BY AUTHORITE

Aly ACT to confer certain powers on the Levy Court of the county of Alexandria, i - the district of Columbia, and for other purposes.

We it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatices of the United States America in Congress assembled, That the Levy Court at the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, shall, trum and after the passing of this act, have, possess, and exercise, all the powers which the county courts of Varginia possessed & exercised on the twenty seventh clay of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, in relation to thelaying of the county levies; & that the marshal of the district of Columbia shall collect and account for the levies so laid by said court, in the same manner, and at ttie same time, as the sheriffs of Virginia collected and accounted for the levies made by the aforesaid county courts of Virginia, on the aforesaid twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one. The marshal of the district aforesaid, shall pay over the amount, su collected, to the order of the levy court aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, T'hat any seven justices of the peace in the county of Alexandria, aforesaid, who shall be duly qualified, shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business apertaining by law to the levy court aforesaid

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the orphans' court of the said county of Alexandria shall, hereafter, be held at the court house, in the town of Alexandria, so soon as a suitable room shall have been provided, on the pub-lic square on which said court house stands, for the safe keeping of the re-cords of said orphans' court. The said orphans' court shall hold its sesgions on the first Monday of each month, and may adjourn from day to day, for the purpose of transacting the business of said court : Provided, That the whole number of days of the session of said court shall not exceed four

inany one month.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That the register of wills fur the coun-I yeof Alexandria aforesaid, shall, within two months from and after the passtage of this act, give bond aiid good se. surity, payable to the United States, in the penaly of five thousand dollars which bond shall be conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the tluties of Iris office, as prescribed by aw; which bond shill be renewed once n every five years thereafter, and shall be approved by the orphans' courti and shall be recorded among the records of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county aforesaid; an official copy of which bond, duly certified, shall have the force and effect of the original, in all suits brought on said bond.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

JAMES MONROE. Approved:

AN ACT to authorise the president of the United States to enter into certain negociations relative to lands located under Virginia military land warrants, lying between Ludlow's and Robert's lines, in the state

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American Congress assembled. That the president of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorised to ascertain the number of atres, and, by appraisement, or otherwise, the value thereof, exclusive of improvements, af all such lands lying between Luclow's and Robert's lines, in the state of Ohio, as may, dober't's ines, in the state of Ohio, as may, agreeably to the principles of a decision of the supreme coirt of the United States, in the case of Doddridge's lessee, against Thompson and Wright, be held by persons under Virginia military warrants, and on What terms the holders will relinquish the program to the United States and that he for name to the United States, and that he report the facts at the commencement of the next session of congress.

Washington, May 26, 1824. JAMES MOSROE.

AN ACT making appropriations for deep. ening the channel leading into the harber

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of tire United States & America in Congress assembled. That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treatury, not otherwise appropriated, and placed at the disposition of the United States, far the purpose of accomplishing the objects hereinafter mentioned, to wit the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for making or deep-ening the channel, leading into the harbor of Presque Isle, in the state of Pennsylvania; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to the state of Main Plymouth Beach, in the state of Main a that place, from baing destroyed.

Washington, May 26 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE. Approved:

Laws of the United States. I AN ACT to allow a salary to the collectors and to abolish the office of surveyor of the district of Pensacola.

> Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the following annual salaries be, and the same are hereby, allowed, to wit: To the collector of the port of entry for the district of Nantucket, in the state of Massachusetts, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; and to the collector of the port of entry for

> the district of Pensacola, in the territory of Plorida, the sum of five hundred dollars.
>
> Sec. 2. And be it further enneted, That, from and after the thirtieth clay, of tune next, tire office of surveyor of the port of entry for the District of Pensacola, in the territory above mentioned, be, and the same is hereby, abolished.

Washington, May 26, 1824. JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to autliorize tlie Secretary of the Treasury to exchange a stock, bearing an interest of four and one half per cent. for certain stocks bearing an ititerest of six per cent.

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, empowered to borrow, or before the first day of April next, on the oredit of the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, at a rate of interest, payable quarter yearly, not exceedng four and one half per centum per annum and reimburseable at the pleasure of the government. ernment, at any time after the thirty-first lay of December, one thousand eight hun-lred and thirty-one, to be applied, in addition to the moneys which may be in the Treasury at the time of borrowing the same, to pay off and discharge such part of the six per cent. stock of the United States, of the fearone thousand eight hundred & twelve, as nay be redeemable after the first day of Jan-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That it shall be lawful fur the Bank of the United States to lend the said sum, or any part thereof; and it is hereby further declared, that it sliall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, or by a Commissioner of Loans, for the whole, or For any part thereof, bearing an interest not ex-ceeding tour and one half per centrum per an-num, transferrible and reimburscable as a-foresaid, antl to cause the said certificate; of stock to be sold: Provided, That 110 stock be

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a subscription, to the amount of fifteen millions ofdollars, of the six per cent. stock of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby, proposed; for which purpose, books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several Load Offices, on the first day of July next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the abovementioned description of stock as shall on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and on those of the several Loan Offices, respectively; which subscription shall be effected, by a transfer to the United States: in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That, for the whole or any part of any sum which shall be thus subscribed, credits shall be entered to the respective sub-scribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate, or certificates, purporting that the United States owe to the hoider, or holders, thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum, to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of time principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest of four and one half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, transferrible in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption, at the pleasure of the United States, as follows: One half at any time atter the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and tlie sand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the remainder at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred anti thirty-three: Provided, That no reimbursement shall be made, except for the whole amount of such new certificate, nor until after at least sir months' public notice of such intended reimbursement. And it shall be tlie duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be re-transferred, to the respec tire subscribers, the several sums by them subscribed, beyond the amount of the certificates of five per cent. stock, issued to them

respectively.
Sec. 5 And be it further enacted, That, of Presque Isle, and for repairing Plyme the same funds which have heretofore been, and now are, pledged, by law, for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the stock which may be created or subscribed by virtue of the provise ions of this act, shall remain pledged, in like manner, for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners offlie Sinking Fund to cause to be applied and paid, out ,of the said fund, yearly, and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually want; ed to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are hereby at thorized to apply, from time lo time, such sum and sums, out of the said funds, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase or by reimbursement, in conforma-

ty with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock; and such part ob the annual sum of ten pillions of dollars, vested by law in the said Commissioners, as may be necessary, and was ting, for the above purposes, shall be, and continue, appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed.

Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be const.rued in any wise to alter, abridge, or im pair, the rights of those creditors of the United States who shall not subscribe to the loan to be opened by virtue of this act.

Washington, May 26, 1824. Approved, JAMES MONROE

AN ACT making an appropriation for the use of tlie Library of Congress, and for fur. nishing rooms in the Capitol.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of $m{R}$ epresentatives of tire United States of America in Congress assembled, I hat the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the purchase of books, under the direction of the Joint Library Committee, for the use of the Library of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted.

That the sum of fifteen hundred aiid forty-six dollars be, aiid the same is liereby, appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the purchase of furniture for the new Library.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the SIRM of these thousand true hundred and airly.

sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the sum of three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents be, and the same ishe eby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for furnishing the rooms in the centre building of the Capitol, under the direction of the Commissioner of the Public Entitlines. Buildings.

Washington, May 26, 1824. Approved: JAMES MONROE.

NACT to authorise the surveyingand making of a road from a point in the northwestern boundary of the state of Ohio, near the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, to Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States & Ameri-ca in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, auof the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three Commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from A point in the northwestern boundary of the state of Ohio, near the foot of the isapids of the Miami off Lake Erie, to Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan; and said Commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes and certify grid, transmied with field notes, and certify and trans-mied with field notes, and certify and trans-tnit the same to tile President of the United States, who, if he approve of said survey, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States, acid the said road shall be considered

s established antl accepted.

Src. 2. And be it further enacted, That lie said road sliall be opened and made under the direction of the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to employ the troops of the United States in the completion, or assisting in the completion, of

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That he said Commissioners shall, each, be enti-led to receive three dollars, and their assisreantsone dollar and fifty cents, for each and every day they shall be necessarily employed a the exploring, surveying, and marking of said road. And for the purpose of compensating the said Commissioners and their assains the compensating the said contributions. istants, and for opening and making said oad, there shall be, and is hereby, appropri-ited, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated

Washington, May 26, 1824. JAMES MONROE.

FOR THE WHIG. TO THE PUBLIC.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The publication of Major Isaac Whitaker in the Whig of the 26th ult., is from the beginning to the end a tissue of mistakes and misstatements-which is shown the annexed affidavits. If necessary a host of other evidence in corroboration, and also to show other facts that will not redound to the credit of Mr. Whitaker, can be produced. It must be easily seen that the majorendeavors to draw your attention from the main question properly in dispute to other and unimportant matters—as much of the subject of his publication is totally irrelevant to, and entirely unconnected with that question which is purely and simply this - was he justifiable in arresting me as Re did on regimental training day? This is what complained of ing day? This is what \(\bigcup \) complained of \(\bigcup_{\text{this}} \) and this alone is what he is required to answer and justify. **To** do this, it is perfect-ly proper and fair for him to take advantage facts which occurred on that day-h of any facts which occurred on that day—he is entirely welcome to the benefit of any improper conduct at that time, which he can fasten upon me—or in which I had the least participation—and I ani willing—nay I challenge him io publish it, and his moral, his bat riotic, antl his legal strictures upon it, and I will meet him fairly and openly. If the law compels me lo train on that day without the liberty of choosing to do so or pay a fine, which is allowed upon other days—if by any conduct I had made myself liable to military law—or subjected myself to military disci-pline or by some act indicated an intention to train upon that day—if I behaved in an abusive manner to the major or any other off-ficer or soldier at the parate—if I endeavored to excite disorder, or mutiny, or rebellion Query, At what time amongst the militia men either of the 4th does twelve o'clock came?

or any other company, I will freely admit that he had a right to arrest me, and in so doing he acted correctly—but it certainly cannot be necessary for me to show, in order to establish the illegality of this arrest on that day. hat each individual member of the company has upon every occasion behaved towards Mr. Whitaker with all that prefound deference and respect to which he may think his elevated rank and high standing in the militial to the man think his elevated rank and high standing in the militial to the man think his elevated rank and high standing in the militial to the man think his elevated rank and high standing in the militial to the mi tia has entitled him—nor do 1 suppose that it will be required of me at this time to show that my being in insolvent circumstances is the consequence of losses in business-of protracted sickness in my family—or of other misfortunes. These matters have no relation to the subject. It may afford the major great pleasure to endeavor to wound my feelings by reproaching me on account of my nisfortunes as he lias done—equal perhaps to the gratification afforded him by the pub. ic arrest and imprisonment of my person deprivation of my liberty, and exposure as a command on regimental training clay, in fact, the two acts are very similar, both , without the two acts are very similar, both without cause, both uncalled for by the occasion, improper and unjustifiable—and both are the offspring of the same disposition to gratify its vengeance without caring for or looking to consequences, or how or whom it might affect. I am well convinced however that these acts—and the motives which could have induced the commission of either, will be properly and fully approximated by the pubhave induced the commission of either, will be properly and fully appreciated by the public. If all that the major has (without the least shadow of foundation) insinuated, be true, it affords no justification to him for tile conduct complained of—nor does it hell, Ria case—or reflect any cred t upon his head or his lieart to have fublished it. If I have act, at improperly in giving bond to take the benefit of the insolvent laws, a court martial, is tot tile tribunal to pass upon my conduct—ttie major of the battalion of milutia to which I may belong, is not the officer whom the I may belong, is not the officer whom the days have designed to set me in the path of rectitude. There is another, arid I thank Gon for it, a different—a more intelligent, impartial aid better organized judicatoryes. tablished by the constitution and laws of my country which decides whether I have or have not acted correctly—where my creditors if they are dissatisfied can meet me—and whe cequal justice will be meeted out to all. I do not nor have I ever owed Mr. Whitaker a sin. gle cent—and as my creditors do not, 1 can. not see what right he has to complain. With the admonitory remark to Mr. Whitaker that he is not above misfortime, that he should recollect his own circumstances—if he is even wealthy, and I do not know that he has niuch to boast in this respect, he may become poor—and should prepare for that time, and learn to acknowledge that misfortuneis not guilt, or poverty crime, for if a contrary principle becomes established, and if the inputation he has given against ille is disgraceful, he niay then feel its bad effects: I will drop tills part of his publication, and I hope he will receive this admonition in the spirit with which it is given—a feeling of regret that he should have broached the subject and a hope that he will let it. ed this subject, and a hope that he will let it rest till the proper time aid place for its

consideration The major gives as facts in justification of his arrest of • e, " that there had existed a mutiny in the company for some time past," and a number of persons had encleavored to prevent the execution of the militia law altogether, and put it down by illegal and un-constitutional measures—that i, with other "conspirators," endeavored on that day to prevent the company from forming and para-cling—that 1refused to rake command of the company, &c. when he ordered me to, and behaved disrespectfully to him as an office and that I had endeavored "ou former of casions? to prevent him from obtaining the muster roll of the company by "fulsehoods," and a number of other general, gratuitous, and unfounded charges against the company collectively, as well as myself individually. Now admitting for a moment that these charges if the would afford him a justifica-tion—I do aver that they are mere pretences sought to cover his unjustifiable and outra-geous conduct. Where is the proof of this "conspiracy," this "mutiny" of which he talks, and which he says causes liis "loi" in talks, and which he says causes his "lof" in being obliged to command the battalion to be so deplorably, Lamentably, and distressedly "unhappy." He has adduced none. If such have existed, I know nothing of them. Suppose however it to be true that there had a muriny previously existed in the company, does that give him any authority to single out and arrest a peaceable citizen standing among a o bword other spectators at a paradewhom lie cannot make a participatorwho is not liable to militia duty—nor under military discipline or law—who declares his intention of not subjecting himself to it, but if liable to a fine to pay it? Can it be possible that merely because his name is found on the company roll that any officer has a right to imprison him, or sport with his personal liberty at his pleasure? The proposition is

too preposterous to find advocates even a mong militia officers.

The major advertised for the company to meet ton the 19th of April last, at "twelve" o'clock in the forenoon, "for the purpose of choosing a captain for said company in the place of George Bush, resigned, and to fill such other vacancies as may then and the "such other vacancies as may then and the happen in case of promotion or otherwise, so as to complete the officers for said company." As is stated by Mr. Clark, in his affidavit, the company met—the attempt to amount, the company met—the attempt to elect a captain failed from the repugnance in every person present to take the office. No other officers were attempted to be elected. Whether the repugnance to the office of cap, min was caused by a dislike to serve under major Whitaker or any other reason, a sman not now enquire—be the cause what it may, the refusal cannot be conatrued by any kind oftorturing, into any thing like "mutiny," appropriately." nor is it punishable. It major Whitaker or any other reason. I shall or conspiracy; nor is it punishable. It may not perhaps suit the major's ideas rigid deas of morality, or patriotism; but he can find no clause in the constitution of the Uni ted States or of New Jersey, or in the militie law, which compels a man to accept the

The proposition is

· Query, At what time in the forenoon,

commission of captain against iris will. The militia law itself contains an implied admission of the legality of a refusal, by not imposing a file for it, and in regulating the course of conduct to be pursued by the ma-jor in such case by tire appointment @ officers in another way, in the very section subjoined to his publication But with the legality or illegality of this, I have nothing to do. I had no participation in the error, if there had no participation in the error, if there was any, for it could not be expected that vhen I had just before resigned, that I should consent to accept it again; it does not therefore affect or have the slightest influence upon my case, or relation or connextion to it, except so far as it is probable the excitement produced in Mr. Whitaker's rnind by the failure of the election, and the consequent loss of the fees for holding it, may have caused him to go beyond the line dictated by reason and prudence, and serve him as an apology.

If it were true, that I had endeavored to prevent the company from forming or para-

prevent the company from forming or parading on the regimental training day—to excite mutiny or rebellion amongst the members of the company—or had abused the worthy major, as he insinuates, I admit, as I liave before said, he was not only justifiable, but it mas his duty to cause me to be put under guard. I should have merited, and ought der guard. I should have merited, and ought to have received severe punishment; but I never did, either on that or any other day, attempt to prevent the. "execution of the railitia law—or put it down." I solemnly declare, that every syllable and letter of the accusation, as it respects me, is unfounded. "File affidavit of Mr. Charles Clark shows, that so tag from doing any thing of the kind that so tar from doing any thing of the kind —at the very time alledged, I offered to aid him in executing them by culling the muster roll. I challenge the major to publish the slightest shadow of proof to establish this altegation against me. Nor have I ever abused him. It is true, thave had my risible faculties considerably excited at tilt ridiculous figure cut by him, and some of his "comrades in arms" at the different militin. musters—and I may perhaps have exercised' them—but this has been done in a manner as

them—but this has been done in a manner as pespeciful as that of most other spectators—and as the nature of the case would admit. But on the regimental training day, I believe I was not, before the arrest, guilty of even this flugitions and heinous offence.

He says I refused to take a warrant he presented" me. tie did iiot present me any warrant. He called me by name, as I stated in my former publication, and in a peremptory manner, (verbally,) ordered me to lake command of the 4th company. Heft the vicinity of the place immediately. By this act the major very ironically, and he thinks, no doubt, very wittily, says "I covered myself with glory." He will pardon me for observing in reply, that whether I won any laurels or not by this act, I coisidered my ny laurels or not by this act, I coilsidered my chance of winning then—art ouse his words, 'covering nyself with glony' as much the best at any time, by the course I adopted, "2z freeing myself from his command. 1 am much mistaken if he evei leads his battalion or himself to "glory." As I formerly stated, I told the major, upon his accosting me, that I did not come to train," &c. which is prored by Wm. R. Fithian, esq. in the annexed affidavit. 1 had no arms or accoutrements, nor did I do the least act indicative of any intention to subject myself to military duty on that day. I had declared to several that I lid not intend to train: my family were sick. and myselfso fatigued with constant attendance upon them as to be unable to do militay duty. I came to the parade ground for the sole purpose of seeing some friends from a distance, and to view the troops a short time. 1 chose, if I was liable to any fine, to nay it rather than ttain. Under these circumstances, I am confident there is no law which makes it compulsory upon me to obey the command of the major to form the company, or which invests him with any authority to arrest me for my non-obedience in order to cherce me to it. But on that day I was not liable to military duty; the reason, it is not necessary for me to mention—the o-mission will afford the major an opportunity for another divination of it. Suffice it to say, the company court, since chosen, uiider the major's authority, cleared me of the fine imposed for the non performance of military duty on that day upon the single, sole, and express ground, that Z was not liable to do du ty on that day. Let me here ask, however, why were not others who were present on regimental training day, who had on buttal-ion training day taken offices in the company by the major's orders-others who came with arms, &c. and evidently for the purpose of training, chosen by him to take command instead of me? Why was I singled out? The apology which is offered for this in the major's publication, is a truly ragged one. He says there were some of the conspirators upon the parade ground, and he was under the disagreeable necessity of CLEARING THE PARADE OF THEM in some way." His object was then not to get the company commanded, but to drive or "clear" me off the parade. Can the major find any law for this? Is there a section in the militia law that reads:

"At it enacted, &e. that if any major
whose "unhappy lot" it is to command a
battalion of militia, wishesto drive or "clear

off" the parade ground any citizen or citzens who may be viewing the troops under his command, he is hereby authorised and empowered to denominate him or them "conspirators," and to command him or thein to take charge of any company in his battalion, and if he or they do itot forthwith obey the said major, then it shall and may be lawful, in order to clear him or them offile ground, for the said major to detail a guard of armed

men, and arrest and imprison him or them at piensure—whether he or they are liable to military duty or not."

Can the major's "seemingly wire" counsel, whoever they are, point to a section which bears any analogy to this? It may be, if our legislature should be filled with such militia officers, that a similar law will be hereafter enacted; but it has not yet been passed. The major cannot therefore stand upon this ground

major cannot therefore stand upon this ground as a justification for his arrest of my person.

His charge against me of keeping the most continuous from him, is refuted most continuous. muster roll from him, is refuted most conspletely by the annexed affidavits of Mr.

Clark and Mr. Coombs-and the imputation of alsehood he gave against me, might, if i chose, be retorted with more justice than it was given—but I forcear; I had rather ascribe it to forgetfulness.

Let no jorgetjuness.

Let ne again repeat, that the justification of major Whitaker for my arrest, should, apon every proper principle be confined to my prepagal conductions. conduc and transactions on that personal conduct and transactions on that day—not that I am fearful of the effect of ally thing upon my case, that occurred at any other time, either relating to the 4th company collectively, for myself individually—but let every matter—let every act, stand or fair by its own and single merits. It is the only true way to consider any such transaction. As it respects the time and circumstances of the arrest, it is not true, that I was "walk-

As it respects the time and circumstances of the arrest, it is not true, that I was "walking along side of the regiment." I did not state in my publication that I was arrested near the "court house." If it is referred to it will be seen I stated that I came on the east side of the creek to escape the effect of the major's spars in consequence of my disc. the major's anger in consequence of my disabedience of his order, and , after staying some considerable time, I again went up to 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, per-serving 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, the regument; and riding up to me with them, o dered them, to arrest me and bring me to the field. At this time I was about returning to my fimily—the guard seized me, placed me between them—and having them bayone's fixed and intimating they had a right to shoot me if I attempted to e care. took me to the parade ground after the ma

It is true, the place where the guard seized me was near the place mentioned by the major, and there is nothing contained in my publication to the contrary. At the moment of my arrest I was standing still, but I was, as I have stated, " about returning home I had been further towards the field of p. I had been further towards the field of parade by some rods, and had come back. The regiment was a considerable distance on the way to the parade ground. It may be the major went behind me part of the time on my way down, and a part of the time before, this is perfectly unimportant, and as the admission can do me no possible harm, and the major no good, he is welcome to have it as he says. It has been asked by some, if my family were sick, why did I return to the muster ground? This I will freely answer I had not as yet seen the friends whom I first went there for the purpose of seeing, but which the conduct of the major prevented—and I was doubly impelled by that cursett which the continuous and in a positive thed—and I was doubly impelled by that curosity which every person would have possessed under similar circumstances and inwhich, surely there was nothing improper.
Had be not attempted to arrest me I should

That he not attempted to arrest met should have returned home long before I did.

The guards were not; on their arrival at "the entrance of the field," surrounded by some of the members of the 4th company and threatened with "personal violence," &c. as start by major Whitaker. Mr. &c. as stated by major Whitaker. Mr. Coonds' affidavit puts this matter in its true flight! Nor do I believe the guards "reported' to the major exactly as he has stated; and as it respects their "being young and ignorant of their duty," the sequel of this business will best show which is the most ignorant of their duty—then or their major. norant of their duty-them or their major.

Thave understood that I am blamed by

many for making a publication of these things—and perhaps I may incur additional blame by publishing this article. The misstatements of the major made my first publication necessary; and their continuation and publication of them in his reply, calls imperatively for this. As it respects, Mr. Whitaker and myself, laying aside his conduct towards me in this transaction (which I cannot but feel) I have not, nor ever had the slightest animosity against him. The duty which I owe to to my family, to my fellow citizens (who are lightest the some argression and to myself liable to the same aggression, and to myselsails ingrever in a voice too loud for me to sai I do not hear—that I ought not, and must not inhuite so flagrant a violation of my rights peaceably and without a murm. Pettow citizens one of the greatest causes of the resistance of this country to Great Britain which accounts in the actabilishment of our Free. even used in the establishment of our Free dom, and which is registered in the catalogue of opposessions and tyrannies contained in the declaration of independence, was that their prince "Had affected to render the military in-Rebendent of, and superior to the civil power. Oir happy constitution has guaranteed that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects a-granst unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated"—and it prescribes a cessum course to be pursued before a citizen can be aircsted—and it also says, "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other wise infamous crime unless on a pre-sentment or indictment of a grand jury ex-rept in causes arising on the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual ser-vice, in time of war, or public danger,"— "mor be deprived of his life, liberty, or pro-perty, without the process of law."

If these principles, the establishment of which

has cost as so much blood and treasure, are to be forsak a and abandoned—if the constiturn and laws are mere waste paper-and the mand laws are more waste paper—and tought to be suffered peaceably to be transpled under foot with impusity by every man who wears a sword and enaulets, then am heard it—and I heard none. Mr. Bush repeatedly said he would prospher are of any value to the public, they should be made acquainted with every violation of them—that the violation may meet with such the model acquainted with every violation of them—that the violation may meet with such the model acquainted with serve as an example in the model of the guards as particularly personal towards them, was Mr Bush ask-model under the model of the guards as will serve as an example in the model of the guards. others who might be disposed to follow him.

If t'e extension of independance) by a prince order to bring a prosecution. So far -was such an arbitrary and despotic stretch of power as to justify three millions of people to rise in arms against him, heir acknowledged sovreign, and to throw off their all mance—surely a similar act committed by a militia major is a sufficient excuse for my-appealing, as I have, to the public, in de-fence of myself the victim of his misguided vengeance and oppression,
With this publication and a prosecution

for the injuries I have received I shall let major Whitakerrest, unless an answer of his calls beyond evasion for a reply. He may beleve himself to be supported by the influence of the whole phalanx of militia officers & madfect to laugh at my prosecution—but when his conduct is put it its true light—they too will forsake him—and he will not only feel the office of his one. will forsake him—and ne will not only leed the effects of his own folly and imprudence— but he will become (if they can make him so) she scape goat of all the sine of the mi-lifts system and its supporters.

Major Whitaker has boasted that he "is responsible to no civil tribunal for his conduct on that day—that if any has a right to review his conduct it is anulitary one—a court martial,
—alone." He has said that "under the cir-He has said that "under the circumstances the company were in when he order. ed me to take command he had a right to go in-to the store or shop of any merchant or mechan ic in this town and compel them to come out take charge of the company, and train. These may not be she exact words, but it is the substance of declarations that can be proved. If this is the Law of New Jersey 1 am wrong not the substance of and the Major is correct but it is not he should be taught his error—lest some other citizen feels its injurious consequences.

I have not in this article nor no 1 intent to draw any argument to show this arrest if legal from the particular words or any section of the nation have or from the suppose inconstitutionality of any part of the law it-I am willing to rest my case upon the facts which can be proved and the law as an modest jury of my country may construe it without resorting to any quibbles—o: other without resorting to a defence of this matter.

GEORGE BUSH.

Bridgeton July, 1-18.4

Statement of Charles Clark.

I was present on the 19th of April last, at the training of the 4th company of the 2d battalion, 2d regiment, Cumberland militia. Major Whitaker, the commandant of the battalion, had previously, as I understood, advertised for an election of a captain for said company on that day, Mr George Bush, the former captain, having resigned. The company assembled at Ebenezer Seeley's inn about 12 o'clock, and were ordered out by the major about one o'clock. Attempts were made by the major to get the company to choose a captain, but no person could be found that would accept the commission—at which major Whitaker appeared to be considerably vexed and angry. After these attempts failed, major Whitaker appointed me sergeant and ordered me to take command of the company, which I did, & after having taken them to a suitable place and gone through some little exercise, by which perhaps as much instruction was derived as if they had drilled all the afternoon under my commandthey were marched back again and dismissed. I heard the major, before we went out, ask Mr Bush if he knew any thing about the muster roll of the company, and Mr. Bush answered him in the affirmative, and said he had it. The major did not, as I heard, ask him for it. After I had marched the company out for exercise, Mr. Bush told me he had the muster roll if I wished it; and said if I requested he would eall the names for me, but would not prick the names of the absentees. He appeared willing to give up the muster roll as well before, as at that time -and I have understood he did give it to the major the same afternoon or

CHARLES CLARK.

Cumberland, ss. Charles Clark being duly sworn, saith, that the above statement is

eveaing.

true, as he verily believes. Sworn and subscribed July 6, 1824. ENOS SEELEY, Justice of Peace

Statement by Lemuel Coombs.

I belong to the Cumberland Horse Guards. I did not train on the regimental training day, but was at the review as a spectator; I was present under a tree in the same field used as a parade ground when .ie guard who had George Bush in custody by order of major Whitaker, discharged him. I had been under the tree some minutes before. A considerable number of people from different parts of the country were assembling near the guard and enquiring the cause of Mr Bush's detention. In this company there were I suppose, probably, three or four that belonged to the 4th company of militia. I stood so near the guards, that if any threats of personal violence or other harsh language had been used towards them, I think I must have heard it—and I heard none. Mr. from threats of any kind being used towards the guards, except this dec laration of Mr Bush, it was as I understood at the time, the general opinion, and it was expressed by sev eral to them personally, that they were not individually to blame, but that the fault rested altogether upon the major. They were however

told, in the conversation between

them and those present, that if the

arrest was illegal, they were liable to

an action, if Mr Bush chose to in

clude them. Two or more persons

who were passing by the tree were

called by the guards and Mr. Bush,

and were **asked** if his detention was

legal, and if not, if it would subject psny of infantry and capt. Mulford's hem to a prosecution or any other difficulty; and being told it probably would, they said they would detain him no longer, and left him ant went towards the regiment. Mr Bush immediately came home. That tree of which 1 have spoken, is not at the entrance of the field, but I suppose more than 100 yards from it towards that part in which the regiment paraded. Iam certain them was not the slightest intimation of per sonal violence being used towards the guards or I should have heard it. I supposed the guards were induced to leave Mr. Bush, from the considera tion that the arrest was illegal, and that his further detention by their would make them liable to a prosecution - and which they understood from those present, as I have above related. In conversation with one of the guards in the afternoon of the same day, I was informed it was in tended to arrest Mr Bush again if he could be found, antl also one or twx of those who had given their opinions respecting the illegality of the arrest of Bush and the liability of the guards, anti that other guards were out for that purpose.

I recollect perfectly well, that I saw major Whitaker using the muser roll of the 4th company on the evening of thic 19th of April, (the company training day,) and also when done using it that he put it is his pocket.

LEMUEL COOMBS.

Cumberland, ss. Lemuel Coombs being du ly sworn on his oath, saith, that the abov statement is true, as he verily believes Sworn and subscribed before me July 5

Exos Sketer, Justice of the Peace

Statement of Mesers. Salkeld and Dunlap.

We were on the muster ground. near Richard Jarman's tavern, on the morning of regimental training ay, and at the time major Whital er attempted to form the 4th comany of militia, and immediately beore he commanded Mr. George Bush to take command of it. W Iso saw George Bush at that time. If Mr Bush had attepted to excite a y mutiny or disorder, or prevent he company from parading or forming, we think we must have seen it -and we freely certify that we did not see the slightest attempt of any thing of tlie kind from him; neither lid we see any act on the part of George Bush which we coilsidered s indicative of an intention to train in that day-but from his conduct and declarations we supposed the contrary.

JOHN SALKELD. THOMAS DUNLAP. July 5, 1824.

lumber and, ss. 'The above named John Salkeld and Thomas Dunlap being duly sworn on their eaths, severally say, that the above statement is true, as they be

ENOS SEELEY, Justice of the Peace.

Statement of Wm. R. Fithian, esq. I was standing in the east end of he porch of Mr. Richard Jarman's tavern in the forenoon of the regimental training clay, at Bridgeton. Δ number of persons were with Mr. saac Whitaker, I think within one or tivo rods of said porch. I heard Mr. Whitaker ask for the muster which I believe was handed nim by William Conklin. Soon afer I heard him order George Bush deservedly beloved by the officers other side it cannot be foreseen; to to take command of the company; and soldiers of the late war, under his Mr Bush replied "he did not come to train," or "did not intend to By Joseph R. Stanger. Andrew rain," or words to that effect, and mmediately went away. Mr. Whit- ney in intrepidity, a Sampson io aker did not, as I saw, give Mr. Bush mind, and a legion in battle. any warrant on other paper after he commanded him to take charge of New Orleans; he who so nobly dethe company: he took out a paper fended our rights in wer, will also and began to write upon it, I think protect them in peace. 6 cheers. with a pencil, but Mr Bush had gone away before he finished writing. I heard Mr. Bush say, before the comorder to bring a prosecution. So far pany was formed, that he did not intend to train that day.

Wm. R. FITHIAN.

Subscribed and sworn before me, July 15, 1824.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT, Justice of the Peace.

COMMUNICATION.

The anniversary of Independence was celebrated in Milville, on Monday the 5th inst. with the usual demonstrations of joy; the proceedings of the day were all orderly and har monious, and the festivities closed early and happily

was escorted by capt. Salmon's com- and the home of the brave.

company of artillery

The exercises in the school house commenced by singing the 48th Psalm, 1st part, S. M. to the tune A merica, and prayer by the Rev. J. P Thompson.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr James Wrig gins. An appropriate Oration wa then delivered by Ezekiel B. Foster A short and appropriate address and prayer by Mr. Thompson, ended the exercises in the school house. The procession was again formed

accompanied with a good band of mu sic, and marched to the bower near Mr. Reed's hotel, that was previous ly erected and handsomely decora tcd, where about 130 persons, (malt and female,) took their seats and partook of an excellent dinner, pro vided by Messrs Reed and Madden After which were drank a number of toasts suited to the occasion, eac succeeded by a gun by capt. Mul ford's artillery, and a discharge o musketry by capt. Salmon's infantry performed with great correctness.

VOLUNTEERS.

By judge Westcott. The mem ory of col. Buck, of judge Foster and of major Smith, the enterprising founders of Milville, and the firm friends of the civil liberties of the

By James D. Westcott, jun. esq The manufactories of Milville.—Iron for our enemies, Glasses for our

By John E. Jeffers, esq. The Milville Independent Blues, as ready to turn out in defence of their county, as to celebrate its independ.

By capt. Salmon. The Milville Independent 13lues—May they ever be actuated by the principles of our revolutionary fathers-and their en. ergy display the spirit of the soldier when at home, and in the field the bravery of Jackson. - 6 cheers

Music, Jersey Blue. By D. Reed, esq. 'i'he state of New Jersey—In the war of the revolution it done its duty; if the enroachments of tyrants should make t necessary, it wili do it again.

By capt. Mulford. The sons of Columbia--" May they never be slaves

While the earth bears a plant, Or the sea rolls 3 wave. By lieut. Willets. Our work

president-may he he the choice of he people, not of a party. 6 cheers. By Ezekiel B. Foster. John Q. Adams-may he be our nest presilent. Equity, justice, superior mert justify his claims: may America

prize the priviledge.

By P. Statton. May our couneils be guided by wisdom; and niay our next president be John Quincy

By Jas. Wriggins. John Quiney Adams; the able statesman, and accomplished scholar - worthy the nigest gift of a free people.

By Henry Sockwell, esq. Knowng the terrors of gen. Jackson, we persuade men to be republicans.

By ensign Wiltsey. Gen. A. Tackson : a soldier who will not pernit his sword to rest in its scabbard while his country is in danger.

By George Bright. Andrew Jackson: the valiant soldier, conscientious citizen--worthy to become our chief magistrate; map he be superseded by none. Jackson's murch.

the inan who was so well and so his closing article adds—"On the

By John Curran. The Hero of

Jackson's march.

By Jas. Anderson. Andrew Jackson: distinguished for learning, integrity, talents, virtue, and independence.

By Jonathan Barber. Gen. A Jackson: When Packingnham called at New Orleans, he found him at his Jackson's victory. post.

By Christian L. Stanger. The hero of Orleans: hated and feared by his enemies, revered and beloved by his countrymen.

Hail to the chief.

By Lewis Neepling. Hickory, the popular tree.

By Matthew Smith. Here is to the Star Spangled Banner: may is The procession to the school house ever wave o'er the land of the free.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

From the N. Y. Evening Post, July 9. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Bayard, Capt. Robinson, arrived below from Havre, whence he sailed the 1st of June, we learn that Gen. La Fayette was to have embarked on board that vessel for this port; but as he could not get ready in time, he was to take his passage for New York (or Boston, if a suitable vessel could be obtained, with his son George. Washington La Fayettc, about the 1st of July.

We have also received a Prospec. tus issued at Paris by our country, man Washington Irving, esq. in which he announces his intention of editing a collection of English Literature, now publishing by Galigani, from Geoffrey Chaucer don-11 tu the present day.

A misunderstanding appears to have arisen between the Turkish government and the Consuls of for-eign powers at Constantinople. The former wished to charter European vessels to convey their troops to the Morea, which the latter refused on the ground of neutrality.

The Greek government had addressed a communication to the European consuls at Srnyrna, complaining of secret assistance having been furnished to the Turks, and intimating that all vessels found engaged in this practice, would be seized and condemned as lawful prizes. Advices had been received by the Porte from Egypt, which it was endeavouring to conceal. Enough however; had transpired, to show that it was of an unfavorable nature, and Chat all their projects in that quarter had proved abortive. The Bremen Gazette contains an extract from a Memoir of the Russian government, relative to the pacification of Greece, in which it is proposed to allow the Greeks to enjoy liberty, to have their own flag and free commerce, under certain modifications.

SPAIN.

An order has been issued by Ferdinand for the re-organization of the Spanish militia, and directing that none were to be enroled but such as were devoted to his royal person; and as to those who had countenananced the constitutionalists, they were to be thoroughly "purified" from that attrocious crime, before their services could be accepted. Another decree denounces as an abuse of the royal prerogative, a convention entered into. by Pereid at Paraguay with the government of Buenos Ayres, in the name and behalf of the king of Spain, by which a friendly understanding was intended to be established, and the latter province was said to, be free and independent of the mother country.

The Cadiz papers contain an article from Odessa of the 11th April, which slates that in one day all the foreigners found in the coffee houses and taverns at Constantinople, were compelled to enter on board the Turkish fleet, there to serve as common sailors against the Greeks. The affairs of the sultan must have reached very low ebb when he resorted to a measure so impolitic as this. It cannot fail to embroil him with all nauSmyrna, March 27.—After men-

tioning the dangers which threaten Greece from the hypothetical appointment of the Bey of Egypt, the By John Button-Gen. Jackson editor of the Oriental Spectator, in what degree foreign causes mag affect the condition of the Greeks, and serve as a counterbalance to the more formidable attack which may be made on them. The Greek Varvaces has sent a donation of 40,000 dollars to Calamata. Iconomos of Hydra was to repair to the Ionian Idands, to negociate a loan of 100,000 dollars, to be advanced by the friends of Greece collected in those Islands. What is still more serious, we just learn that the friends of Greece in England, have lurnished the Greeks a loan of 30,000,000 plastres.

Thirty pieces of cannon have been sent, and a proposal has been made to! the Greek government to build a steam ship for throwing bombs. Committees have been formed in Greece to correspond with the friends of the cause in other countries: Who knows what may be the result of this?

A journal is forthwith to appear at Hydra, called the Friend of the Law. Another is commenced at Missolonghi, under the name of the Annals of Greece.

Mr. Thomas Moore has lately published the life of his illustrious country inan captain Rock.

our remarks last week respecting Gen. Van Ness. We stated it was Gen. Van Ness of New York who ordered the subscription holdees not to permit Mr. Edwards to subscribe to the antiversary do ner. Gen. Van Ness is not from New York-he is an old resident of the city of Washington. Perhaps he is a relation of the New York Van Ness family. It subsequently appears that the whole committee concurred in his measures-notwith. leg to impress the public mand for a time to the contrary.

COMMUNICATION.

*NOTICE.—The Camp-meeting for Salem Circuit will commence on Thursday the 29th day of July on Land of Charles Bennet between Stuli's Mills within one mile of Centerville.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CLARKE,

We have noticed an advertise ment circulating through the County calling upon those Voters of the county of Cumberland friendly to the election of ANDREW JACKSON to the office of President of the United States, to meet at the Court House in Bridgeton on Tuesday the 27th instant to choose delegates to attend the convention to be held at Trenton on the 1st Monday of September to select an electoral ticket in his favor. We would propose that instead of a general county meeting-the friends of Jackson in each township meet previous to that time and choose five men to attend the county meeting in behalf of the township-as on account of the busy time of the year &c. people (who are in favor of Gen. Jackson) will not attend from the remote parts of the county and thereby all his friends will not be properly represented.

FAIRFIELD.

COMMUNICATED. Township Meeting.

The inhabitants of the township of Maurice River, friendly to the election of gen. Andrew Jackson, the " man of the people," to the of-fice of President of the United States, are requested to meet at the inn of John Ogden, jun. Port Elizabeth, on Saturday the 24th day of July, inst. at three o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of devising and adopting measures best calculated to aid his e-· MANY. lection.

St. Louis, June 7.

More Indian News.—Mr. Vasques, just from the Upper Missouri, states that five men of Major Henry's party, in descending the Platte, were attacked by a party of Aurickaree Indians and that three, Moore, Chapman and Glass were killed; that the others, Dutton and Marsh, made their escape, and arrived at the Couneil Bluffs.

They state that major Henry has built a fort at the mouth of the Big Horn—that a Mr. Wheeler was killed by a white bear. Capt. Smith, with some of the party, had crossed the mountains. Enquirer.

SUMMARY.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal says, "It is a remarkable circumstance, that, since the great Earthquake of 1787, no wheat will grow on the coast of Peru. In some places a little is raised. Rice, on the contrary, yields a great return. Before the earthquake, one grain of wheat yielded two hundred grains.

A child of Mr. Matthew King, of Sommerset Co. Pa. about two years old, shot itself on Sunday week, by getting hold of a gun loaded with shot. The contents entered between its shoulders and came out at its neck.

Comodore Porter arrived at the Navy Yard, Washington on the 24th ult. in 8 days from Matanzas, where health, having command of the West India squadron.

Longevity .-- The longest animal life on record is that of a Suabian fish, a carp of predigious size that was found in the year 1497, in a fish pond, and in its ear a ring of copper, with these words in Latin-"I am the fish | er to propose, for a purse of 10,000 that was put in this pond, by the dollars.

hands of Frederick the 2nd governor of the world, the 5th of October 1239." So that the carp must have lived 257 years.

A welch tourist says that he met with great plenty of scarce manuscripts in North Wales.

A convention is about to meet in Rhode Island, to form a constitution for that state.

Mr. Niles the Editor of the Register, at Baltimore has offered that establishment for sale.

The Baltimore Morning Chronicle has changed owners; as Paul Allen has sold his title to col. William Pechin. It has also changed its name, stand of their equivocal publication intend and has become The Baltimore Evening Post.

> A new invention-An alarm clock has been invented in London, which lights a candle at the waking hour.

From the New York Gazette, July 13

Pirates .- We learn by the ship Manchester Packet, from Campeachy, that the British brig Prince, of Liverpool, from New Orleans, in going into the Island of Camron, got on the Bar, and beat over into deep water, when she was boarded by Pirates, stripped and robbed of all her cargo, and all hands murdered!! A British man of war brig sailed the next day from Laguira in search of them.

Fire-A destructive fire broke out in Boston about mid-day on Wednesday week, at the corner of Chesnut and Charles streets, and raged with unabated fury for two hours. There were 15 dwelling houses destroyed, besides a grocery and carpenter's shop, where the fire commenced. The wind blew almost a gale -and every thing was dry, there having no rain fell at that place for more than a fortnight. The damage is estimated at \$100,000.

Public disaster-The lock at the entrance of the Erie canal into the Hudson, at the head of the Albany basin, caved in on Thursday morning week to such an extent, that a long time will be necessary to repair it, so that coats may again pass through as heretofore. For some weeks at least, boats will get no further than the canal basin.

On Tuesday 6th inst. a melancholy accident occurred at one of the mills on the James River Canal, near Richmond. The band round one of the stones slipped, while it was in full motion; small pieces of it flew off at first-but the whole mass bulging out by the operations of the centrifugal force, the blocks flew with irresistible impetuosity in all directions. One of the attendants (a black man) was killed on the spot, terribly mangled. Another black man had his thighs broken, and died on the same evening. A third was struck in the face; his upper lip was severely cutbut no serious apprehensions were entertained about his life.

The flights of pigeons that have lately passed over Montreal, have been innumerable. They have been killed in great numbers from the roofs of the houses in the St. Laurence Suburbs, and even struck down by cudgels in the streets.-They seem to be young birds.

ANOTHER BOILER BURST.

Extract of a letter, dated, city of Jersey July
12th.
"With grief and sorrow I inform ou of a melancholy accident which has happened on board one of our About 1 Steam Ferry Boats. o'clock this day whilst lying in dock, waiting for passengers, the boiler burst with a most tremendous explosion. It tore away every thing be-fore it—the after cabin was blown overboard, the railings broken, &c. We have ascertained but one person to have been killed, a young lady of New York, a Miss Nelson. Two of the Boatmen are severely, but it is hoped not dangerously, scalded.

"This boat was driven by a low pressure Engine and on Fulton's plan. When we think how frequently this boat has passed the river, full of passengers, and what awful destruction and loss of lives there would have been had she blown up crossing the river, we cannot be sufficiently thankful that the explosion took place he resided some time p st in poor at a time and in a place, when and where, it was least capable of doing injury." Dem. Press.

Eclipse again-A letter has been received in Washington city from N. York, stating that the New Yorkers have offered to run Eclipse against any horse the Virginians think prop-

Such are the facilities, says a New York paper, for procuring every kind of provision in New York, which the Clinton canal has opened to the citizens, that in taverns where from 75 cents to a dollar which had been the usual charge for dinner, is now reduced to 25 cents.

*Newspapers—There are now 278 newspapers published in the United kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland.

The English ship Fame, capt. Yong, on board of which sir Stamford Raffles had taken passage for England, took fire and burnt a few hours only after leaving Bencoolen -passengers and crew narrowly escaped with their lives. Sir S. R. was supposed to have lost about 30,000l. sterling in natural and other be sufficient to satisfy the debts and curiosities collected during his resi- demands of the said deceased.

Professor M. Clelland, of Dickinson College, Cariisie, has declined accepting the presidency of that institution.

Insurrection,—A passenger in the Defiance, from Falmouth Ja. informs us that there was an insurrection among the blacks on the 17th 18th, and 19th ult. at St. Marys and several other places on the island. They had committed some excesses, but he had learned no particulars.-Martial law had been proclaimed.

COMMUNICATION.

DIED, on first day morning the 4th inst. at Bacons Neck in this county, SUSAN BA-CON wife of Benjamin Bacon and eldesi daughter of Jonathan Dailas aged 32 years, after a long and painful ilmess, which she bore with that Christian resignation and patience becoming a humble follower of a meek and crucified Saviour .- The writer is fully sensible that no eulogeum is or can be availing to the deceased; yet from an intimate acquaintance with her, fully believing she possessed even when very young many of those virtues which so conspicuously adorn the Christian; and in particular against evil speaking .- Tale-bearing and backbiting she could bear, or even hear from those of much riper age without rebuke; hopes her example may be useful to survivors, she was of a remarkably grave, solid deportment from her infancy, not giving way to that levity incident to youth; but so much to the contrary, that in this respect, and that of her foot abiding in an example worthy of imitation to all. By a close attention to her divine master's injunction 'watch and pray lest ye enter into temptation" and taking heed to this Heavenly Monitor within, she was enabled so to waik, that all who knew her were bound to say "many daughters have done vartuously but thou excellest them all."

The lives of the righteons in all ages have been esteemed as powerful Auxiliaries in the advancement of piety and virtue: under these considerations it is much desired that all, and more especially the youth may be animated and encouraged in pressing after an acquaintance with the Spirit of Christ in their onw hearts, that at the close of time, they may be favoured with his divine presence, and partake of that bread which nourisheth up the soul unto eternal life: which we have good on homespun clothes and wool hat. grounds to believe was the case of our deceased friend .-

FOR SALE,

A SORREL HORSE, five years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, good under the saidle or in harness. For conditions, apply to JACOB SOUDER.

July 17

Notice is hereby given, That all claims against the estate of Jonathan Crandal, of Cape May county, New Jersey, must be made under oath or affirmation, and presented to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of October next, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate.

AMOS C. MOORE, Assignee of Jonathan Crandal July 17.

Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of Eli Stratton, and others, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Saturday the 14th day of August next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o' clock in the afterson, at the inn of John Ogden, jun. in Port Etizabeth, to be sold by

John Laning, jun. Sheriff.

Apprentices' Indentures, Executions, Summons, Common & Judgment Bonds, Attorneys' Blanks, &c. For Sale at this office.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans Court of the County of Cape May, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the 11th of September next.

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o clock in the afternoon on the premises, 1. A lot of land situate in the Upper township of Cape May and on the main road from the Ruder Neck to Dennis Creek, joins land of Moses Williams, supposed to contain between 2 and 3 acres more or less.

2. Also a lot adjoining lands of Micajah Springer, supposed to contain 7 acres more or less.

S. Also a lot of Bush land, joining lands of John Peterson, said to contain 6 acres more or less, late the property of Noah Williams, deceased: Also as much of the Homested farm as will

Conditions as sale, and better des

cription given of said property.
ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, Adm'x. DAVID WANER, Adm'r. July 5-10. 185 4t

Adjournment.

The land of David Gandy, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday the 3d day of August 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.

July 6.

By Ebenezer Elmer, James D. West cott, & John Sibley, esquires, judges of the interior court of common pleas of the county of Cumberland.

Notice is hereby given, that on ap-plication to us, by Charles Caldwell and Eliza lis wife, who claim an undivided third part of all that tract of land situate in the township of Milville, in the county of Cumberland and state of New Jersey, commonly known and distinguished by the name of the Hoghole tract, containing agreeably to the ancient survey thereof, one hundred and fifty acres and allowance: We have nominated Isaac Townsend, David Reed, and Jedediah Davis commis sioners to divide the said tract of land into three equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to as, at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck in Bridgeton, in the county aforesaid, on o'clock in the afternoon of the same her Father's house, she might be considered Reed and Jedediah Davis will then be sentatives after the 9th inst. appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act entitled "an act for the more easy partition of lands, held by coparceners. joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th of November 1789.

Given under our hands this second day of June, one thousand eight hun-dred and twenty-four.

EBEN. ELMER. JAMES D. WESTCOTT. JOHN SIBLEY.

Six Cents Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on Thursday last, the S0th of June, an apprentice named Thomas Blizard, aoout 18 years old. He has black eyes dark hair, is small of his age, and had

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

Dividing Creek.

The Copartnership of the subscithers, transacting business under the firm of H. & S. ECKEL, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 18th of June nstant. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment immediately to Samuel Eckel, who is duly authorised to receive the same. HENRY ECLEL.

SAMUEL ECKEL.

Bridgeton, June 21, 1824.

The Tanning and Currying, and also the Saddle and Harness Making business, will be carried on at the Old Stand by the subscriber, who tenders his warmest thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and will use his best exertions, to merit a share of the public patronage. SAMUEL ECKEL.

LUMBER.

The subscriber has just received and offer for sale a quantity of Susquehannah White

PANNEL BOARDS, First common do.

Second do. do. ALSO. Cedar Siding, Heart and Sap Pine Boards, together with White Oak Plank, and Black Oak Scanting. Apply to J. L. James.

Brick Store, West side of the Creek. Bridgeton, June 5.



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 ahout 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 LANP, the principal part of which is Hickory; and 18 or 20 acres of tillable land: making apwards of 40 acres of land, all of which will be sold a bargain. Apply to A MCALLA.

Bridgeton, June 19.

WANTED,

A young man of steady and industrious habits, to act as an assistant in Apply to Win. ELMER. grist mill.

Bridgeton Mills, July 3. 184 St

Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of James D. Westcott and wife, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Thursday the 29th 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

John Laning, jun. Sheriff. June 29 - July S.

> CASH Will be paid for

WOOLA,

C. & J. E. Sheppard. SHINGLES.

30,000 Three feet Shingles for Sale

C. & J. E. Sheppard. Greenwich, 4mo. 9th 1824 ikewise a few pounds of Manglewortzel

Cumberland Bank, Bridgeton, July 2, 1824.

The directors have declared a dividend for the last six months of three. the much day of August next, at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, which will be payable to day, the said Isaac Townsend, David the stockholders or their legal repre-C. READ, Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Are received at this office for the following works, viz.

The Museum of Foreign Science & Literature.

This work is a selection of the best and most entertaining essays and pieces found in the European periodical publications which are received in this country. The price is six dollars a year. It appears monthly.

Christian Advocate,

Being a continuation of the Presbyterian Magazine. Edited by President Green, late of Nassau Hall College. Price two dollars and fifty cents, paid in advance. Monthly.

The Weslevan Repository,

Published in Philadelphia by William Stockton. This is an interesting and cheap religious work, and we would strongly re-commend it. The price is two dollars, paid in advance-monthly

Woodward's stereotype edition of Scott's Family Bible. This edition will be published in 5 volumes, at five dollars each, and delivered as printed. Dissolution of Copartnership. If of the Author. Those who wish may have Butterworth's Concordance, with Dr. Scott's Six Scripiural Maps at the additional price of six dollars.

Philadelphia Recorder, a weekly re-

ligious and miscellaneous Newspaper. Stackhouse's Body of Divinity. Medical Journal.

Prices Current at Bridgeton. Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

	~~	
Wheat, per	bushel,	\$1 20 to 1 25
Rve.	do	621 1075
Corn,	do	. 37 to 45
Oars,	do	25 to 30
Onions,	do	50
Potatoes,	do	25
Dev. Apple	s do	75
do Peach	es do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do	- do unuared	1 50 to 1 75
Unne	da	. 75 (a 1,00)
Wheat Flo	ur, per cwt.	3 25 to 3.75
Rve do	do.	1 50 to 2 00
Butter, per	pound,	124
I and	do	10
rlams.	do	9 to 10
Pork, per	do	7 61 8
Wool, per	pound,	S1 to 37 §
Feathers.	00	40 to 44
Candles,	do	12
Candles, Tallow,	do	10
l Anole Jack	. per galion	, 40 to 50
Hickory W	oud, per cor	d, 4 00 to 4 50
Oak dry	, do	3.00
do 20	en, do	250 to 275

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

Monday the 26th day of July next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, et the inn of John Ogden, jun. in Port Elizabeth,

A farm with the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Downe, 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 Jushua Ray, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

May 24.—June 19. 182

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, out of the court of commmon pleas at Bridgeton, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at, public vendue, on

Tuesday the 17th duy of August next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton, the following described land situate in the township of Fair

1. A farm, joins the road from Codarville to Jones' Island; land of William Westcott and others, contains 55 acres.
2. A landing lot, joins Cedar Creek, con

tains one acre.

3. A lot of salt marsh on the west side of Eagle Island, joins Daniel Elmer and others, contains 9½ acres.

4. A lot of Cedar Swamp, joins the Foster

Swamp, Daniel Elmer and otliers, contains 2\frac{1}{2} acres; the land will be sold more or less as to quantity, together with all the lands of the delegates.

Seized as the property of Robert Alderman, taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Cook, William Stillings and others, and to be

Wm. R. FITHIAN late Sheriff. JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

—July 10. 185 June 15.-July 10.

By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, from the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cape May, to me directed will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on

Saturday the 31st day of July next.

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in

Between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cape May, at the house of Robert Edmunds, at Cold Spring, in the lower township,

The Lands and tenements of John Bancroft, deceased, situate in the Lower Township aforesaid, joining to lands of Jeremiah Thomas and others, containing 80 acres more or less.

Seized as the property of John Bancroft.

Seized as the property of John Bancroft, deceased, taken in execution at ttie suit of Downs and Richard Edmunds, executors of Robert Edmunds, esq. deceased, and to be said by

SPICER HUGHES , Sheriff. May 25—July 3.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, is surd from the Court of Common Pleas of Cape May County, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 3d day of August next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cape May, the house and lot where Richard Smith now lives, containing ten acres more or less, situate in the Middle township, joining lands of Abigal Townsend and others; sale to be at the house of Lavy

Foster, innkeper, near the court house. Seized as the property of Richard Smith, taken in exeution at the suit of William L. Stites, and to be sericer Hugues, Sheriff.

May 25 — Ju<u>ly 3.</u> By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, but of the court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at

public vendue, on Tuesday the 10th day of August next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said clay, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jeremiah Buck in Bridgeton,

A tract & Bare Swamp, adjoining land of Na han Newcomb, Henry Powel and others, contains thirty-five acres more or less.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

June Term, 1824. Seized as the property of Daniel R. Moore,

execution at the suit of Powel Gai rison, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN late Shereff. 8—July 3. 184

DÜLLARS REWARD.

Was STOLEN, from the stable of the subscriber, on Satstable of the subscriber, on Saturday night last the 26th of Juneinst.

A Brown Bay Horse,

Answering the following description, carries well in Harness, or under the saddle, light made and low in flesh, about 15 hands high, has a short Switch Tail, both hind legs are white from the foot lock down, a small white Star, and a little Streak in the Forehead, some white spots behind the ears, a said decedent, situated in the county dark streak down the Back, a little Spavin in one leg, not easily perceptible, Ears small sold to satisfy the just debts and ex. and carried straight right up, main and tail penses, &c.

are black.

The subscriber will pay thirty dollars for the recovery of the MORSE, and conviction of the Thief, or SO dollars for the Horse a lone, and ten dollars for the Thief,

JOSEPH FUNK, Farmer,

Three miles from the city of of Philadel.

plain, on the Point no point road.

**Iune 28th 1824.

N. B. The HORSE & THIEF, crossed to Gloucester, in Jersey, early on Sunday Morning. The Horse is believed to be some-where in the State of New Jersey.

Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds, for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor. For Sale at this Office.

CHEAP Books and Stationary.

M'Carty & Davis,

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

No. 171, Market street, Philadelphia,

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

Globes; and every article in the Book and Stationary line.

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

Paper and Blank, Book Warehause.

Paper and Blank Book Warehouse. riting Papers, Foolscap, from \$1,50 to \$4,50 per ream.

Letter Paper, from \$2,00 to 5,00 per ream Gilt and Hot pressed do. Drawing papers of all sizes, for academies, chools, &c.

Wrapping paper of all sizes.

Writing papers, for deeds, records, mortages, &c. &c. Blue and white Bonnet Boards.

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

Account books of all sizes. Day books, Journals and Ledgers.
Ciphering and Copy Books for schools; & all the general articles of stationary, will be

old at the most reduced prices.

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

The mest liberal price paid for RAGS by

the quantity. Cumberland Orphans' Court.

June Term, 1824.

Jacob Miller, administrator of Reu-ben Shull deceased - James Leslie, ad-ministrator of Thomas Leslie, deceas-

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 dernands 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 man. ner 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 thecourt. T. ELMER, Clerk. June 19.

182 2m

June Term, 1824.

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 precises. 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 Or-phans' 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 he

By thecourt.
T. ELMER, Clerk. 182

Creditors take Notice. That I have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the coiiiityof Cumberland, and they have appointed Tuesday, the 27th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Count house in Bridgeton, to hear what can be suid

WESLEY BUDD, June 11, 1824.

REMOVAL.

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

EAGLE TAVERN,

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

EDMUND DAVIS. Anril 3. 1716m

Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of May, 1824. Ordered, on application of Amos C. Moore and Zilpah Ludlam, adm's of the estate of Thomas Ludlam, dec'd. James Townsend and Esther Hand, adm'rs, of the estate of Daniel Hand, dec'd. John Townsend and James Corson, adm's. of the estate of Nathan Corson, dec'd. and Ezekiel Stevens, executor of the estate of Noah Clark, dec .- That the creditors of the estate: of the said decedents bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next, or the said credi tors hall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators and executor. The said administrators and executor giving notice of this order by setting up copies thereof in five f the most public places in the county of Cape May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space in one of the news papers printed in Bridgetoo.

James L. Smith and Almarin Tomlin, adm's to the estate of Wm. Tom-lin, dec. having presented to this court duly attested just and true accounts of the personal estate, and also of the debts and credits of the said deceased whereby it appeals that the personal estate of the said deceased is insuffir cient to pay his just debts, an the said administrators having set forth to the court that the said deceased died seised of real estate, in the county of Cape hlay, and praying the aid of the court in the premises

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements hereditaments and real estate of **Wil** liam Tomlin, appear before this court it the court house in the Middle town. ship in the county aforesaid, on Mon-day the second day of August next, at ed; Daniel L. Burt, administrator of John Dennelsbeck, deceased, having severally by application in writing under oath represented to this court that the real and presented to the real and presented to the real and presented to the real and presented the real and presented to the real and presented the real and presented to the real and presented the real and presented to the real and presented the real and presented to the real and presented the real and pres

By the court.
JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk. May 31-June IS.

Dissolution of Partnership

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John and James Ward, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm are

equested to make payment, and those naving demands to present them duly authenticated, to John Ward and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, who are auhorsed to settle the business of the

John Ward. James Ward.

Leesgurgh, Curnberland county, Feb. 10.

P. S. In consequence of Daniel Ward having purchased James Ward?s part of the stock on hand, the business in future will be conducted under the firm John and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, where they invite the customers of the former firm to give them a call. 165 t

Withelmina Brooks & David Lupton, administrators of Enoch Brooks, dec'd having exhibited to this court, duly attested, accounts by which it appears William Leaming, of Cape May countered.

John Hance, Assigned of William Leaming. May 10-15. 177 2m

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder & Paper Ruler, Farmers Bank of: Delaware, Over No. 171, Market street.

ALL kinds of binding executed in the neatest manner. Blank books handsomely and strongly bound. All kinds of account hands and bound in a 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 Bank of Caroline. books re-bound = also Books, Stationary, &c. Bank of Caroline, Philadelphia, April 2. 171 y

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of Columbia District Banks, generally, 1
POTTERS & WOODRUFF, are hereby North Carolina, 5 d

April 17.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected W Bacomand Flitch, per lb	eekly.
Bacorkand Flitch, per lb	\$0 6 to 8 1 00 scarce
Beans bushel Beef, mess barrel	11 13
Brick, run of Kiln, M.	6 50%
Butter, lump,	148 , 13
Do. salt, insp. Candles, tallow dipt	10
Candles, tallow dipt coffee, W. I. fine gr.	19 20 18
Do. 2d quality	
Do. Java Cheese,	8 9
Feathers, American 115.	10 ³² 35
Flax, clean Firewood, hickory cord	
Do. oak	6 50 7 00 4 75 3 26
Do. pine	5 50
Do. gum logs '', Flour, wheat, bannel	6 0 0
Do, rye	2 25
Do. corn meal	
Glass, wind 8 by 10, 100 fe	et. 10
Grain, wheat bushe	1 137 120
do. rye	45 50 37 4 0
do. corn do. oats	20 25
do. bran double "	18 10 12
Hams , lb.	0 9 0 10
Lumber 1000 fee	t 10
Boards, yel pine, 1 to 2 in	ch 14 00 10
do do heart, 1 inc	h 25 30
do white pine, panns do do comm	on 1750 2250
Scantling, pine 1000	15 20
do heart do '' do sap do ''	25 30 14 scarc ê
Lath, oak "	8
Oar, rafters	20 25 25
Timber, pine '' do inch spruce"	12 20
l de oak ''	22 25
Silingles, cedar 3 ft. "	17 21 3 50 4
do cypr. 22 inch. Staves, pipe, w.o. 1200	55 50 · 1
do hhd.do ?'	35
do do redoak	25 38 38
Heddinggwek, w.oak''	38 59
Hoops, shaved	25
do 'rough ''	3 50 7 00
Mackarel, barrel Molasses, sug.house gall	
1 40 11 63 6 11 13 14	24 4
Peas bush	
Rice, new crop cwt.	3 50 3 25
Shad, southern barre	el 700 6 5 0
	el,, 5 5
Seed, clover,	4 00
do herdgrass	5:
do timothy '' Spirits, viz.	2 50 2 7
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. ga do. Penn'a 1st pf. ''	11. 75 8
	50
Gin, Pbilad. dist. do Rum, New England	3/ 4
Whiskey, rye	° 27 3
do apple "	
Starch lb Sugar, New Orleans cw	
do loaf	15 17
do lump	? 13 ¹⁴
Tallow, country . 1'obacco, Virg. manu.	0
do do caven, '	, 37 32.
do do large	15

Bank Note Exchange. CORRECTED WEEKLY. U. S. Branch Bank Notes, pa Banks in New Hampshire, 2 Boston Banks, 2

- 1	Boston Banks,	2 uo.
	Massachusetts Banks generally,	2 do.
	Rhode Island Banks do.	2 do.
	Connecticut Banks do.	1 do.
	NEW YORK BANK NOT	TES.
۱	All the city Bank Notes,	par.
۱	Albany Ranks, • •	1 p. c. dis.
١	Troy Banks, •	1 do
.	Mohawk Bank in Shenectady,	1 do.
	Lansingburg Bank,	1 do.
	Newburg Bank	1 do.
1	Newburg branch, at Itliica	1 do.
	Orangecounty Bank, •	1 do.
	Catskill Bank,	1 do.
	Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	1 do.
	Utica Bank,	1 do.
1	Ontario Bank at Utica, •	1 do.
1	NEW JERSEY NOTES	3.

New Brunswick Bank State Bank at Trenton PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

ı	FERNSTL VANIA NOTES	•
	Philadelphia Notes, Farmers Bank at Lancaster	par 1
ı	Lancaster Bank, Easton, do. Germantown, Northampton,	par par
	Montgomery County,	par.
ı	Harrisburg,	par.
1	Delaware county at Chester,	par.
	Chester county at West Chester,	par.
	Newhope Bridge Company,	40
	Farmers Bank of Reading,	1, 1,
ı	Susquehannah Bridge do.	1½ dis
ı	Farmers Bank of Bucks county,	1
	York Bank, Chambersburg,)1⅓ do. -1 do.
	Gettysburg,	s Luo.
	Carlisle Bank ,	,
	Swatara at Harrisburg.	do.
	Pittsburg,	do.
	Greensburg, and Brownsville,	5 do.
	DELAWARE NOTES.	
	Bank of Del. at Wilmington,	} d.
	Wilmington and Brandywine,	par
	Commercial Bank of Delaware,	½
	Branch of do. at Milford,	3

Laurel Bank MARYLAND NOTES. 3 d. 1 dis 1 do. , 1 do 1 do.

 $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{do}$. VIRGINIA NOTES Richmond and Branches, 1 do N, W, bank of Va. at Wheeling, 4 do. All others,

5 dis.

3 do. 5 do.

requested to pay the same immediately to the surviving partners,

J. B. & R. B. POTTER.

April 17.

April 17.

North Carolina,
South Carolina,
Georgia, generally
Bank of Kentucky and branches
01110—Chillicothe

CEDARVILLE FACTORY

The Cedarville Factory having un. dergone necessary repairs, is now rea.

dy, to resume its operations.— The Carding, and spinning of wool, dressing cloth, and all orders connect. ed with the manufacture of woolen goods will receive prompt attention; also, country weaving, for which, cotton warps will be supplied to those who de. sirkhit. Subscriber has for sale, or bar.

ter for wool or country produce, a considerable stock of woolen cloths of various descriptions EPH. BATEMAN.

Cedarville May 1st 1824 175tf

White Pine Boards,

Viz. PANNEL, 1st, 2d, and 3d, commmon, of a good qual.

Chs. & John E. Sheppard. Greenwich, 5th ino. 20. 178 tf Likewise a quantity of GRINDSTONES.

JOHN E. JEFFERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, inoChancery,

Solicitor

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of the counties of Cumberland, Glou. cester and Cape May, that he has re-nioved to Port Elizabeth, where, by close application, he hopes to render general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their business.

CONVEYANCING In all its various branches done with cheapness, accuracy, and despatch. May 8.

Johu I. M'Chesney's GRAMMAR,

Also his

Introductory Lectures,

For sale by Potters & Woodruff. April 12. **120**

Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa

WARE-HOUSE, No. 52 North Front-street, below Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

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

> Thomas Nossitter. 171 y

BLANKS,

For Sale at this office.

NOTICE.

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

Dan Simkins.

Timothy Elmer.

September 6.

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

Dan Simkins, Ad'm.

141

September 6.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at Bridgeon on Tuesday and Friday of each week, for the convenience of those who have business to do with him in the Sheriff's Offiice. JOHN LANING, jun.

April 12.

PRINTED 🗳 PUBLISHED WEEKLY ET JOHN CLARKE,

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE. CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION. THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published

every Saturday moining, at Two Dollars a year, one halfpayable in advance.—An addi-tional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid within the year. The Whio will be forwarded by Stage or Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they paying the expense of carriage.

No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the tinie will beconsidered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty five cents. Larger advertisement at the same rate.