerstown.

From White Horse, by Berlin, Connelville, Middletown, Merrittstown, Jefferson, Waynes-burgh, and Morrisville, to Grave Platts, in Virginia.

From Stroudsburgh to Orwigsburgh.

From New Hope, by Lumberville, and Erwinna, to Romig's Ferry, near the mouth of Durham Creek.

From Kutztown, by Martztown, New Goshenhoppen, Seemantown, Joseph Williams', and Centre Square, to White Marsh.

In Maryland.

From Chesapeake, by Port Deposit, to Conowingo.

Ferry, Hookerstown, Snowhill, and Stantonburg, to Smithfield.

From Lawrenceville, by McNeill's Store, and Nicholas Nall's, to Pittsborough.

From Pittsborough, by D. Moffit's, to Lawrenceville.

From Oxford, by Cannon and Young's Store, to Clarksville, in Virginia.

From Danville, by William Rawling's, and Troublesome Iron Works, to Salem.

From Haysville, by Hawkins' Mills, and Chalk Level, to Williamsboro'.

In South Carolina.

From Columbia, by Richard Harrison's Store, to Bechamsville.

From Georgetown, by Black River, Bull Creek and Pee Dee Ferries, to Conwayborough.

From Conwayborough, by Little River, and Smithville to Wilmington, in North Carolina.

From Chester court house, by Cedar Shoals, and McDonald's Ferry, to Lancaster Court House.

From John Thompson, Junr's, by Richard Howard's to Godfrey's Ferry, on Big Pee Dee river, or near the same.

That the mail from Lumberton, to Marion Court House, pass by the most eligible route omitting Barfield's, if necessary.

In Georgia.

From Hartford, by Jacksonville, to Perry's Mills, in Tatnal county.

That the Mail Route from Augusta to Savannah shall pass by Waynesborough.

From Fowletton by Mount Zion and Eatonton, to Monticello.

In Ohio.

From Coshocton to Wooster.

From Neville to Bethel.

That the mail from Marietta to Woodfield, go by Regnier's Mills, in the town of Aurelius.

From Feestown, by Bethel, Williamsburg, Lebanon, and Ridgeville, to Dayton.

From Lebanon, by Springsborough, & Ridgeville, to Xenia.

From West Union, by Decatur, Ripley, Bridge-water, Bethel, and Newtown, to Cincinnati.

From Greenville to Winchester in Indiana.

From Irville to Mount Vernon.

From Picketon, by Robert Bennett's and Asa Boynton's, to Burlington, on the north side of the Ohio river.

From Norwalk, in the county of Hutton, to Lower Sandusky, in the state of Ohio.

In Kentucky.

From Falmouth, by Theobald's, to Fredericks-burgh.

From Whitley Court House by Col. Ross's, to Monticello.

That the post road from Mount Sterling to Prestonburgh, pass by the Olympian Springs, & Beaver Iron Works, in Bath county.

That the post road from the Great Crossings to the mouth of Cedar, pass by Hessler'sville, in Owen county.

From Richmond to Estill Court House

From Smithfield, by America, in Illinois, to Cypress, in Kentucky.

From Richmond, by Big Hill, to Hazle Patch.

From Estill Court House, to Patrick's Salt Works, on the north fork of Kentucky River.

From New Castle, by Westport, and Bethlehem, to Charlestown, in Indiana.

From Stamping Grounds to Hessler'sville.

From Frankfort, by Hessler'sville, to Fort William.

From Shelbyville to New Castle.

In Tennessee.

From Knoxville, by Morgan Court House, to Overton Court House.

From Morgantown to Pumpkintown, by the town of Calhoun, to Ross's, on the south side of Tennessee River.

From Murfreesborough to Shelbyville.

From Carthage, by Lancaster, and Harmony Grove, to Statesville.

From Kingston, by William White's, on Popular Creek, to Clinton.

From Monroe, by Gainesborough, Williams-burgh, and Beech Hill, to Carthage.

From Beynoldsburgh to the Lower Chickesaw Bluffs.

From Nashville, by Harpeth, and New-Hope, to Fayetteville.

From Greenville to Greenville College, in the county of Greene.

From Sparta, by Allen's Ferry, and Liberty, to Statesville.

From Chickesaw Lower Bluff to the post of Arkansas.

In Indiana.

From Palestine, by Hindostan, to Portersville.

From Madison to Versailles.

From Lawrenceburg, by Aurora, Hanover and Rising Sun, to Vevey.

In Illinois.

From Kaskaskias, by the Irish Settlement, Covington, Carlisle, and Perrysville, to Vandalia.

From Illinois Saline, in Gallatin, to Golconda.

From York, by Aurora, to Terre Haute.

From Montgomery, by Brownsville, and Gill's Ferry, to Jackson, in Missouri Territory.

The mail from Cape Girardeau to Salem, Kentucky, shall pass by America.

From Carmi, by Mount Vernon, to Carlisle.

From Carmi to Wayne Court House, and Jefferson Court House.

From Palmyra, by Wayne Court House Jefferson Court House, and Corington, to Belleville.

From America to Jonesborough.

In Mississippi.

From Natchez, by Franklin, Monticello, Covington, Wayne, and Winchester, to Fort Stephens.

From Fordsville to Shieldsboro'.
In Alabama.

From Tuscaloosa, by Marion County Court House, to Columbus.

From Burnt Corn Spring, Connecuh Court House, to Fort Crawford.

From Huntsville, by Jackson Court House, and Lawrie's Ferry, to Ross's and Washington, in Tennessee.

From Cahawba, by Portland, Canton, Prairie Bluff, Black's Bluff, and Foster's to Fort Claiborne.

From Mooresville, by Milton's Bluff, Courtland, Bainbridge, and Big Springs, to Russellville, Franklin County.

From Cahawba, by Joseph Britton's Old Town, Falls of Cahawba, King and Smith's Store, Shelby Court House, David McLaughlin's, St. Clair Court House, Vincent Bennett's the Cherokee Nation, by Ross's and James Patter-son's to Washington, in Tennessee.

From the town of Cahawba to the Falls of Cahawba, and to Tuscaloosa.

From Courtland to Moulton.
From St. Clair Court House, to Carolsville.

In Missouri Territory.

From New Madrid to Point Pleasant.
From Louisiana, by Hannibal, to Palmyra.
From Louisiana to New London.

That the post road from Cape Girardeau to Winchester, pass by Edward Tanner's.

From St. Charles, by Marthasville, Montgomery Court House, Loutre Island, Cote Sans Dessin, Nashville, Smithton, John Grayum's, Franklin, Spanish Needle Prairie, Chateon, William W. Monroe's, Grand River, Bloomfield, Missouriiton, and Bluffton to Fort Osage.

From Fort Osage, by Mount Vernon, Tabbo, Little Osage Bottom, and Jefferson, to Chareton.

In Michigan Territory.

From Detroit, by Pontiac, to Mount Chareton. 13, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION giving the consent of Congress to a compact concluded between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, for the settlement of their boundary line.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given to a compact or agreement, made and concluded, by and between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, at Frankfort, in Kentucky, on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty to adjust and establish the boundary line between them, and for other purposes.
May 12, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT giving the right of pre-emption to James Shields.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Shields, be, and he is hereby, entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser, at private sale, of fractional section numbered eighteen, in township numbered six north, of range numbered six east of the second principal meridian, within the limits of the Jeffersonville district: at the same price, and on the same terms, and conditions, as are provided by law for the other public lands in the said district at private sale.
May 12, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Susannah Stewart.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and hereby is, authorized and required, upon surrender of a certificate given at the Department of State, on the thirtieth December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and signed by S. Pleasanton, acknowledging the deposit of certain papers, therein specified, by Charles J. Ingersoll, Attorney in fact of Susannah Stewart, to deliver to her, said Susannah Stewart, or to her Agent duly empowered, the several papers in the said certificate mentioned and contained.
May 13, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

Legislature of New-Jersey.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY afternoon, May 20.
The compiled bill to repeal certain acts therein named, was read, and committed to Messrs. Squier, Stryker, and Willits.
The compiled bill respecting pedlars, was read, and committed to Messrs. Gould, Hopkinson, and Brittin—Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, May 22.

Nine o'clock.—Mr. Squier offered the following Resolution:
Resolved, That the Attorney-General be requested to suspend all proceedings against Mr. Isaac G. Ogden, of New York, to the end of the present sitting of the Legislature.—Agreed to.

Mr. Squier reported the compiled bill to repeal certain acts therein named, without amendment—Read, considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Pearson reported the compiled bill for the preservation of sheep, with amendments—which were read and the bill re-committed.

Mr. Kinney reported a bill supplementary to the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt—Read, and ordered 2d reading.

The engrossed bill incorporating the in-

habitants of townships, &c. and for the relief of creditors against absconding a d absent debtors, were passed unanimously, and sent to Council.

The engrossed bill establishing an Independent battalion in the city of Trenton, was passed, ayes 30, nays 4 and sent to Council.

The compiled bill supplementary to the act respecting conveyances, and the acts to register mortgages, was read, considered, and ordered to be engrossed.—Adjourned.

Three o'clock.—Mr. Gould reported the bill respecting pedlars, without amendment—Read, and re-committed.

Mr. Pearson reported the bill for the preservation of Sheep; with amendments—which were read, disagreed to, and the bill re-committed to Messrs. Miller, Ewing and Teasdale.

The bill for the preservation of oysters, was committed to Messrs. Foster, Parker, and Willits; as was also the bill for the preservation of fish and clams; and a petition presented by Mr. Garwood from the county of Gloucester for a more efficient law for the preservation of oysters, &c.

The bill supplementary to the act to incorporate Societies for the promotion of learning, was read, considered, and ordered to be engrossed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 23.

Nine o'clock.—Mr. Griffith appeared.
Mr. Van Winkle presented a petition from James Hedden, of Newark, Guardian of the infant children of Philip Williams, deceased; for a lam to sell certain real estate.—Read, and committed to Messrs. Van Winkle, Maxwell, and Hancock.

Mr. Elmer reported the bill concerning Inns and Taverns, with amendments—which were agreed to in part, and tire kill ordered a third reading.—Adjourned.

Three o'clock.—Mr. Evans from the committee to whom was referred a bill entitled An act making further provision for the punishment of crimes, reported in lieu thereof a supplement to the act for the punishment of crimes, and a supplement to the act making provision for carrying into effect the act for the punishment of crimes—which were read, and ordered second readings.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform Council that this House have appointed Messrs. Kinney, Ewing and Griffith, a committee to consider if any anti what measures may be necessary to be adopted relative to the revised laws, and request Council to appoint a correspondent committee on their part. [Messrs. Condit and Rutherford were appointed on the part of Council.]

Mr. Foster reported the bill for the preservation of Oysters, with amendments—which were read, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate Societies for the promotion of learning was passed unanimously; and the bill respecting conveyances and mortgages, passed 22 to 21—and sent to Council.

A message from Council informed that Council have passed the bill incorporating townships, &c. without amendment.

The bill concerning Inns and Taverns was read, and committed to Messrs. Evans, Carson and Condit.

A message from Council informed, that Council had passed the bill concerning Statutes, with an amendment—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Yarrow presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of the county of Salem for a more efficient law to prevent riotous and disorderly taverns.—Referred to the committee on that subject.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 24.

Nine o'clock.—Mr. Van Winkle reported a bill to authorize the sale of the real estate of Philip Williams, deceased—Read, and ordered a 2d reading.

The bill for the preservation of clams and oysters, was passed with but two negatives, and sent to Council.

The bill supplementary to the act for the punishment of crimes, was read a second time, and was vet under consideration, when the House adjourned.

Three o'clock.—The amendment of Council to the bill relative to statutes was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be re-engrossed.

The House took up and considered the bill supplementary to the act for the punishment of crimes, and ordered it to be engrossed.

The bill supplementary to an act making provision for carrying into effect the act for the punishment of crimes, was taken up, and after some progress therein, postponed.

A message from Council informed, that Council had passed the bill for securing the laws, and relative to the Prerogative Court, with an amendment—which was read and postponed.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 25.

Nine o'clock.—Mr. Yarrow presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of

Salem county, praying for an act to lessen the fees of magistrates and constables—Read, and committed to Messrs. Harrow, Elmer and Beardlee.

Mr. S. Cook presented a petition from William Jackson, of Pequanoek, praying an act to authorize him to manumit his slave Jack—Read, and committed to Messrs. S. Cook, Squier and Stryker.

The bill relative to Statutes, was passed, as amended by Council.

The supplement to the act making provision for carry into effect the act for the punishment of crimes, was considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House reconsidered anti reversed the vote ordering the bill supplementary to the act for the punishment of crimes to be engrossed.

Mr. Miller, with leave, presented a bill to provide for the distribution of the revised laws of this state—Read, and committed to the committee on that subject; as was the bill directing the printing of an edition of the laws of the state.—Adjourned.

Three o'clock.—A message from Council informed that Council had passed the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors, with amendments—which were read, and postponed.

The House took up the amendment of Council to the compiled bill entitled "An act to secure the Laws, and relative to the Prerogative Court" agree? to and ordered the same to be re-engrossed.

Mr. Condit reported the bill to prevent the fraudulent marking of Sheep, with amendments—which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill supplementary to the act for the punishment of crimes, was considered, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Miller reported the bill for the preservation of sheep, with amendments—which were read, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 26.

Nine o'clock.—Mr. Kinney, from the committee on the subject of Printing the public and revised laws, made a special report, accompanied with a bill—which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table; and the bill read, ordered a second reading, and meantime to be printed.

A message from Council informed that Council have passed the bill to regulate elections, with amendments—which were read, in part agreed to, in part disagreed to, and the Clerk directed to inform Council thereof.

The bill supplementary to the Small-Cause law, was committed to Messrs. Parker, Schenck, and R. C. Thompson.

The bill for the preservation of Sheep, and the bill to confirm the last will and testament of Thurston Hillyard, were passed and sent to Council.

The bill for the settlement and relief of the poor, was taken up, considered, and postponed.

A message from Council informed, that Council have passed the bill concerning conveyances and mortgages, with amendments—Read, and postponed.

The bill to ascertain the power and authority of the Ordinary and his Surrogates &c. was taken up, and under consideration until the House adjourned.

Three o'clock.—Mr. Parker in lieu of the bill entitled A second supplement to the act constituting courts for the trial of small causes, reported a new bill entitled A supplement to the act constituting Courts for the trial of small causes—Read, and ordered a second reading, and meantime to be printed.

The bill supplementary to the act for the punishment of crimes, and the bill supplementary to the act making provision for carrying into effect the act for the punishment of crimes, were passed and sent to Council.

The bill to regulate the fisheries in the river Delaware, was called up, and committed to Messrs. Poster, Elmer and Stout.

A message from Council informed that Council had passed a bill suppressing vice and immorality—[which was read and ordered a second reading]—also, that Council have appointed Messrs. Condit and Thompson a committee to confer with a committee of the House on the disagreement of the House to the amendments made by Council to the third section of the bill to regulate elections; Messrs. Brittin, Eimer, and Butcher were appointed by the House.

Mr. Foster reported against the bill to regulate the fisheries in the Delaware; and it was accordingly dismissed.—Adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 27.

Nine o'clock.—Mr. Carson offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to receive proposals for printing and binding the laws, and to make the new regulations respecting the same, and to

report to this House.—Read, agreed to, and Messrs. Carson, Elmer and Gould appointed.

The re-engrossed compiled bill entitled "an act for securing the laws and relative to the Prerogative Court," was read a third time, compared, passed and sent to Council.

A message from Council, by Mr. Linn their Secretary, informed the House, that Council have disagreed to the bill from this House entitled An act to confirm the last will and testament of Thurston Hillyard, late of the township of Randolph, in the county of Morris deceased.

The bill from Council, entitled A supplement to the act entitled "An act for suppressing vice and immorality," passed March 16, 1798; was read a second time, the first section disagreed to, and the bill postponed.—Adjourned to Monday.

A good Story.

From the National Recorder.

A few months ago, a farmer living a few miles from Easton, (Pa.) sent his daughter on horseback to that town, to procure from the bank smaller notes in exchange for 100 dollars. When she arrived there the bank was shut, and she endeavored to effect her object by offering it at the several stores, but could not get her note changed. She had not gone far on her return, when a stranger rode up to the side of her horse, and escorted her with so much politeness that she had not the slightest suspicion of any evil intention on his part. After a ride of a mile or two, employed in very social conversation, they came to a retired part of the road when the gentleman commanded her to give him the bank note. It was with some difficulty that she could be made to believe him in earnest, as his demeanour had been so very friendly; but the presentation of a pistol placed the matter beyond doubt. Just as she held the note to him a sudden puff of wind blew it into the road, and carried it gently several yards from them. The discourteous knight alighted to overtake it, and the lady whipped her horse to get out of his power, and the other horse who had been left standing by her side, started off with hers. His owner fired his pistol, which only tended to increase the speed of all parties, and the young lady arrived safely at home with the horse of the robber, on which was a pair of saddle bags. When these were opened they were found to contain, besides a quantity of counterfeit bank notes, fifteen hundred dollars in good money! The horse was a good one, and when saddled and bridled, was thought to be worth at least as much as the bank note that was stolen.

As this story is somewhat wonderful, I enclose you my name as a voucher for the truth of it—and am yours, &c.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

SPRING.

These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good, Almighty—thine this universal frame, Thus wondrous fair, thyself how wondrous then!

Of all the seasons, Spring is the most delightful. Nature is as it were then beginning to receive existence. The howling storms of desolate winter, are gone and forgotten! The mild serenity of the morning, the gradual advances of vegetation, and the changing appearance of the whole face of things, accompanied by the harmonious confusion of singing birds heard on every side, convey to the transported imagination, a pleasure which the mind can scarcely conceive. Not only birds and animals, but even inanimate creation, seems to rejoice in something like that universal joy expressed on the appearance of the first spring, when "the morning stars sang together, and all the Sons of God shouted with joy." The music of the groves—the roaring of the tempest—the striking colors of the living landscape—the immense circle of heaven—the boundless extent of ocean—comprehended all that is great, sublime, glorious or magnificent; and sink into the soul with irresistible power.—Yet, strange as it may appear, there are men in the world, to whom all these glorious manifestations of the Deity, these inexhaustible bounties bestowed on his creatures, are overlooked, despised, or utterly neglected. Winter may blow, spring renew the world, and summer return in rich pomp—it is all one to them; if their coffers are full, they care for no more. May such feelings be forever strangers to my breast! Great God! may a conviction of thy munificence never cease to animate my bosom—may thy goodness teach me humanity; thy greatness a contempt for those who call themselves great; and the constant succession of day and night; seed time and harvest, cold and heat—this glorious truth, that thou art our kind and universal parent, and we brothers of one great family.

A letter from St. Louis, Missouri, dated the 5th of May, addressed to a respectable house in this city, states, that "The

election for Candidates of our convention has taken place. It has been here a very orderly election indeed. Those opposed to restriction have been chosen."—Poulson.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

SHADRACH,

A Slave, upwards of one hundred years of age, and living near the brick yard of Mr. Hignat, is languishing in poverty and want. His former master is dead, and although the law has made ample provision for the paupers of this class, it does not say who shall pay the money. He has had a number of masters, and the last, for sixty years, he has served faithfully. He is now, in the decline of life, an object for charity and benevolence. His character, in his humble sphere, has been fair and irreproachable, and shall lie turned out at this time of life like a superannuated horse, to die upon the common? Gentlemen of the first professional eminence have been consulted on this occasion, who answer nothing legally can be done. This hoary patriarch of the blacks, whom we have seen, has seen one hundred and twenty years! He was 20 years old when he was plundered from Africa, and was taken to Guatalloupe, where he passed 20 years more of his existence. He was afterwards taken by the English at the capture of that place, and was at Quebec during the triumph and the death of General Wolfe. He was subsequently sold as a slave several times, and was at length brought to Baltimore, where he lived for twenty-one years. This city, at that time, contained but a few scattered houses. He was afterwards sold to another family, with whom he resided for the space of 60 years. Mild, patient, and uncomplaining in his poverty, he laments but one thing, that he is unable to peruse the Word of Divine Life. He expresses his faith and his confidence in his redeemer, and waits with resignation the hour of his departure, with a firm reliance on the mercies of his Creator.

News from afar West.

Arkansas, March 18.

We learn from a correct source that a rupture is about to break out between the Cherokee and Osage Indians—the latter having killed three hunters of the former, and some others were missing, who are also supposed to be murdered. The Cherokees were preparing to take vengeance on the Osages for this act; but Major Lewis, the United States Indian Agent, prevailed upon them to wait until he should have seen Gov. Miller, and would endeavor to obtain through him ample redress from the Osages. On his way down to this place, for that purpose, he met our Governor, who was on a visit at the Cadron. The Governor will meet and hold a council with the Cherokees on the 20th of April next.

It is to be hoped that, by the friendly interposition of the Governor, the effusion of blood may be stopped, peace be restored, and all the differences between the two nations amicably settled.

Emigration.—Three keel boats arrived here yesterday morning, with families from Kentucky and Tennessee. We understand they intend settling on this river, in the neighborhood of Fort Smith.

We are much pleased to see the current of emigration turned towards this quarter. Heretofore the emigration has been almost exclusively directed to Missouri; Arkansas was scarcely known or heard of east of the Mississippi or Ohio. The scale is now turned—strangers are arriving here almost daily, with the intention of exploring or settling in this country; Families and others, we are told, are flocking in great numbers up White River. We learn, also, that numbers are preparing to emigrate to this Territory from the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the eastern and middle states. We have no doubt that as soon as the Land Offices are opened, the emigration to this territory will increase rapidly. We doubt diether any section of the western country offers greater opportunities to the respectable and industrious farmer and mechanic than the fertile soil of the Arkansas territory.

April 1.

We are highly gratified in announcing the arrival at this place about 10 o'clock last night, of the new and elegant Steam-boat Comet, Capt. Ryrne, from New Orleans, in eight days from port to port, and 149 running hours.

The Comet is the first steam boat that has ever ascended the Arkansas.

It must certainly be gratifying to every citizen of this Territory, to learn that thus far the Arkansas affords no obstructions to steam-boat navigation.

CUMBERLAND BANK.

Bridgeton, June 5, 1820.

The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified, that an election for Eleven Directors to serve one year, will be holden at the Banking house, on Saturday the 1st of July next, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

C. READ, Cashier.

Bridgeton, June 5, 1820.—31.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, JUNE 5, 1820.

BRIEF NOTICES, &c.—The French Ambassador has left Washington for Annapolis, where he will embark for France. The steam-ship Fulton arrived at Havana in seven days passage from New York. Strong efforts are making by the citizens of Baltimore to preserve young Hull from the ignominious punishment to which he has been sentenced, for the murder of the mail driver. On Thursday evening, the 11th ult. the Rev. Joseph Bennett was thrown from his carriage while descending a hill about one mile from Osford furnace, in Sussex county in this state, and expired about 9 o'clock the following morning. He was about 38 years of age, and had been a member of the Methodist Church about twenty years; twelve of which he was a travelling preacher in that connection. Eighteen men, convicted of piracy and sentenced to be hung were ordered for execution on the 25th inst. opposite New-Orleans. George Clark and Henry Robert Wolf, convicted of the same crime, were hung at Charleston on the 12th ult. the former is said to have been a native either of New-Jersey or New-York. Governor Clinton has been re-elected by a majority of about two thousand; while the Senate and Assembly, and of course the Council of Appointment, will be anti-Clintonian. A Duel was lately fought at Detroit between Capt. John Farley of the U. S. Artillery, and Lieut. Otis Fisher, of the 5th Infantry, in which the latter was shot through the heart, and immediately expired.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From London papers up to the 29th of April.—The duchess of York was seriously indisposed—the duchess de Berri had been insulted by a man of genteel appearance, while taking a walk in the terrace of the garden of the Thuilleries.—The disturbances in Scotland had nearly subsided, and most of the military had been dismissed from active duty. Thistlewood, Ings, and Brunt, Cato street conspirators, have had their trials and found guilty. The new Parliament assembled on the 21st of April. Letters from Berlin, speak of a serious commotion having taken place in that metropolis, and that the military were obliged to disperse an assemblage of the people from before the palace. The Earl of Selkirk died in the south of France on the 6th of April.—At Madrid on the 9th, the members of the Constitutional Municipality were chosen, and the elections have met with general approbation. The English papers represent the disturbances in the manufacturing districts as having subsided for the present.—But there is no guarantee for their continuing in that peaceful state. France is far from being in a tranquil state: Paris is after dark, almost resembles a besieged city. At every forty yards on the Boulevard, the passenger encounters a patrol of five soldiers, a corporal and 4 privates; two French and two Swiss.

From Curacao.—By the brig Eliza, we have Curacao papers to the 6th May. Admiral Brien was fitting out an expedition against Carthage. Accounts from Rio de la Hacha to the 20th of April had been received at Curacao, at which period tranquillity had been perfectly restored at that place, and the inhabitants having returned to their homes were quietly pursuing their various avocations. We have no accounts of any military operations having taken place in the interior;—but it appears that a simultaneous attack by sea and land was still meditated against St. Martha, and we are told it will be speedily carried into effect.—N. Y. E. Post.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Having been informed that our Board of Freeholders: at their late meeting, had appropriated a portion of the public money for the payment of Ministers to preach at the Alms-House, it caused me to turn to the constitution of this state—which in Art. 18th, contains the following clause:

"Nor shall any person within this state ever be obliged to pay tythes, tases, or any other rates, for the building or repairing any other church or churches? place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately or voluntarily engaged himself to perform."

The Freeholders certainly must have been ignorant of the above clause, or they never would have come out so boldly in the face of the constitution, and told us that we should pay for the maintenance of Ministers and Ministry, contrary to what we believe to be right, and without our individual consent, which is particularly required by the Constitution.

If the above ordinance is not repealed,

would it not be well to call town meetings to adopt some plan to stop its going into effect, for if they are allowed thus to exceed their bounds with impunity, the next step may be to pay all the Ministers out of the county treasury. If they have power to take our money to pay for preaching, they have the power to bring about an established religion, and then farewell to liberty of conscience. I should wish for the honor of the county, that the ordinance were entirely blotted from the minutes of the board, that after generations may not know that such an act of intolerance ever disgraced the records of our country.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE WHIG.

From a Father to a Son.

Letter XII.

DEAR EDWARD,

A fair reputation is all important to your success in business; it is what you may properly aspire to obtain; what you ought in fact to covet. When acquired, it is your duty to defend your good name from all unwarrantable attacks. He who has but little self-respect, or is regardless of the respect of others, (a usual accompaniment) is commonly not entitled to it. Not that I would wish when your own conscience accuses, that you should make a great matter of trifling reports, or insinuations of a prejudicial character. It is many times the best way, in such cases, to rely on the general good opinion of your fellow citizens, by treating such imputations with silent contempt. If those imputations are the offspring of misrepresentation, envious or interested feelings, a discriminating public will generally ascertain it, without much positive interference on your part. Unjust allegations however, vitally affecting your character, you are bound out of respect to your friends; as well as yourself, to repel in a firm, but decorous and temperate manner. But I am diverted from my original purpose, which is to submit some remarks upon the material from which a substantial reputation can be created, & which is equally necessary for its preservation; I mean INTEGRITY. Factitious circumstances, mere accident, will sometimes secure for an individual sudden fame, which enthusiasm is ever prone, for the moment, to over-rate; but in the absence of the essential ingredient incorrupt honesty, that fame will be ephemeral, the fleeting phantom of a day.—Further observance and the intelligence of mankind, will soon correct any false estimates that have been made, and assign to such individual his proper place—I cannot, therefore, too strongly recommend to your unceasing regard, the most scrupulous attention to the principles and dictates of unwavering honesty—that you should ever consider it as a cardinal motive, by which all your transactions are to be guided; the touch stone by which you will be valued, and the only sure passport to that honorable distinction in society which, as I before observed, it is your privilege and duty to aspire after.—The term integrity is of extensive import; I cannot in the compass of a letter one half of which is already written, go much into detail; but shall content myself after these general remarks by mentioning a few particulars only.

Never seek to appreciate yourself at the expense of others; be content to receive that portion of credit, which is your just due, and withhold from none what belongs to them. This is a species of robbery extremely disengenuous, and unbecoming; unworthy a gentleman, and wholly incompatible with the immutable principles of moral rectitude; it is a purtainment, not directly to be sure of money effects, but of what is infinitely more valuable. On the contrary be ever ready to do full and ample justice to the merit and worth of your fellow men by applauding, and what is still better, emulating their virtues—suffer no personal considerations to swerve you from this course. If circumstances makes it necessary to speak of the fault of others, do not unnecessarily magnify them, but rather prefer to qualify your animadversions by all the palliatives which may fairly be urged. There are few, if any, so bad but that they possess some good properties; be as ready to speak of these as of their errors—make due allowance for the situation in which others are placed, their opportunities and education. Justice requires this at your hands, for you ought to remember that circumstances of this sort, in a great measure, make men what they are.

If you sell to others, be careful to give full weight and measure; take not, from the course of trade, from them any thing for which you do not according to the market price, or the terms of a contract, render a fair and equitable equivalent. Do not represent your commodities, especially to those not qualified to judge, in a false light, by magnifying their excellence or concealing their defects. This is a great and common violation of the fundamental rule inculcated by the Saviour of mankind, of doing to others as you would that they should do unto you. The frequency of the disregard of this injunction does not abate its criminality—it is no less reprehensible on that account.

Be punctual in the performance of your VOWS, be very careful how you commit yourself by engagements; but if those engagements are not of a character to be "more honored in the breach than the observance" religiously fulfil them;—let your word lie your bond, remembering that it requires as many to cancel an obligation as to create it.—My limits being occupied, I cannot further relate and conclude by stating explicitly, and with perfect assurance, that this is the only policy that can ever secure you the honest esteem of mankind.

Yours, &c.

November, 22, 1819.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, May 30

Launch of the Ohio.—At an early hour this morning the ferry-boats were engaged in conveying passengers to the Long Island shore: by 10 o'clock some thousands had crossed. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the east river presented an inter-

esting sight—it was almost literally covered with pleasure boats approaching the Navy-Yard. At the appointed hour the signal was given, and the ship glided majestically from the stocks into her destined element. At this moment the air resounded with shouts of applause from the surrounding spectators. The Washington 74, and the Hornet sloop of war, fired a national salute, which was immediately answered by a battalion of artillery, from the 9th regiment, under the command of Colonel Muir, stationed at Corlears Hook. The Ohio is considered by competent judges, to be superior to any vessel of her class. Her dimensions are stated to be 180 feet in length, and of 2500 tons burthen. It is supposed that not less than one hundred thousand persons witnessed this interesting sight; and we are happy to state, that, although the crowd on the margin of the river was great, and a considerable anxiety manifested to get the most eligible place, no accident occurred.

Sheriff's Bales.

By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the eleventh day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, the following described

Tracts of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, Fairfield and Millville. No. 1. A Tract of Bush Land, three thousand one hundred and fifty five acres more or less; called the Penn tract. No. 2. A Tract of Wood Land, in Downs township, one hundred acres more or less; called the Hubb's tract. No. 3. Several tracts situate at and near the Defiance Mill, and including a part of the pond and two small tenements containing together five hundred acres more or less. No. 4. The one third part of the Fork Bridge Mills and Pond, together with one third part of the several tracts near or adjoining; being all the defendants lands, mills, &c. purchased in company with Jeremiah Buck, and William Potter, Esqs. containing five thousand acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Benjamin B. Cooper, and taken in execution at the suit of Gideon Scull, jun. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place, The equal undivided half part of a Grist Mill and Stream,

And the lands attached, situate in the township of Maurice River, and near West Creek, also one hundred acres of land, joins lands of John Chance, esq.—Seized as the property of William Masland, and John Chambers, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper and William Potter, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place, A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two thousand seven hundred acres more or less; joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Sheldon, and taken in execution at the suit of George Cake, John Johnston and Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place, A Small Farm,

situate in the township of Hopewell, said to contain twenty-six acres more or less, joins lands of Hoshell Shull and others; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Moore, Jun. and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dare and Henry Hilyard, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place; A Farm,

situate in the township of Downe, joins lands of Mark Moore and others; said to contain two hundred and fifty acres. Also, a Lot, joins lands of Ephraim Smith and others, said to contain twenty acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. A better description will be given at the sale. Seized as the property of Edward Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Edmund Sheppard, Asa Couch, and others, assignees, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, A Lot of Meadow Land,

joins lands of Henry Shaw, Esq. and others; said to contain twelve acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Little, and taken in execution at the suit of William D. Barrett, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place. A Small Farm,

situate in the township of Stoe Creek, village of Roadstown, and joins lands of Joel Fithian, Uriah Bacon and others; said to contain thirteen acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Samuel Brooks, and taken in execution at the suit of Philip Fithian, and to be sold by

WM. E. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

June 5, 1820.

For Sale.

I HAVE a large young MARE and COLT and a pair of excellent OXEN, (above the common size) I wish to sell.

SAMUEL SEELEY,

Fairview, June 5, 1820—4

