

Laws of the United States.
BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT in further addition to "An act to establish a uniform rule of Naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That any alien, being a free white person and a minor, under the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and after he shall have resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen of the United States, without having made the declaration required in the first section of the act, provided, such alien shall make the declaration required therein at the time of his or her admission; and shall further declare, on oath, and prove, to the satisfaction of the Court, that, for three years next preceding, it has been his bona fide intention of such alien to become a citizen of the United States; and shall, in all other respects, comply with the laws in regard to naturalization.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no certificates of citizenship, or naturalization, heretofore obtained from any Court of Record, within the United States, shall be deemed invalid, in consequence of an omission to comply with the requisition of the first section of the act, entitled "An act relative to evidence in cases of naturalization," passed the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the declaration required by the first condition specified in the first section of the act, to which this is an addition, shall, if the same has been bona fide made before the Clerks of either of the Courts in the said condition named, be as valid as if it had been made before the said Courts, respectively.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That a declaration by any alien, being a free white person, of his intended application to be admitted a citizen of the United States, made in the manner and form prescribed in the first condition specified in the first section of the act to which this is an addition, two years before his admission, shall be a sufficient compliance with said condition; any thing in the said act, or in any subsequent act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT explanatory of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of the officers, volunteers, and other persons, engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians, passed the fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department be, and he is hereby, directed to give such construction to the act of the fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, as that its provisions shall extend to the claims of the volunteer, field, and staff officers, engaged in the campaign of eighteen hundred and eighteen, against the Seminole Indians, who lost horses or the necessary equipage thereof, in the manner mentioned in said act; and, also, to the claims of all the volunteer officers or soldiers engaged in the campaign aforesaid, who, without any fault or negligence on their part, respectively, lost horses, or the necessary equipage thereof, in battle.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to audit and settle the claims of all owners of wagons and teams, and others, for any horse or horses impressed into the public service during the said Seminole campaign: *Provided,* That such impressment, and the value of said horse, or horses, be satisfactorily proved, and that it shall, also, be satisfactorily proved that such horse or horses were not returned to their owners, and that any compensation which may have been allowed and paid for the service of said horse or horses, after the time of their impressment, be deducted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the amount of such claims, so audited and settled, when ascertained, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplementary to an act, approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That when any mistake, in relation to the correct numbers of any tract of land, not exceeding in quantity one half section, may have been heretofore made by any purchaser of the public lands of the United States at private sale, and where one or more payments shall have been made by the person making the entry, on any tract entered by mistake, and where such payment has not been forfeited, previously to the passing of this act, for

a failure to complete the payments on such tract; and where the purchaser or purchasers may not, in relation to said tract, have in any way taken advantage of the provisions of the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty," or of the act supplementary thereto, or the act continuing in force said supplementary act, and where the person or persons making the purchase, has not, in any way, transferred his, her, or their right to the certificate of purchase, or the tract so purchased, and where no patent shall have issued for the tract so erroneously purchased; and, also, in all cases of an entry hereafter made, of a tract of land not intended to be entered, by a mistake of the true numbers of the tract intended to be entered, where the tract thus erroneously entered, does not, in quantity, exceed one half section; and where the certificate of the original purchaser or purchasers has not been assigned, or the right of the original purchaser or purchasers in any way transferred, and where six months, from the time the entry shall have been made, may not have elapsed, or the patent issued for the tract erroneously entered, the purchaser or purchasers, or, in case of his, her, or their death, the legal representative, (not being assignees or transferees,) may, either, in cases of entry before or after the passing of this act, and in any case coming within its provisions, file his, her, or their own affidavit or affidavits, with such additional evidence as can be procured, shewing the mistake of the numbers of the tract intended to be entered, and that every reasonable precaution and exertion had been used to avoid the error; with the Register & Receiver of the land District within which such act of land is situated, who shall transmit the evidence submitted to them in each case, together with their written opinion or opinions, both as to the existence of the mistake, and the credibility of each person testifying thereto, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who, if he be entirely satisfied the mistake has been made, and that every reasonable precaution and exertion had been made to avoid it, shall be authorized to change the entry, and transfer the payment from the tract erroneously entered, to that intended to be entered, if unsold; but, if sold, to any other tract liable to entry: *Provided,* That the oath of the person or persons interested shall, in no case, be deemed sufficient, in the absence of other corroborating testimony, to authorize any such change of entry: *And provided, also,* That nothing herein contained shall affect the right of third persons.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That either the Register or Receiver may administer all oaths to be made under the provisions of this act, and every person, knowingly, wilfully, and corruptly, swearing falsely on any oath administered to him or her under the provisions of this act, shall, on indictment and conviction for such offence, before any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same, suffer the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for every oath administered under the provisions of this act, the Register and Receiver shall be allowed the sum of twenty-five cents, and twenty cents for every hundred words of the evidence received and transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to be paid by the party making the application for a change of entry.

Washington, May 24 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT providing for the appointment of an Agent for the Osage Indians west of the State of Missouri, and Territory of Arkansas, 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 President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an agent for the Osage Indians west of the State of Missouri, and Territory of Arkansas, who shall receive for his compensation the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in full, and that all rations or other allowances made to him, shall be deducted from the sum hereby allowed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each Indian Agent to reside and keep his agency within, or near the territory, claimed by the tribe or tribes of Indians for which he may be agent, at such place as the President of the United States may designate.

Washington, May 18, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplementary to an act of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provision for settling the claims to land in the territory of Missouri."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That it shall be the duty of the individual owners, or claimants, of town or village lots, and common field lots, in, adjoining, or belonging to, the several towns, or villages, of Portage des Sioux, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, Villa a Robert, Carondelet, St. Genevieve, New Madrid, New Bourbon, and Little Prairie, in Missouri, and the village of Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, whose lots were confirmed by the act of Congress of the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provision for settling the claims to land in the territory of Missouri," on the ground of inhabitation, cultivation, or possession, prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, to proceed within eighteen months after the passage of this act, to designate their said lots, by proving, before the recorder of

land titles for said state and territory, the fact of such inhabitation, cultivation, or possession, and the boundaries and extent of each claim, so as to enable the Surveyor General to distinguish the private from the vacant lots, appertaining to the said towns and villages.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, immediately after the expiration of the said term allowed for proving such facts, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, within whose district such lots lie, to proceed, under the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to survey, designate, and set apart to the said towns and villages, respectively, so many of the said vacant town or village lots, out lots, and common field lots, for the support of schools in the said towns and villages, respectively, as the President of the United States shall not, before that time, have reserved for military purposes, and not exceeding one-twentieth part of the whole lands included in the general survey of such town, or village, according to the provisions of the second section of the abovementioned act of Congress; of, [and] also, to survey and designate, so soon after the passage of this act as may be, the commons belonging to said towns and villages, according to their respective claims and confirmations, under the said act of Congress, where the same has not been already done: *Provided,* That lots relinquished to the United States on account of damages done them by the earthquakes, and in lieu of which lands have been located elsewhere, shall neither [be] so designated or set apart, nor taken into the estimate of the quantity to which any town or village is entitled.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the Recorder shall issue a certificate of confirmation for each claim confirmed, and shall receive for the services required of him by this act the sum of one dollar for each lot so proved to have been inhabited, cultivated, and possessed, to be paid by the respective claimants, and, so soon as the said term shall have expired, he shall furnish the Surveyor General with a list of the lots so proved to have been inhabited, cultivated, or possessed, to serve as his guide in distinguishing them from the vacant lots to be set apart as above described, and shall transmit a copy of such list to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provision of this act, and of the aforesaid act of the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the village of Mine a Burton, and the right of filing their claims with the Recorder.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

FENTON AND HIS BIBLE.

On board a British ship of war commanded by Admiral Penn, (the father of William Penn,) was a young officer of the name of Fenton, the only son of his mother, and she a widow. Fenton was giddy and dissipated in a high degree, which cost his mother many a tear. One day, as drowned in sorrow, she took leave of him going on shipboard to fight the enemy, she repeated all her former good advice, giving him, at the same time, a beautiful little Bible, which she put into a side pocket made by her own hands, over his left breast. The two fleets met, and a most bloody conflict ensued. The ships grappled each other; and the eager crews, quitting their cannon, fought hand to hand pistols and cutlasses, as on dry ground. In the mortal fray, the decks all covered with the dying and the dead, Fenton was attacked by a stout Dutchman, who presenting his pistol to his heart, drew the trigger. The ball struck. Feeling the shock, Fenton concluded he was mortally wounded but being naturally brave, he continued to fight on with great fury, though not without secretly wondering that he did not fall. On the ceasing of the battle, which terminated in favour of the British, he began to search for his wound. But not a scratch could he find, nor even a drop of blood. This no doubt, was great good news to him who had given himself up for dead. He then thought of his Bible, and drawing it from his side pocket, found it miserably torn by the ball, which but for that strange stop, would have been buried in his heart. The thoughts of heaven and of his mother rushed on his mind. And, for the first time in his life, he fell on his knees and adored a God. Carefully opening his Bible, he found that the ball, after penetrating one half of the sacred volume, had stopped exactly at that famous verse—"Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth; and walk in the ways of thy heart and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou, that for all these things God shall bring thee into judgment!" Fenton was so struck with this, as a call from heaven, that he immediately altered his life; and from a worthless profligate became a good Christian.—*Weems' Life of William Penn.*

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experienced at Mount Desert, Mains, during the last year. Thirty persons were baptized and added to the Baptist church, and between 20 and 30 joined the Pedobaptist church.

Garrick's precepts to Preachers—The celebrated Garrick, having been requested by Dr. Stonehouse, to favor him with his opinion as to the manner in which Sermons ought to be delivered, the English Roscius sent the following answer:

"You know how you would feel and speak in a parlor, concerning a friend who was in imminent danger of his life, and with what energetic paths of diction and countenance you would enforce the observance of that which you really thought would be for his preservation. You could not think of playing the orator, of studying your emphasis, cadences and gestures—you would be yourself—and the interesting nature of your subject impressing your heart would furnish you with the most natural tone of voice, the most proper language, the most engaging features, and the most suitable and graceful gestures. What you would thus be in the parlor be in the pulpit—and you will not fail to please, to affect, and to profit."

From the Massachusetts Spy.

Sulphur a preservative against Measles.—During the winter of 1817 the measles prevailed epidemically at Munster. Children affected with the itch, who were using sulphur externally and internally were exempt. In 1822, measles occurred again, preceded for many days by a convulsive cough. For this symptom I prescribe flour of sulphur and white sugar, half a teaspoon full. Many trials were made on children of different families and ages, and all who took it in time escaped the disease.

A Georgia Editor recommends Cotton Sails, and says they will last longer than two of Canvas; that he has sailed on board Portuguese, Spanish Maltese, Sicilian, And Greek vessels, with cotton sails, and generally all their small running rigging was of cotton.

The contractors of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal advertises for 400 labourers not addicted to profanity or intemperance, to work on it. This is an example worthy of imitation, and we trust will be followed in every other place. Were this the case, employers and the employed would be greatly benefited.

Scientific minuteness—The celebrated French naturalist, Cuvier, has dissected an insect not an inch long; in which he reckons four hundred and ninety-four muscles, connected with four hundred and ninety-four pair of nerves, and 40,000 antennæ.

A rattle snake in Louisiana was lately killed which had 137 rattles. If that reptile's age is designated by the number of rattles on its tail as some affirm, it must have been very old.

Cotton bagging has been manufactured at Lexington, Ky. said to be superior in strength and workmanship to any bagging ever before exhibited. This is an excellent way to protect domestic manufactures. The materials grew on the hon. Henry Clay's plantation.

A farewell sermon—The Rev. Mr. Potter, editor of the Clarion, published in Ohio, on quitting the editorial desk, thus takes leave of his readers:—"We take respectful and affectionate leave of our patrons and readers generally, by expressing a fervent wish that they may fear God, live in peace and quietness, support the Clarion, and record their votes for John Q. Adams for the next presidency."

The U. S. Gazette states that the Rev. Dr. Lindsley, of Princeton college has accepted the appointment of president of Cumberland college, Nashville, Tennessee, to which he was lately called.

A Bold Assertion.—The Earl of Liverpool in a speech delivered in Parliament on the state of Ireland, contended that no country had ever behaved more liberally to another, than England to Ireland! This may be called with truth, a thumper.

Freemans Journal.

A meeting was lately held at the court house of Nachez, for the purpose of balloting for president and vice president of the U. S. John Q. Adams had 203, and Andrew Jackson 186 votes.

NEW YORK, JUNE 4.—**Pardon of Perez.**—We understand that Perez, lately convicted of Piracy, and who was to have been executed on the 11th inst. has been pardoned by the President of the United States. The pardon was procured by the celebrated John Edwards, field preacher and patent scale beam maker.

The Mexican government, has appointed *Don Melchor Murguir*, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. States—and *Micdelese*, one of the Executive Committee to England. The last named gentleman sailed from Tampico on the 2d of May in the sloop of war Valones.

Steam boat without a boiler—A small steam vessel, the machinery of which, furnace and all, occupied only three feet in length and two and a half in width and without a boiler, was witnessed lately at Philadelphia, driving a common ferry boat, with 12 passengers, at the rate of 8 miles an hour. It is the invention of Mr. Hawkins; and if the cylinder, which is only seven inches in height, had been a foot high, it is said that the power would have been doubled. It is proposed to call this mode of navigation "The steam boat safety," not being liable to bursting or scalding. It must speedily supersede all other boats.

Eggs and potatoes—The Scotch method of preserving eggs, by dipping them in boiling water, which destroys the living principle, is too well known to need further notice. The preservation of potatoes, by similar treatment, is also a valuable and useful discovery. Large quantities may be cured at once, by putting them into a basket as large as the vessel containing the boiling water will admit, and then just dipping them a minute or two at the utmost. The germ, which is so near the skin, is thus 'killed' without injuring the potatoe. In this way several tons might be cured in a few hours.—They should then be dried in a warm oven, and laid up in sacks or casks secure from the frost, in a dry place.

Another method of preserving this valuable root is, first to peel them, then to grate them down to a pulp, which is put into coarse cloths, and the water squeezed out by putting them into a common press; by which means they are formed into flat cakes.

Twenty-four of the gentlemen nominated by the Harrisburgh convention for electors of president and vice president of the United States, have pledged themselves to the electoral committee to vote for gen. A. Jackson, and the hon. J. C. Calhoun.

The powder mills near the village of Newburgh, owned by Mr Rogers, blew up on last Wednesday week, about 4 o'clock. No person appears to have been killed. It is supposed to have been the work of design.

Modern philosophy of physic—It is stated as a cure for the fever and ague, that if 72 box-leaves are sewed in a small bag, and worn round the neck, it will be effectual in subduing that complaint!—Remember the number must be 72, and the bag must be small!

Two men have been fined 25 dollars each, at Albany, for carelessly, negligently and wilfully driving against a wagon.

A trip from New York to Albany and back, is now performed in 36 hours—distance going and returning, 300 miles.

At a late circuit court in the town of Cheraw, S. C. 22 cases of assault and battery were tried! What are the clergy there occupied at? A fine field for missionaries.

British goods have been landed at Utica direct from Liverpool, without landing or land carriage. This is some of the fruit of the immortal Clinton! By his work only we know him.

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,
SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1824.

COMMUNICATION.

The body of a drowned man was found on the shore of the Delaware about a mile above Coban-creek's mouth, on Sunday the 6th of this instant. He had on grey cassinet coat and trousers, swansdown jacket with metal buttons, white shirt and black neck handkerchief; after holding a jury of inquest, (whose verdict was that he came to his death accidentally by drowning) the body was buried near the place where found.

REUBEN HUNT, Coroner.

The following petition is circulating in this county, and from the tenor of it, perhaps throughout the state. We shall leave our readers to make their own comments on it, and the genius of the person, who ever he was, that gave it the world. The publication of it must be agreeable to the writer, if to no one else, and by giving it an insertion, while we gratify him, we have little doubt that many of those who do not approve of the plan, will not be the least amused with it.

To the Honorable Legislature of New Jersey.

Your memorialists beg leave to express their surprise that forty years should have elapsed since the establishment of independence without a substitute having been found for that barbarous Land Tax which has so long laid like an incubus on the vitals of agriculture. It is on the produce from their plantations and stock that Jersey citizens are obliged to rely for their support, and these primary comforts ought not to be approached by taxation while they have any property of a less dear character: that may be made to satisfy the demands of government; and that they have such property can admit of no dispute. There are 60,000 acres of land within our territory below common low water mark, lying under tide water, in the salt creeks, rivers, bays, sounds and arms of the sea, which admit of an Oyster Fishery being propagated over their whole extent, and every man in New Jersey has a right of property in this common fishery.—Nothing prevents his enjoying it along with those few persons who monopolize the whole advantage, but distance of residence and situation; and if the mass of citizens could barter a right which produces them no benefit, in this fishery, and receive in exchange an exemption from all taxes, they would be rewarded an hundred fold by the modification of a right which they have no means of enjoying but through the common treasury. It is certain that if the State should parcel out these common lands to organized companies for term of years, at such rent as the companies could afford to pay, the Legislature need never lay another tax on the people after those leases got into operation. All that is wanting to complete this system of finance, and make it a substitute for support of government in lieu of taxes, is the association of a number of companies possessing courage and capital adequate to the undertaking; and that this may prove no obstacle, your memorialists have formed the companies mentioned in the schedules hereto annexed; and each company now offers to take a lease for one thousand acres, as specified in its schedule, by metes and bounds, for thirty years, at a rent of \$2,000 a year, amounting to a sum nearly adequate to the support of government from these small and inconsiderable portions of the whole. It may be calculated that in three years by the whole 60,000 acres would be taken up by successive companies, if they found that the first ones were prosperous, and then the Land Tax, with its machinery of assessors, collectors, and distress-warrants; its unequal bearings on land, and discouragements to agriculture, might be abolished by the Legislature, to their honor as a body, and to the inexpressible joy of every constituent. The revenue to the state could not be less than \$100,000 a year, and this being paid out to the counties and subdivided to the townships, would defray the expenses of government, maintain the poor, support highways and bridges, and in its circulation give elasticity to the springs of private business in every township through the state.

Those who now monopolize these oyster fisheries are persons navigating small craft chiefly from neighboring states, added to a much smaller number of our own citizens residing near these waters; and as these persons plant no oysters, yet take them up wherever they can be found, the planting business is entirely stopped, and this valuable domain lies waste and barren, which being planted under public regulation, might yield an inconceivable increase of food for human subsistence; open a wide field for internal industry and improvement; afford profitable business for thousands of our citizens; employ an immense quantity of Jersey capital more profitably than in speculating upon one another by the machinery of banks; from an article of export that would bring back to New Jersey part of the immense sums carried into neighboring states for goods imported; and find an independent revenue to our treasury without public expense.

This common right, perhaps, could not, and certainly ought not to be alienated in fee simple; but, according to the practice of nations, and of men of all enlightened jurists, every sovereign State has power to regulate the exercise of the common right so as to make subsistent to the common benefit.

It may be expected that men from neighboring States, who have lived on our common rights without being amenable to our taxes or burthens, will clamor, and excite a few citizens living on our waters to join in clamoring against any regulation by the Legislature; but the noise of those few would be like silence compared to the thunder from every assessed country and township in the State, if the great body of citizens were compelled by oppositions to clamor for their equal rights.

As these companies must make an outlay of great capital for three years before planted oysters will be suitable to be raised, they cannot be expected to pay much if any rent in that time; they would also expect revenue laws to protect them from depredators, since tenants could pay no rent, if the articles were

stolen from which the rent was to arise. A saving clause may also be necessary in an undertaking where there is as yet so little light from experience to guide the companies; but these details can all be considered and adjusted in the law.

Your memorialists therefore pray leave to present bills for carrying the proposed system of finance and improvement into effect, that the same may be submitted to the consideration and wisdom of the Legislature.

Ordination.—On the 8th inst. John Burt, a licentiate of the presbytery of Philadelphia, was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Salem, in this state. This solemn and interesting service was introduced with an appropriate sermon, from the words, "Now are we ambassadors for Christ," &c. by the Rev. Mr. Eagles. The Rev. Dr. Neil presided, and having made such observations as the circumstances of the case demanded, he then put the usual questions to the candidate, for which the ordination was consummated by the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. A solemn charge was then delivered to the person ordained; and to the congregation by the Rev. Dr. Ely, and the exercises concluded with thanksgiving and praise.

Installation.—On the 9th inst. the Rev. Benjamin Hoff was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in this town. The Rev. Mr. Jones preached the sermon—the Rev. Mr. Janvier presided, and the Rev. Dr. Ely delivered the charge.

SUMMARY.

The corner stone of the Pennsylvania Institute on the D and Dumb, at the corner of Broad and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, was laid on Tuesday 15th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M.

Conservation.—On Monday afternoon 14th inst. St. Matthew's Church, Francville, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, by the Right Rev. William White, D. D. Bishop of this Diocese. The sentence of consecration was read by the Rev. Mr. Ives; prayers by Rev. J. Abernethy, D. D. and Rev. B. Allen; sermon by Rev. G. T. Bell.

Phila. Recorder.

John Q. Adams, has been nominated by the legislature of New-Hampshire, almost unanimously, as a candidate for the presidency.—No nomination of vice president was made.

New-York, June 11.

Execution of Jones.—This unfortunate and guilty black expiated his crimes upon the gallows this day at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock. The arrangements of the Marshal were very judiciously made. The culprit was taken from prison this morning before people were generally stirring, and conveyed with a small marine guard, on board a steam boat, thence to the place of execution. We have heard nothing of his deportment during the morning. He died very hard.

Notwithstanding the distance of the scene, of action, and difficulty and expense of getting there, curiosity triumphed over every obstacle, and a great number of boats, filled with people, were near the spot. No accident, that we have heard of, occurred.

Com. Adv.

Execution.—The Indian, called George Henry Washington, lately convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed on the 1st inst. at Tolland, Conn. His appearance and behaviour ever since his imprisonment, though quiet and submissive, is stated to have exhibited something of the proud spirit and stout heart of the Indian.—He said nothing at the place of execution, but previously confessed the murder, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence. He was even unwilling that an application should be made to the legislature to commute his punishment.—About ten thousand people witnessed his melancholy exit.

CHARLESTON, June 5.

Capt. Weston of the schooner Only Daughter, arrived yesterday from Matanzas, informs us that the Spanish government had granted to France for the term of ten years, a free trade to the Island of Cuba, on the same footing as that of her own subjects.

Singular Whirlwind.—New Philadelphia, Ohio, on the 18th ult. was visited by a whirlwind. A heavy dark cloud in the form of an inverted sugar loaf, approached and burst upon a part of the town with tremendous and irresistible effects on the small space where it descended. The roof and second story of a brick house was taken off; a two story wooden house prostrated; several houses unroofed; four or five outhouses blown down; a new frame building lifted and thrown into the street, &c. Providentially no lives were lost. Its force was almost as great and evanescent as that of electricity. In two minutes after the roar and crash, all was silent and calm, and the citizens were surveying with astonishment the ruins caused by this awful and destructive operation of nature.

A gentleman from Rehoboth, informs us, that a spire of Asparagus in his garden, grew eight and a half feet in one week from the 27th of May to the third of June, the present year; averaging a growth of more than 14 inches per day.

Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The noble address of La Roche-Jaquelin to his soldiers, is one of the finest specimens of laconic: "If I advance, follow me: if I fall, avenge me: if I flinch, kill me."

Close Voting.—The senate of Massachusetts has passed the general electoral ticket bill, by a majority of one vote.

At a squirrel hunt in Indiana on the 14th ult; 15 hunters on each side—the extraordinary number of 9927 squirrels were killed.

A letter from Paris, received at Washington, states it as nearly certain that the Marquis de la Fayette will visit America before the close of the present year.

They arrived at Albany during the past week, 86 canal boats; and cleared in the same time 102 boats laden with 759 tons of merchandise, besides iron castings &c.

A citizen of Maryland has invented a steam proof cabin, which will effectually secure passengers from danger in case of an explosion from a steam boat boiler.

Robert Waln, jr. esq. of Philadelphia, has in preparation the *Life of the Marquis de LA FAYETTE*, to be composed from the most authentic materials.

A lad named Bradnum, lately convicted in England for burglary, on returning to jail, was accosted by his mother, "Well, boy, what are you to be done to?" "Hanged, mother."—"Well," said the mother, be a good boy, and don't be hanged in your best clothes."

A Considerate Couple.—An English paper gives an account of the marriage of a Couple after a courtship of sixty years. Each of the parties had reached the eighty sixth year of their earthly pilgrimage.

Good Swimming.—A lad about 15 years of age, belonging to Richmond swam from Ludlam's wharf, in that city, to Warwick, a distance of 5 miles, without any corks or other support. He was in the water from 9 to 1 o'clock.

At a meeting held at Westchester, Pa. on the 21st May last, to support the pretensions of Mr Crawford, nine persons attended; 3 of these opposed Schultze for governor because he was nominated by caucus, but supported Crawford the caucus candidate for the presidency; two others have held, or do still hold offices under Crawford, and the others from other motives. The editor of the Republican says, "A political lever, equal to the lever of Archimedes would not raise Crawford in Pennsylvania. It would be easier to raise the world than to raise Crawford in this state."

The murderers.—BUYS, LABBE and WELLINGTON, who murdered Mr Bonsel, near Darby, a short time since were transferred from Woodbury to Chester, Pa. They were examined there and recognised by Mrs Warner and the widow of the deceased as the perpetrators of that atrocious murder.

An affair of honour took place lately, near Red Bank, between a Militia officer of Philadelphia and a Lieutenant in the regular service. The difference arose from some disrespectful remarks by the latter on the militia.—The militiaman sent the challenge. They met, and the Lieutenant received a wound which broke his thigh.

At a late assizes at Cork, Ireland, 200 prisoners were discharged from goal by proclamation.

63 street beggars were lately arrested at Liverpool.

The London papers give an account of a man who had been dumb for 27 years, but on receiving a severe kick from a horse, was restored to the use of speech!

A Frenchman is exhibiting himself in Belfast, Ireland, who is 7 feet 4 in. high, 4 feet 3 inches round the chest—round the arm below the elbow 15 and three quarter inches, round the wrist nine inches and a half.

The legislature of Connecticut have just passed a law restoring to the people of that state the right of choosing electors of president and vice president. If this was done in every state in the Union there would be fewer candidates now before the public for the presidency, and among these few J. Q. Adams would certainly have a vast majority.

The New Brunswick Fredonian says,—"General Jackson is supported for the presidency by the federalists, notwithstanding the general tells them that they ought to have been hanged as spies and aliens for their conduct during the late war."

The U. S. frigate *John Adams* is expected to return to the U. States, with com. PORTER, in all this month.

The Woolen manufactory belonging to Mr L. Fisher, near Germantown, Pa. was lately consumed by fire.

In Fayette county, Pa. William Kyle, was murdered on the 16th ult. by his wife.

Cheap travelling.—The Union line between Philadelphia and New York, has reduced the fare between those two cities to \$2 50. The steam boats Thistle and Legislator have been taking passengers for the last few weeks—a distance of about forty miles, for twelve and a half cents each, but within a few days past the fare has been reduced still further, and they now carry for nothing—and in some instances a good dinner is given into the bargain, to all who would accept it.

Meetings have been got up in Alabama to support J. Q. Adams for the presidency. In that state they had been friendly to Jackson, but they have now abandoned him on account of his votes on the tariff question.

An actual mermaid has been imported into Boston from the coast of Japan, by a gentleman of New York. It exactly corresponds with the descriptions which have been given of this strange animal.

One man was killed and two men dangerously wounded, at Berkshire, Mass. lately, by the bursting of a gun at a militia muster.

Midshipman Barney was tried the beginning of May for the murder of a sailor on board the schooner Blue Eyed Mary, and acquitted.

A hail storm occurred near Montreal, in Canada, lately. Some of the stones which fell weighed an ounce. About 3000 panes of glass were broken.

Fire.—The college edifice, located at Burlington Vt. was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 27th ult. It was caused by a spark falling on the roof from a chimney.

Wholesale sporting.—At a pigeon hunt with long poles, which took place at Niagara, a short time since, by the troops on that station, 1,843 were killed in a little time, and within a quarter of a mile of the fort.

A Mr Hancock, a slave overseer, was murdered near Cheraw, lately, by one of the slaves. The murderer had received some abuse by the deceased, and beat him to death with the corn hoe. The slave was soon after taken, tried and executed, by being hanged, beheaded and burned.

The citizens of Patterson, N. J. have lately held a meeting, in which they united in a resolution to support the hon. Henry Clay for the next presidency.

The republican members of both branches of the legislature of Connecticut had lately a meeting, in which on ballot hon. John Q. Adams had 121 votes, Andrew Jackson 14, W. H. Crawford 7, and Henry Clay 2. A resolution was then adopted to support J. Q. Adams for the presidency of the United States.

It is said that gen. Dearborn has solicited and obtained permission to return to the U. S. from his mission as minister to Portugal.

A case of *Yellow Fever* appeared in New-Orleans on the 10th May. The first this season. It terminated fatally.

MADRID, April 28.

A private letter says, "I scarcely dare relate to you the many reports that are at present in circulation respecting the situation of our provinces; if they are true, they would sufficiently justify the entrance of new French troops. It is said, for instance, that the volunteers at Catalayud had invoked the name of Charles the 5th, whilst 300 royalists, under the name of the "league of the Duero" were overrunning Castile: that at Badajoz, the royal volunteers had had violent skirmishes with the French troops, and at Alcazar de St. Juan with the regiment of the King, whilst, in the environs of Ocaña and Valencia, they ran about the streets insulting those who were in favor of the constitution, and even went so far as to fire into the windows. In the last place, they beheaded some person, in order, as they said, to show them the great day of the extermination of the liberals.—On the other hand, some guerrillas have shown themselves on the side of Ronda; and the French troops, obliged to quiet both parties, have been forced, we are told, to make fatiguing marches and counter-marches; likewise that they have evacuated Carthage. Such are the reports in agitation; and though it is probable they are much exaggerated, yet there is no doubt that this country is in a very afflictive situation."

MARRIED.

At Port Elizabeth, on the 10th inst. at Friends meeting house, DAVID KIMSEY, to SARAH BUSBY.

Prices Current at Bridgeton. Corrected Weekly for the Whig

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 20 to 1 25
Rye, do	62 1/2 to 75
Corn, do	37 1/2 to 45
Oats, do	25 to 30
Onions, do	50
Potatoes, do	25
Dry Apples do	75
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	75 to 1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	3 25 to 3 75
Rye do. do.	1 50 to 2 00
Butter, per pound,	12 1/2
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	9 to 10
Pork, per hundred	4 50 to 5 00
Wool, per pound,	31 to 37 1/2
Feathers, do.	40 to 44
Candles, do	12 1/2
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 00 to 4 50
Oak dry, do	3 00
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

Adjournment.

The property of Eli Stratton, Benjamin B. Cooper and others, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned till Thursday the 15th day of July next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the inn of John Ogden, jun. in Port Elizabeth, to be sold by JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. June 15. 1824



FOR SALE.

A good Brick Dwelling House and Barn, situate in Roadstown, near the Hotel, and now in the tenure of Mr. James Bacon, together with a Lot of about ten acres of good tillable land:—

Also,



A House near Roadstown, on the Salem road, with a thrifty young Apple Orchard of choice fruit trees; about twelve acres of WOOD LAND, the principal part of which is Hickory; and 18 or 20 acres of tillable land; making upwards of 40 acres of land, all of which will be sold a bargain. Apply to A M^cALLAN.

Bridgeton, June 19. 1824

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of common pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Monday the 28th day of July next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of John Ogden, jun. in Port Elizabeth,

A farm with the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Downing, in the county of Cumberland, adjoining lands of Gilbert Compton and others, containing 160 acres more or less.

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

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

May 24.—June 19. 1824

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

June Term, 1824.

Jacob Miller, administrator of Reuben Small deceased; James Leslie, administrator of Thomas Leslie, deceased; Daniel L. Burt, administrator of John Dannelsbeck, deceased, having severally by application in writing under oath represented to this court that the real and personal estates of said decedents is insufficient to pay their just debts to the best of their knowledge and belief:

It is therefore ordered, that said administrators give public notice to the creditors of said decedents to exhibit under oath or affirmation, their debts, claims and demands against the estates of said decedents on or before the tenth day of December next, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same for the like period of time in one of the public newspapers of this state, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand in the manner above stated, within the time so limited, shall abide by the provision of the act entitled "an act concerning the estates of persons who die insolvent."

By the court.

T. ELMER, Clerk.

June 19. 1824

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

June Term, 1824.

William Brooks and David Lupton, administrators of Enoch Brooks, dec'd having exhibited to this court, duly attested, accounts by which it appears that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedent died seized of real estate, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of said decedent, do appear before the judges of the Orphans' court at Bridgeton, on Monday of September term next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said decedent, situated in the county of Cumberland, aforesaid, shall not be sold to satisfy the just debts and expenses, &c.

By the Court.

T. ELMER, Clerk.

June 19. 1824

CASH

Will be paid for

WOOL,

By

C. & J. E. Sheppard.
Greenwich, 6 mo. 1. 180

White Pine Boards,

Viz. PANNEL,

1st, 2d, and 3d, common, of a good quality, for sale by

Chs. & John E. Sheppard.
Greenwich, 5th mo. 20. 178

Likewise a quantity of GRINDSTONES.

NOTICE.

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

J. B. & R. B. POTTER.

April 17. 173

Constables' Sales,

For Sale at the office of the Whig.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The rights of freemen under our government are sacred. Protected by our excellent constitution, we have liberty, while we conform to the laws of our country, to consider ourselves responsible to the absolute control of no individual. Whether in public or private life, whether as a soldier or citizen, every man is under the restraints of general law, but his person is inviolable while that law is not invaded. When our persons are insecure on account of the arbitrary proceedings of ignorant men, clothed in a "little brief authority," and playing their tricks before high heaven, as if man and nature must bow in submission to their rule, then it is time for us to enter into our own defence, and let the public see wherein our liberties are outraged, and the peaceable citizen is insulted—and by whom.

Whether the following facts are a despotic stretch of power—a violation of the military laws—an insult on the liberties of a freeman, and an exhibition of the grossest ignorance of justice and military discipline, or otherwise, I will leave you to judge. I shall pass but little comment on them, as that may hereafter be left to the decision of a jury of our enlightened fellow citizens to determine.

On Tuesday last, as I was standing in the public street near the court house, a few feet distant from the tavern of Richard Jarman, viewing the uniform companies and militia men of the 2d regiment of the Cumberland brigade who were assembling for parade in the vicinity of that place, for which purpose and to see some of my friends I had went there, I was accosted by major Isaac Whitaker with a peremptory command to take charge of, and form a company of militia belonging to his battalion, to do which no regularly elected officers, it appeared, were upon the ground. It may be proper to observe that I do not consider myself at this time liable to perform militia duty, but I had concluded if I was, in consequence of the extreme illness of one of my own family and indisposition of myself, I would not train, but if amenable to any fine to pay it. This I considered under existing laws I had a right to do. In answer to the imperious command of major Whitaker I replied, (respectfully,) that I did not intend to train that day—I did not come to train—and that I did not feel able to do military duty—and wishing to avoid any difficulty I immediately left the place and came upon the east side of the creek. After staying some considerable time, I again went up to the court house. When I had got there, the regiment had left the vicinity of the place in which they first paraded and were upon the way to the field chosen for review nearly a mile and a half from Bridgeton. Major Whitaker, who had not left the town, perceiving me present, detailed a guard of two men from an uniform company in the rear of the regiment and riding up to me with them, ordered them to arrest me and bring me to the field. At this time I was about returning to my family—the guard seized me, placed me between them—and having their bayonets fixed and intimating they had a right to shoot me if I attempted to escape, took me to the parade ground after the major. Whether they had orders from the major or any officer to shoot me if I did attempt to escape it is not necessary for me to enquire. After we had got to the parade ground, a number of my fellow citizens assembled around us, enquiring the cause of the novel spectacle of a free citizen in time of peace under the arrest and imprisonment of armed soldiers. In consequence of my remonstrances the guard were induced to enquire of several who were present of their authority to detain me, and becoming either ashamed of having been made the instrument of such an outrageous violation of the personal liberty and sacred rights of a fellow citizen—or fearing the consequences of the prosecution which I declared I should resort to, in order to obtain redress, they attempted no further restraint of my person and I returned home.

I am informed the order of the major to arrest me for not obeying him by taking charge of the company of militia which is above stated. I know

of nothing else which could be pretended as a justification for such an act—and surely this is none. I am also informed that the major was not the only officer whose orders were used as authority for this trespass—as I have before said, however, the subject is to undergo a judicial investigation. With that I shall be satisfied; for I rest assured my country will do me justice. This statement is only made to counteract those which I understand are made, and which may be made by the only class of men whom I am constrained to believe will attempt ever to apologize for such conduct—those who will feel its disgraceful consequences.

GEORGE BUSH.

Bridgeton, June 16, 1824.

New York—Governor Yates has issued his proclamation to convene the legislature of New York, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of altering the mode of choosing electors of president and vice president. We long since expressed our confidence that neither the governor nor the legislature would be able to hold out against the people of that state. In such a government as ours, where every man in power is dependent on the will of the people, however he may strut & bluster in the exhibition of his natural disposition, for a time, he must ultimately be brought to acknowledge that dependence, and either yield obedience, or be content to sink into insignificance. Governor Yates is now playing a deep game; we have no confidence whatever in the patriotism of his motives, and are well assured, that if he did not believe his own interests involved, this apparent deference to the loudly declared will of the people, would never have been shown. But nothing is more common than for politicians to deceive themselves, while they are cherishing the flattering hope of deceiving others. The governor has been disappointed. His friend, the caucus leader, namely the hon. Martin Van Buren, did not keep his promise—Mr Yates expected to be nominated as vice president, and upon that expectation his message to the legislature at its opening was founded. Other partisans have raised his fallen hopes by a similar promise; and he is preparing for himself a similar disappointment. We know the springs which have set him in motion, and we know that concern for the interests or wishes of the people of the state are not among the number. But, for their sakes, we rejoice that he has been made so easy a dupe—he cannot now retract; he must recommend the repeal of the aristocratic law which stops the voice of the people, and the legislature must obey the recommendation.—This is all we desire: let the people elect, and the vote of New York, at least eight to one, will be given to John Quincy Adams.—Nat. Jour.

The committee of investigation, convened on Monday, in the hall of the house of representatives, and spent their sitting in settling some preliminary points as to the mode of proceeding. We understand they agreed to send for several witnesses, both in and out of the District of Columbia.

The sitting of yesterday, we are informed, was principally spent in examining the hon. Mr Lloyd of Massachusetts, as to the usage of banks in relation to the distinction between general and special deposits. Mr Edwards being engaged, as it is said, in preparing his rejoinder to Mr Crawford's communication to the committee upon the suggestion of accelerating their investigation, it is said, Mr Cook attended to examine the witnesses on his part. The indisposition of Mr Crawford, being such as to prevent his personal attendance on the committee. Mr Forsyth, we also learn, attended to examine on his part.

We understand Mr Edwards has requested that the investigation may be conducted publicly, in the presence of all who may wish to attend it. Whether the committee has agreed to that course, we have not understood, but presume there will be no objection to it.—National Journal, June 9.

A number of pious fish-mongers in London have prayed parliament for the repeal of the statute which allows the sale of mackerel on Sunday, as contrary to their ideas of morality.

African Colonization Society.

At a public meeting held in the borough of Princeton, New-Jersey, May 11, 1824, for the purpose of making arrangements in aid of the "American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the U. States," Robert Field Stockton, of the U. S. Navy, was called to the chair, and Mr. J. Maclean, appointed secretary—

After some appropriate remarks by the Rev. Drs. Alexander and Miller, the Rev. Mr. Woodhull and Hodge, Mr. Maclean, &c. &c. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted—

WHEREAS, The American Colonization Society have manifested the most liberal and enlightened views in behalf of the black population, and contemplate the destruction of the Slave Trade; and ardently desire that the emancipation of Africa from her present miserable and degraded condition, they are entitled to our warmest wishes for the success of their enterprising and laudable undertaking—Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting do most heartily concur in the propriety of the plan adopted by the American Society for Colonizing the free people of colour of the United States.

Resolved, That it is expedient to form an Auxiliary Society in the State of New-Jersey, and that public notice be given that an adjourned meeting will be held at the Church at this place, on the second Wednesday in July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of submitting a plan of co-operation with the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That the committee of arrangements consist of the following gentlemen, viz: The Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Miller and the Rev. Mr. Woodhull.

Resolved, That the committee of arrangements prepare a draught of a constitution to be submitted at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in various Newspapers.

R. F. STOCKTON, Chairman.

JOHN MACLEAN, Secretary.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New-York Evening Post, June 11. FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Lucilla has arrived at Boston in 25 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates of the 11th, and Liverpool of the 13th May. We have been favored by our correspondents of the Courier, Daily Advertiser, and Patriot, with slips containing extracts from the papers; but they add very little to our previous information from Europe.

ALGERS.—A bomb ship had sailed from Portsmouth for Algiers, and three others were expected to follow, to attack that place, in case the Dey refused to listen to some new proposals about to be made to him by the British government.

TURKEY AND GREECE.—A letter from Constantinople, dated in April, states that the Pacha of Egypt had given up the idea of proceeding for the Morea, but that his son was to go thither with a large force. Other accounts from Alexandria, by the way of Marseilles, and date: 5th April, mention the blowing up of the whole of the magazines of gunpowder, and every description of military stores at Grand Cairo, which has been collecting there for several months for the purpose of being employed against the Greeks; and that three thousand Egyptian soldiers, perished by the explosion. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at ten millions of dollars. This, it was expected, would not only cause an abandonment of the Egyptian expedition, but retard the sailing of part of the Turkish fleet at Constantinople, which depended for warlike stores on supplies from the Pacha of Egypt.

The latest accounts from Corfu mention the complete recovery of Lord Byron, and that the fall of Negropont was daily expected. The Greek Senate had ratified the terms of the loan and given the Deputies additional powers. The Greek Chronicle had been productive of much good; and a paper in Italian, to be called the Greek Telegraph, was about to be published. A Turkish brig had been burned in the harbor of Patras—From the sentiments expressed by the Russian Cabinet unfavorable to the acknowledgment of the South American states, it was inferred that the Greeks would find obstacles raised to the independence of their country in that quarter.

The Jaissaries at Constantinople were reported to be in a state of fermentation, and that the troops intended for Greece had been ordered to suspend their march, and hold themselves in readiness to aid in restoring tranquillity in the capital of Turkey. It was repeated in Vienna papers that the Russian government had proposed to recognize the independence of Greece, and that Austria, France and England would probably agree on some terms to make the Grecian provinces an independent state.

SPAIN.—A telegraphic despatch was received at Paris on the 8th ult. supposed, by persons in the confidence of the government, to announce some concessions which were deemed important on the part of Ferdinand, to some demands of France. Lettes received in London from Paris, said to be of undoubted authority, state that an expedition fitting out at Cadz was to sail for the Havana, where it was to be reinforced, and then to proceed to attack Mexico. A new levy in Spain of 56,000 men was talked of to assist in this project; but as the government was in want of money, the Philippine Company were to be applied to for a loan, as they had plenty in their coffers.

Occurrences in Peru.

From the Baltimore American, June 14.

The following memorandum of occurrences in Peru has been politely communicated by a mercantile house in this city. We believe the information came by the way of Panama and Chagres. According to this account, the royal Spanish army is stated to have gained possession of the city of Lima on the 23d February; an event which the letters from Lima of the 25th of the same month (via Jamaica) show had not taken place at the latter date; although, on the authority of the British consul of Columbia, it is said to have occurred subsequently.

On the 19th Feb. at 11, A. M. the Spanish colors were hoisted at the forts of Callao, which were garrisoned by a battalion from Buenos Ayres, and auxiliary Patriots from Peru; their officers and the Governor General Alvarado, having been secured by them in subterraneous prisons.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon they sent a boat express to Pisco, the head quarters of our general in chief, Don Jose Canterac. His second in command, Valdes, was with the vanguard in Cañite.

As soon as they received this information they marched on Lima, and on the 23d of the same month General Rodil with his division, consisting of 3000 men, took possession of that city, and of the forts of Callao.

When General Bolivar heard of this event he was at Pativilca, and retreated to Truxillo, where he remained nine days, and joined Gen. Sucre; who was in the neighborhood of Pasco, after being routed by our general, Carrata. Bolivar immediately began his march on Cajamarca with all his forces, amounting to 3500 men, where he was on the day of my departure from Guayaquil, 18th March.

Our troops manœuvred against him to counteract his movements. It is supposed that his plan is to get possession of the Pass from Quito to Zafar, but the valiant Agualongo, with 2000 Pastusos, is at the town of Yharra, three days march from Quito. Two battalions of 250 men each, the one coming from Panama, and the other, consisting of students and others from Quito, forced into the service, were sent to attack him, but went over to him, (Agualongo)—the former he joined to his troops, but the latter were cut to pieces.

In consequence of the miserable state in which those provinces are now, and the oppression of their inhabitants, the greater part of them hail the approach of our troops, being by this time convinced of the error into which they had fallen.

At the time of General Rodil's entrance, he found our colours flying, which were presented to him by the Peruvian Congress and their President, the Marquis Torre-Tagle." Balt. Amer.

BALTIMORE, June 13.

FROM PANAMA.

The schooner Scott, arrived this morning from Chagres, brings a report confirming the account previously received, respecting the fall of Lima—A report was also currently circulated at Panama, that the Buenos-Ayres and Black troops who revolted and took possession of Callao, sent a proposition to the Royal General that the forts would be surrendered to him provided their arrears of pay were advanced—this proposition, it is stated, was accepted by General Canterac—Immediately after Canterac gained possession of the fortifications, the black troops demanded the fulfillment of his engagement, when the Royal General ordered every third man of the volunteers to be shot which was carried into immediate effect. This, should it prove true, will be estimated as a just punishment for the infidelity of these treacherous men.

Improved Stock.

The subscriber offers for sale, his "Improved Durham Short Horn" Bull Calf

SHAKSPEARE,

Eleven months old, of extraordinary weight and size; and possessing all the peculiar marks which designate the breed. He is worthy the attention of any farmer desirous of obtaining a stock of cattle, which for early maturity, inclination to fat, and docile disposition, cannot be surpassed. It would, I think, answer well, if two or more neighbors were to join together in the purchase of him. For particulars, &c. enquire of

Wm. ELMER.

Bridgeton, June 12. 181 tf

Cumberland Bank

Bridgeton, June 10, 1824.

The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on Friday the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

181 2/ C. READ, Cashier.

CEDARVILLE FACTORY

The Cedarville Factory having undergone necessary repairs, is now ready to resume its operations.—

The Carding, and spinning of wool, dressing cloth, and all orders connected with the manufacture of woollen goods will receive prompt attention; also, country weaving, for which, cotton warps will be supplied to those who desire it.

The Subscriber has for sale, or barter for wool or country produce, a considerable stock of woollen cloths of various descriptions.

EPH. BATEMAN.

Cedarville May 1st 1824 175 tf

Creditors take Notice.

That we have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed Friday the sixteenth day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court house in Bridgeton to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

John Scull.

Daniel R. Moore.

George Bush.

Jonathan Hoffman.

his

Levin B. Bond.

mark

June 5. 180

Creditors take Notice.

That I have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed Tuesday the 27th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court house in Bridgeton, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

WESLEY BUDD.

June 11, 1824. 181

Patent Hay Rakes.

The subscribers having purchased of the patentee the right of making and vending Pennocks Patent Hay Rakes, for the counties of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May, inform the public that they can be supplied by calling at the store of Cattell, Brown & Bassett, Salem, or on David Bassett, Mannington Hill.

The valuable improvement in this article is incalculable.

Reference to John Denn, Woodnut Petit, Dr. James Vanmeter, and others that have made trial of them.

DAVID BASSETT, Mannington Hill, SAMUEL BASSETT, Salem.

6th mo 5. 180 3t

Sale of Real Estate.

To be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the 24th day of July next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day, at the inn of Lydia M'Clung, at Dennis Creek, in the county of Cape May, the following described Real Estate, viz.

1. A lot of ground situate near Dennis Creek containing about three acres, with a good two story House and Kitchen dwelling, a good Barn, Blacksmith Shop and out-houses, all in good repair.
2. Twenty-four acres of Bush Land, about three miles from Dennis Creek landing.
3. 22 1/2 acres of Meadow, situate on Joe Crow, adjoining lands of Joseph Foulkinburg and others.
4. An undivided right of Ludlam's Beach.

The above described property is the real estate of Jonathan Crandal—conditions made known at the time of sale by Amos C. Moore, Assignee. Cape May, May 26—June 5. 180 5t

LUMBER.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale a quantity of Susquehanna White Pine Lumber; viz.

PANNEL BOARDS,

First common do.

Second do.

ALSO,

Cedar Siding, Heart and Sap Pine Boards, together with White Oak Plank, and Black Oak Scantling. Apply to

J. L. James.

Brick Store, West side of the Creek.

Bridgeton, June 5. 180

DAVID CLARK,

Book Binder & Paper Ruler,

Over No. 171, Market street.

ALL kinds of binding executed in the neatest manner. Blank books handsomely and strongly bound. All kinds of account books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style. Orders from any part of the United States will be thankfully received and promptly attended to at the above place, or at No. 110, North Fourth-street. Old books re-bound: also Books, Stationary, &c. for sale. Philadelphia, April 2. 171 y

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 25th day of May last, an apprentice named DAN WHITE SIMONS, aged sixteen years: he has black eyes, dark hair, and is large of his age—had on when he went away a Wilmington stripe round-a-bout, and pantaloons of the same, with a yellow spotted vest, and a new fur hat.

All persons are hereby forbid to trust said run-away or to harbor him at their peril. Whoever brings him back will receive the above reward, but no charges.

HOLMES PARVIN.

Deerfield, June 4.

Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of Eli Stratton, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Saturday the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court-House in Bridgeton, to be sold by

TIMOTHY ELMER, former Sheriff.

May 20 178

Adjournment.

Thel and of David Gandy, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the sixth day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

June 8. 181

Adjournment.

The land of Samuel Westcott, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Tuesday the 22d instant, at the Hotel of Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

June 8. 181

1000 DOLLARS to LOAN on Bond & Mortgage—enquire at this office. June 5. 180 tf

