

**Laws of the United States.**

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit:

For pay of a superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, as allowed by law, twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of the Sub-Agents, as allowed by law: thirteen thousand one hundred dollars;

For presents to Indians, as authorized by act of one thousand eight hundred and two, ten thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses, ninety-five thousand dollars;

For making the surveys, compensation to the Commissioners, and other incidental expenses, under the act "for establishing a National Army on the Western Waters," in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated by the said act, four thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars;

For the Quartermaster's Department, fuel, stationary, and contingencies of the Military Academy, eleven thousand five hundred dollars;

For the salary of two Clerks in the Second Auditors office, as authorized by the act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and not included in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the ninth of January, transmitting the annual estimates of appropriations for the present year, two thousand eight hundred dollars;

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That the sum of twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy cents, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation of the act of the seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, of twenty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty cents, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to take the necessary measures for the extinguishment of the title of the Creek Indians to the land now occupied by them lying within the limits of the state of Georgia.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,* That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* however, that no money, appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person, for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided, further,* That nothing in this section contained shall extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes, received by such person, to be expended in the public service; but in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance with this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent or attorney, to report, forthwith, to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the building of Light-Houses, Light-Vessels, and Beacons therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered to provide, by contract, for building Light-houses and Light-vessels, erecting Beacons, and placing Buoys, on the following sites or shoals, to wit:

A Light-house at Owl's Head, in the state of Maine;

A Light-house at the mouth of Great Sodus, on Lake Ontario; and one on Verplank's Point, in Hudson River, in the state of New York;

A Light-house at the mouth of Grand River, in the state of Ohio;

A Beacon-light on Cape Henlopen, in the state of Delaware;

A Light-house on Pool's Island, and one on Thomas's Point, in the Chesapeake Bay, in the state of Maryland;

A Light-vessel at or near the long shoal in Pamptico Sound, in the State of North Carolina.

A Light-house on one of the Sambo Keys, and a Light-vessel on the Careysfort reef, in the territory of Florida;

A Beacon on Castle Island, and five Buoys near Bristol Ferry, in the state of Rhode-Island;

A Pier and three Buoys at the mouth of Saco River, and a pier at the mouth of Well's Harbour, in the state of Maine.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the following sums of money to wit:

For Building a Light-house in the state of Maine, on Owl's Head, four thousand dollars;

A Light-house on Great Sodus, on Lake Ontario, in the state of New York, four thousand five hundred dollars; and for one on Verplank's Point, in the Hudson [Hudson] River, in the same state, four thousand five hundred dollars;

A Light-house at the mouth of Grand River, in the state of Ohio, eight thousand dollars;

For erecting a Beacon-light on Cape Henlopen, in the state of Delaware, three thousand dollars;

For a Light-house on Pool's Island, in the

Chesapeake, in the state of Maryland, five thousand dollars; and for one on Thomas's Point, in the same bay, and same state, six thousand five hundred dollars;

For a Light-vessel to be placed at or near the Long Shoals on Pamptico Sound, in the state of North Carolina, ten thousand dollars;

For a Light-house on the Sambo Keys, in the Territory of Florida, sixteen thousand dollars; for a Light vessel for Careysfort Reef, twenty thousand dollars; for the Light-houses directed to be built—one on the Dry Tortugas, and one on Cape Florida, in the same territory, including the appropriations already made by law, a sum, for each, not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars;

For a Beacon and Buoys between the Dry Tortugas and the coast of Florida, four thousand dollars;

For placing Buoys on certain shoals at the mouth of Kennebeck River, in the State of Maine, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For placing Buoys on shoals in Buzzard's Bay, and at or near the mouth of Aponeganset River, in the state of Massachusetts, one hundred and sixty dollars;

For placing Buoys on Long Island Sound, near to Cornfield Point, and in Guildford Bay, one hundred and sixty dollars;

For placing a Buoy at the mouth of Scuppernon River, in Albemarle Sound, in the state of North Carolina, forty dollars;

For placing a Beacon on Castle Island, and five Buoys near Bristol Ferry, five hundred dollars.

For a Pier and three Buoys at the mouth of Saco River, and a Pier at the mouth of Well's Harbour, ten thousand dollars—five thousand dollars to each of those places.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,* That the following annual salaries be allowed and paid to the keepers of Light-vessels:

To the keeper of the Sandy Hook Light-vessel, seven hundred dollars; and for a mate, three hundred and fifty dollars;

To the keeper of the Smith's Point Light-vessel, in the Chesapeake Bay, five hundred dollars;

To the keeper of the Wolf Trap Light-vessel, in the same bay, five hundred dollars;

To the keeper of the Willoughby Spit Light-vessel, in the same bay, five hundred dollars;

To the keeper of the Craney Island Light-vessel, four hundred and fifty dollars;

To the keeper of the Light-vessel to be placed at or near the Shoals of Cape Hatteras, seven hundred dollars; and for a mate, three hundred and fifty dollars;

*Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is, authorized and requested to cause a proper site, at or near the mouth of the river Teche, in Louisiana, to be selected for a Light-house, and proper places designated for placing Buoys near the same. To enable the President to accomplish these objects, a sum of money, not exceeding five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT granting donations of land to certain actual settlers in the Territory of Florida.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners for ascertaining titles and claims to lands in Florida be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, within their respective districts, and in addition to their former duties, to receive and examine all claims that may be presented to them, and the evidence in support of each of such claims, founded on habitation and cultivation of any tract of land, town or city lot, or out-lot, by any person, being the head of a family, and twenty-one years of age, who, on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, actually inhabited and cultivated such tract of land, or actually cultivated and improved such lot, or who, on that day, cultivated any tract of land in the vicinity of any town or city, having a permanent residence in such town or city, in said territory, and to grant certificates of confirmation for any tract of land thus inhabited and cultivated, or cultivated by any person of the above description, residing in any town or city in the vicinity of the tract so cultivated; which land shall be located in an entire body, as nearly as possible, in conformity to the surveys of the contiguous public lands, and so as to embrace the principal improvements then made on any tract so claimed, and shall not exceed in quantity six hundred and forty acres: And it shall also be the duty of said Commissioners to receive claims to lands founded on habitation and cultivation, commenced between the 22d of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and the 17th of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, when Florida was surrendered to the United States, and evidence in support of the same; and to report an abstract of all such claims to Congress, and of the claims by them confirmed, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and claims merely reported on, shall be laid before Congress at their next session, with the evidence of the time, nature, and extent, of such habitation and cultivation, in each case, and the extent of the claim: *Provided,* That no claim shall be received, confirmed, or reported to Congress, by the said Commissioners, for confirmation, in favor of any person, or the legal representatives of any person, who claims any tract of land in said territory, by virtue of any written evidence of the title derived from either the British or Spanish Governments.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT granting certain lots of ground to the corporation of the city of Mobile, and to certain individuals of said city.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all the right and claim of the United

States to the lots known as the Hospital and Bake-House lots, containing about three-fourths of an acre of land, in the city of Mobile, in the state of Alabama; and also all the right and claim of the United States to all the lots not sold or confirmed to individuals, either by this or any former act, and to which no equitable title exists, in favor of any individual, under this or any other act, between high-water mark and the channel of the river, and between Church street and North Boundary street, in front of the said city, be, and the same are hereby, vested in the Major and Alderman of the said city of Mobile, for the time being, and their successors in office for the sole use and benefit of the said city forever.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That all the right and claim of the United States to so many of the lots of ground, east of Water-street, and between Church street and North Boundary street, now known as Water Lots, as are situated between the channel of the river and the front of the lots known, under the Spanish government, as Water Lots, in the said city of Mobile, whereon improvements have been made, be, and the same are hereby, vested in the several proprietors and occupants of each of the lots heretofore fronting on the river Mobile, except in cases where such proprietor or occupant has alienated his right to any such lot, now designated as a water lot, or the Spanish government has made a new grant, or order of survey, for the same, during the time at which they had the power to grant the same; in which case, the right and claim of the United States shall be, and is hereby, vested in the person to whom such alienation, grant, or order of survey, was made, or in his legal representative: *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the claim or claims, if any such there be, of any individual or individuals, or of any body politic or corporate.

Washington, May 26 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE

AN ACT to complete the survey of the Southern and Western boundary of the state of Missouri.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to complete the payment for surveying the southern boundary line of the state of Missouri, and so much of the western boundary line thereof, as lies south of the Missouri river.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved, JAMES MONROE

AN ACT making an appropriation towards the extinguishment of the Quapaw titles to Lands in the territory of Arkansas.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a sum, not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to negotiate a treaty with the Quapaw Indians, for the extinguishment of their title to lands in the territory of Arkansas.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the creation of a stock to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, to provide for the awards of the Commissioners under the Treaty with Spain, of the twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of providing funds to discharge the awards of the Commissioners, under the treaty with Spain, of the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be issued and sold to the Bank of the United States, or others, at a sum not less than the par value thereof, certificates of stock of the United States, to any amount not exceeding the sum of five millions of dollars, and bearing an interest of not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, from the period of the sale thereof; which stock, so created, shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, at any time after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two. And, upon the sale of such stock, in manner aforesaid, credits to the proprietors thereof, shall thereupon be entered and given on the books of the Treasury, in like manner as for the present funded debt; which said credits or stock shall thereafter be transferable as other public stock of the United States.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That the moneys which may be received from the issuing and sale of the aforesaid certificates of stock, shall and the same are hereby, directed to be applied to the payment and discharge of the awards of the Commissioners under the Treaty with Spain, of the twenty-second day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen. *Provided also,* That, in all cases where the person or persons, in whose name, or for whose benefit and interest, the aforesaid awards shall be made, shall be in debt and in arrears to the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain the same out of the amount of the aforesaid awards, in the first instance, and a warrant or certificate, as the case may be, shall only issue for the balance.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,* That a sum, equal to what will be necessary to

pay the interest which may accrue on the said stock, to the end of the present year, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for that purpose, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, May 24, 1824.  
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

The following from the Philadelphia Aurora, we have no doubt will excite the risibility of our readers. The story appears to be substantially true. The adventurers, after having been taken on board the *Weazel*, were detained several hours after capt. Zantinger had ascertained what was their real character, under the pretence that they were *pirates*, greatly to the amusement of the captain and crew of the *Weazel*. The poor fellows, imagined they would be *ironed* and carried to prison—as a large quantity of manacles, &c. were exhibited to their view—got down upon their marrow bones, and in supplications not much less moving than those of old Priam before Achilles when he begged the body of his son, they intreated for liberty and mercy. During this time the vessel in which they had been was in possession of men from the *Weazel*, but when the fun was over it was restored. [En.]

*"Catch a Weazel asleep."*

Thy spirit Independence, let me share,  
Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye:  
Thy steps I follow with my bosom bare,  
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky."

A number of our ship carpenters, who recently 'turned out' for higher wages and a few sail makers, hired a small sloop for the purpose of celebrating the fourth of July at the Capes of the Delaware. On reaching the place, however, they were unable to realize their anticipated enjoyment, and being full of gin and independence, they, after weighty deliberation, resolved upon cruising in pursuit of adventures. Their stores were ample, and having appointed a 'commodore,' they set sail with "buoyant hearts and spirits free as air."

After cruising for some time without success, the U. S. schooner *Weazel* hove in view, and gave to the almost drooping spirits of their commodore the hope of accomplishing something worthy of himself. I shall not pretend to describe the soul-piercing flash that darted through the mist of the liquor from his half bunged eye, when he first beheld his destined prey, wounding the bosom of the amorous waters that kissed the prow in sport and wantonness. Nor shall I describe the shout of joy which arose from the gallant crew, and rent the troubled air, when orders were given to "bear down upon her," and make her yield submissive to their power.

The order was promptly obeyed; up went the sails: each man to his post; and as the belligerent forces floated towards each other, there was

"A calm as still as death,  
And the boldest held his breath  
For a time."

But when within musket shot, the commodore, with a degree of promptness which distinguishes our American commanders, ordered the schooner to send her papers aboard immediately, or dread impending ruin. Capt. Zantinger, who was at a loss to understand the nature of the demand, manifested, as the commodore thought, some reluctance in complying; when, in order to enforce obedience to his modest request, a musket was fired from the cabin window of the sloop. Capt. Zantinger, unwilling that the commodore should have all the fun on his side, ordered a twelve pounder to be fired over them, and squared off to give a second broadside, if necessary; but on the clearing up of the smoke, the pot-valor of our commodore evaporated, and he, with half his crew, were discovered on their knees, exclaiming, "as you are brave be merciful."

The boat was then sent aboard, not with papers, but with orders to bring the commodore with his crew aboard the schooner, where they were examined, and Capt. Zantinger having satisfied himself that they were true and loyal citizens of this commonwealth, in pursuit of pleasure, after detaining them for four hours, permitted them to return to their sloop, on their promising that they would never attempt to catch a 'weazel asleep' again.

COMMUNICATION  
TO THE PUBLIC.

Fellow citizens: George Bush having, in the Whig of the 17th inst. again endeavored to mislead you, by a repetition of the high and false colorings, mis-statements and misrepresentations of the affair which took place at the last regimental muster; and in addition, has procured the affidavits of a number of his associates to support him in it, permit me once more to reply. Much of those affidavits go to prove that Mr. Bush did not intend to train that day. This is what I had not charged him with. Nor did I think that he intended to, or was willing any other person belonging to that company should.

Had Mr Bush stepped a little out of the way when the orders were given for the company to form, he would not have been called upon to take charge of it; but he remained on the spot where I had ordered the company to form, and the attention of the company was so completely taken by those three men whom I designated to command it, that some of the company told me afterwards, they did not hear me. If Mr Bush came there for the sole purpose of seeing the parade, and some of his friends from a distance, as he says, he certainly chose a very improper place for it. And it will take something more than his assertion to convince me that he did not come for the purpose of encouraging the company at least by his presence and example as others did by words to disobey all orders. That I had a right to appoint any person belonging to that company to whom I thought proper to give it in charge cannot be doubted by any person who will take the trouble to read the law on that subject—and that it was my duty so to do. Neither can Mr Bush, or any of his *counsellors* point to any part of the law which designates the time or place, where or where it shall be done. The nature of the case is such that this must be a discretionary matter with the officer whose duty it is to make the appointment. That I had a right, and that it was my duty to arrest any non-commissioned officer or private on parade ground that disobeyed orders, is equally certain. Of this Mr Bush was guilty, and for this I arrested him. If he did not intend to exercise or subject himself to military discipline, he would have acted wiser to have left the parade ground clear for those that did. For by this voluntary act of his own, he made himself liable to military law, and subject to military discipline. Mr Bush speaks much of his respectful behaviour towards me. I admit that previous to this affair he had always treated me with respect and civility. He had no opportunity to do otherwise, for we had very little acquaintance with each other. Neither do I think that the disturbance in that company was occasioned by any personal objections or animosities to me by any of the members of it. I believe that they would have treated any other person in similar circumstances in the same manner; and that Mr Bush's risible faculties would have been as much excited at the appearance of any other officer that should have attempted to do his duty. Mr Bush denies any knowledge of any mutiny or conspiracy in the fourth company. In conversation with Mr Bush on the 19th of April, the day of the company training, he told me that the company's refusal to elect officers was not a new thing, nor on my account, for they intended to have done it the year before, but finding that there was one man, which he named to me was willing to take the capt's commission, in order to keep that man out, he himself was elected, and on the evening of the same day, one of the principal leaders in this business told me in the presence of Mr Bush and two or three other members of the company, that it was their intention to evade the militia law if in their power. I do not know that I have it in his precise words, but it was to that amount, and argued that it was right to take all advantages of laches in the laws from the practice of lawyers, who he said always did it and yet was accounted the most honorable men in the country. Does not this look something like a mutiny or

conspiracy, and that too within the knowledge of Mr Bush, if not a participant in it. Mr Bush complains of my mentioning his insolvency.—For this perhaps I owe an apology to the public, but not to him. The reason of my mentioning that, was, I had been informed by Mr Bush's friends, that he intended to plead that as an exemption from military duty. Had Mr Bush been in actual confinement in prison or on the limits, I should say that the plea was a good one. But neither of these was the case, he was only held to bail for his appearance at court, and in his communication calls himself a free man and free citizen. If so, he is liable to do military duty, and if the company court cleared him, as he says they did, solely on that ground, I think it was improper, but with their decision I have no immediate concern. Mr Bush denies as he does every thing else, that he endeavored to prevent me from obtaining the muster roll of the company, and has procured the affidavit of Charles Clark to support him in it. That Mr Clark should so far mistake what Mr Bush said, or the person speaking, I am at a loss to tell. But that he has done one or the other I am certain, and shall perhaps at some future day prove it. The circumstance was this, after the failure of electing officers, I asked Mr Bush for the muster roll of the company, as I should stand in need of it to enable me to do my duty. He told me he had it not. I asked him if the orderly sergeant had not got it. He said no, for he never had it. I asked him the reason of that; he said he could neither read or write. I asked him who he was? I think he said Daniel Joslin. I told him I thought the printer in the Whig printing office was orderly sergeant, (I did not at that time know his name,) he said he was not, though he acted as such in calling the roll, but did not think that he had it. I told him he must look it up and give it to me as soon as he could. I did not at this time suspect him of falsehood, but supposed that he had mislaid it, and did not know where it was. I then left him, and soon after went over to the western side of the creek and held an election in the Union company. While on that side of the creek I received information from some person, I do not at this time recollect who, that he had deceived me respecting the muster roll, and that he then had it. After I had returned I met with him at the steps of the Whig printing office, and in the presence of witnesses made a formal demand of the muster roll. He then told me for the first time that he had it, and would give it to me at Laurel Hill on my return home, which he did. He said that he made it out himself and that there were some errors in it. I requested him to point them out to me, which he did with the assistance of captain Bright, and I marked them with a pencil and put it in my pocket; this I suppose Mr Coombs saw. This is the truth of the matter. Whatever Mr Clark may have heard from others, he did not hear Mr Bush tell me in that first conversation I had with him that he had the muster roll. I certainly had as good an opportunity to know what was said to me at that time as Mr Clark or any other person. While endeavoring to hold the election in the fourth company, some of the members behaved in a very noisy and disorderly manner, for which I reproved them, telling them that I was very sorry to see such disorder in a company that I had formerly thought so respectable. This is what Mr Clark, I suppose calls being vexed and angry. Finding that there was no prospect of electing officers, I requested Mr Clark to take charge of the company as sergeant, to which with some reluctance he consented. I then informed the company that Charles Clark was appointed a sergeant to take charge of the company and exercise them as the law directs. Mr Clark replied that he knew nothing about the law, and should take his own way for it. I then went into the tavern and wrote a warrant appointing him a sergeant as the law directs. Before I had done it Mr Clark had dismissed the company, and came into the house. I then presented him with the warrant which he refused to take. I then asked him if he did not tell me he would? He replied, you prove it. I told him I should not take that trouble, for if he was not a man of his word I did not wish to have any thing to do with him. This is the witness that Mr Bush thinks establishes his credit so firmly. What-

ever aid and assistance Mr Bush may have offered Mr Clark, he did not do it to me or in my presence; and I have been informed by a person who said that he could prove it, that Mr Bush proposed to some of the company to destroy the muster roll. Whether this was the case or not I know not myself. The statement made by Lemuel Coombs, contradicts the report made by the guards. Whether they reported falsely or not will perhaps be made to appear. And whether my statement of their report be correct or not, will be made to appear by the testimony of the officers to whom the guards reported, at a proper time and place, for they did not report to me. Mr Coombs says that he had some conversation with one of the guards in the afternoon, by which he understood that it was intended to arrest Mr Bush again if he could be found, and also one or two of those who had given their opinions respecting the illegality of the arrest of Bush, and that other guards were out for that purpose. Had Mr Bush come on the parade ground perhaps he would have been arrested. But there was no guard out that afternoon to my knowledge except the camp guard that was stationed to keep the parade clear. Neither should I have consented to the arrest of any person for merely giving their opinion. Though I cannot say but that one of these wise counsellors who has interested himself very much in this matter, (no doubt with the hope of getting a fee,) for his insulting language to the members of the fourth company who were doing duty in the field, might have deserved it. It might perhaps afforded Mr Coombs' readers some amusement had he stated the manner in which the guard told him he would have treated him had he him in similar circumstances to that of Bush, for his improper interference on that occasion. As for the statements of Messrs. Saikeld and Dunlap, it is negative testimony altogether about what they did not see, and that they did not see any indication in Mr Bush of an intention to train. I have said before that I did not suspect him of it. What could induce these men to go through the solemnities of an oath about such trifling matters I know not. Respect to the statement made by William R. Fithian, I do not recollect asking any body for the muster roll, I had no occasion to do so that I remember, for I made out the roll for that day myself and gave it to Mr Conklin. Otherwise the statement of Mr Fithian is tolerably correct; Mr Bush did run away before I finished writing his name on the blank warrant I had in my hand. For Mr Bush's admonition I shall no doubt feel myself very much obliged, and will endeavor duly to appreciate it and the spirit that dictated it. Mr Bush extolls himself much for his very decent and respectful behaviour to me on all occasions. Whatever may have been his former feelings towards me, any person who reads this violent, inflammatory publications with his false statements, and misrepresentations, and high coloring, may readily see by what spirit he is now actuated. And for what is all this noise and railing, and the declaration of independence read to us? Why, because in the discharge of my duty as a militia officer I happened to come in contact with this mighty man, George Bush. He also gives it as his opinion that I shall never be able to lead my battalion or myself to glory. Indeed I should think the chance very small if the battalion was composed of such men as himself. He accuses me of boasting that I was responsible to no civil tribunal. I have made no boast about it. I have said, and I say yet, that I think a court-martial is the only proper court to take cognizance of this affair. But I am not very particular about what court he applies to for redress, confident that I shall be able to satisfy any intelligent court or jury that I have strictly conformed to the letter and spirit of the law. He says, with this publication and a prosecution he will let me rest. I suppose the prosecution is to be commenced when he gets his subscription paper filled up, which I understand he is circulating in Bridgeton, to enable him to see an attorney. He seems to flatter himself that he has, by this publication, completely overthrown me and the whole phalanx of militia officers; and that henceforth all men will flock to him and support him and his cause: and prophesies that I shall come out scapegoat to bear all the sins of the militia law and its supporters. Th-

goal must be yet in the womb of futurity, which he seems to think is big with events favorable to him. At the delivery of this goat, whether it comes out George Bush, or myself, time will tell its own tale. In his conclusion he says "that he has not, neither" does "lie intend to draw any argument to show that his arrest was illegal from the particular words of any section of the militia law, or from the supposed unconstitutionality of any part of the law itself." He ought certainly to have done this, after so often calling it an illegal, unjustifiable, and outrageous act. He seems to rest his hopes on putting down the law as unconstitutional, or a bad law, and influencing a jury to disregard it. Mr Bush has frequently threatened me with a prosecution, though I have never believed it. But if he really does intend to, why has he not done it. I have always been ready to meet him in any court, civil or military. Why is he endeavoring by his inflammatory publications to forestall the public opinion and excite a popular clamor against me: Is this fair? Is this honorable? I do not fear Mr Bush or any of his associates; for I know that my cause is founded on the immutable principles of truth, and justice, and law. But having spent my days chiefly in the peaceful walks of private life, strife and contention, turmoil and noise is not my proper element, neither do I think it should be of any honest man. Mr Bush seems to design this should be an endless war of words, for which I have no relish. Therefore to bring this matter to a speedy termination, it is likely he will get an answer from another quarter the next time I have occasion to reply, and not him alone neither. ISAAC WHITAKER. Deerfield Street, July 20, 1824.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CLARKE, By inserting the two following extracts on the subject of the election of gen. Jackson to the presidency, you will greatly oblige many readers. Nothing has been said respecting general Jackson, in this district, except what was on the favorable side. I presume the citizens of our district are honestly endeavoring to ascertain who of the candidates are most worthy of their confidence. You have in a former number declared your willingness to let all parties be heard. Those who are true to themselves will endeavor to discover the faults as well as the perfections of their favorites, and also to see which side of the argument will preponderate. That general Jackson has many virtues I do not deny; but it is a query of great importance to all of us—*one* in which we should be well satisfied—whether his imperfections and vices are not of too bold a character—are not too deeply rooted and firmly fixed to be removed through life—and whether, should any emergency make it necessary, he would not return to the same maxims and principles which on other occasions caused him to trample all law—all civil authority under his feet, and lay violent hands on our dearest and most sacred rights. I wish to propose no man as my choice, but I shall reject every man who has, and whom I have reason to fear may impair civil liberty, or by his flat alone would suspend that palladium which guarantees to freemen all that on earth can make them happy—the right of habeas corpus.

ONE WHO WISHES TO BE ON THE SAFE SIDE.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The Harrisburg (Penn.) Convention, in their address recommending General Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency, assert, that— "On the eve of the battle of Orleans, when alarm and disaffection pervaded the city, General Jackson arrested a person discovered exciting mutiny in his camp, and refused him to the civil authority until Orleans was secured. For this refusal, which probably saved New Orleans from destruction, he was fined one thousand dollars."

These assertions are sanctioned by the names of five respectable men, yet they contain not a word of truth. Disaffection did not pervade New Orleans on the eve of the battle. No person was discovered exciting mutiny in his camp on the eve of the battle—or for that cause arrested, & refused to obey the civil authority. The refusal to obey the civil authority, for which general Jackson was fined 1000 dollars, took place after the enemy had been defeated, and driven to his ships, and after the news of peace had reached Orleans.

On the 21st of January, general Jackson addressed his army, announcing the complete discomfiture and retreat of the enemy. This address may be found in Niles' Register, vol. 7, page 402.

Gen. Jackson was fined by judge Hall for a contempt of court in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus, issued in behalf of Mr. Loualliere—and for imprisoning the judge himself for issuing the writ. The circumstances which led to these imprisonments were as follows. On the 21st of February, 1815,

Mr. Cottong editor of the Louisiana Gazette, issued a handbill containing information that the preliminaries of peace had been signed at Ghent.—General Jackson sent an order forbidding him to make any publication upon the subject, unless he obtained permission to do so from the proper source. The citizens being persuaded that peace was actually concluded, became very much dissatisfied with their subjection to military law, and with the performance of military duty. To escape this, some Frenchmen applied to the French consul for certificates that they were French subjects. These were readily granted.

On the 5th of March, gen. Jackson issued an order requiring all the Frenchmen who had received those protections from the French consul to repair into the interior, not short of Baton Rouge, until the restoration of peace. Mr. Loualliere wrote an article for the Louisiana Gazette, censuring these proceedings of gen. Jackson. The author was required from the printer, and given up. Mr. Loualliere was arrested and imprisoned in the barracks. He made affidavit of the imprisonment, and applied to judge Hall, for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, and served upon gen. Jackson. The general disobeyed the writ, and issued an order for the arrest of judge Hall, who was also arrested and confined! Mr. Dick, the United States' district attorney, made an affidavit of the illegal arrest and confinement of judge Hall, and applied to judge Lewis for a writ of habeas corpus, which was issued, served and disobeyed!! Mr. Dick was arrested and imprisoned. All these arrests took place between the 5th and 14th of March, 1815, after the news of peace was received, but before gen. Jackson had been officially advised that the treaty was ratified! Upon receiving this information, gen. Jackson withdrew his order establishing martial law, and the civil authorities resumed their functions.

For refusing to obey the writ of habeas corpus in Mr. Loualliere's case, who was imprisoned for writing an article and publishing it in a newspaper, after the 5th of March—after the enemy had disappeared and peace was restored—general Jackson was fined. In his defence before the court, (S Niles' Register, 251.) he says, "All the acts mentioned in the rule took place after the enemy had retired from the position they at first resumed; after they had met with a signal defeat, after unofficial accounts had been received of the signature of a treaty of peace." How totally untrue is the assertion in the address, that gen. Jackson was fined for refusing to the civil authority a man arrested on the eve of the battle of New Orleans, discovered exciting mutiny in the camp."

How strange and unaccountable it is that men who, in their individual intercourse, would scorn every thing like falsehood or subterfuge—nay, who would feel bound to repel an imputation of the kind at the peril of their lives, can nevertheless be induced for electioneering purposes, to make the most unfounded assertions. Does falsehood lose any thing of its baseness, of its demoralizing effects, because it is uttered to subserve party and not individual purposes? I should think not. And we have much reason to believe that he who deals in falsehood, in misrepresentation, in evasion, when engaged in party contests, gradually loses his native sense of abhorrence for falsehood, and comes by degrees to void himself of it in his individual affairs.

The aged colonel Forrest, who read the Declaration of Independence in the east wing of the old State House in Philadelphia, on the 5th inst addressed the company as follows:—

"My countrymen:—ought I not rather to say, my children: the children of my compatriots, the children of the men of the revolution—yea, verily you are a part of that posterity, to secure whose freedom and independence, my fellow soldiers, the companions of my youth, the friends of my riper age, fought? and bled, and died." [I saw the tears tremble in the aged eyes & the Speaker's his faltering tongue reverted to men and to things long past—to men who had descended to the grave, and to things which will live in the history of man forever.] He quickly passed his hand across his eyes and continued—"Yes, my children, the children of my friends and the hope of your country—you will soon be called upon to elect a chief magistrate to fill the seat which has been filled by a Washington and

a Jefferson." Take care whom you choose!! Through the whole of the Revolutionary War, amid all the perils; father against son—and son against father; general Washington never proclaimed martial law—he never put the military over the civil authority—or disregarded the writ of habeas corpus—or the sacred rights of our legislative assemblies. These things were never done by any of our authorities during our revolution, nor for thirty years after."

"General Washington was brave, but humane; he always showed mercy to a fallen foe. I tell you, my children, beware of the Ides of March—beware of any man who in the tide of victory would sweep away your dearest rights and trample on your constitution—beware of the man who has dared to do what the father of his country never did.—Elect no such man to be your chief magistrate—let no such man occupy a seat which has been occupied by Washington, the great and the good Washington. As you love the memory of your fathers, as you would preserve your constitution from violation and the arb of your political safety from unhallowed hands, do not call such a man to administer that government which was achieved by virtue and by valor."

COMMUNICATION. COUNTY MEETING.

The delegates chosen by the citizens of the several townships of the county of Cumberland, friendly to the election of General Andrew Jackson to the office of President of the United States, met agreeably to public notice at the Court House in Bridgeton, July 27th, 1824 when John Sibley, esq. was called to the chair, and Ignatius Thompson, appointed Secretary.

It appearing that the Court-House would be occupied during the afternoon by a special Court, the meeting adjourned to the Hotel of Jeremiah Buck—and the further attendance of judge Sibley being prevented by official duties, Daniel Parvin, esq. was chosen Chairman pro tem.

The Delegates then presented their credentials, and it appeared that there were persons present from all the township, excepting Stoe Creek.

The following preamble and resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted: At a crisis like the present, when the existence of all free governments is threatened by the allied despots of Europe, we consider it highly important that the Chief Magistrate of our Republic should be distinguished for all those qualifications which may secure the confidence and hearty co-operation of the people at home, at the same time elicit from foreign potentates such a degree of respect as shall preserve our country from aggression, and our rights from infringement.

And believing that the uniform selection of a President from among the Heads of Departments, is fraught with pernicious consequences, and has a direct tendency to impair the purity of our institutions, by inducing the incumbents of those offices to draw around them a host of anxious and interested partisans, and thus to amass an improper and injurious weight of influence.—And that the regular succession to the Executive Chair, of the incumbents of subordinate offices, is calculated to create and continue a system of management, and to cherish rather than to extinguish the natural tendency to abuses and corruption to which all human governments are liable.—And fully persuaded that the selection of a man of unsullied and unsuspected integrity, to fill the presidential office, would lead to the reform of erroneous practices where they exist, and tend to preserve every department of the government in purity and vigor.—Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the transcendent services, the genuine patriotism, the invincible integrity and the pure devotion to republican principles, which are the distinguished characteristics of General Andrew Jackson, qualify him in an eminent degree for the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States;

Resolved, That the prosperity of our country, and its present high standing among the nations of the earth, are greatly owing, under Providence, to the selection, as our Chief Magistrates, of men who were nurtured in, and have proved true to, the principles of our glorious revolution; and while a veteran of the school of '76, possessing peculiar claim to that office, can yet be recognized among the few surviving fathers of the Republic, we feel deeply solicitous that to him should be entrusted the reins of government.

Resolved, That we recognize in Andrew Jackson, in an eminent degree, the virtues of our venerated Washington; and have full confidence that the pure maxims and sound policy of the latter would give fire to the former in his administration of the government.

Resolved, That John C. Calhoun has our preference, over all the other candidates, for the office of Vice president of the United States. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend

to our fellow citizens throughout the slate, to form an Electoral Ticket in favor of Jackson and Calhoun, and to give it their zealous support at the approaching election of John

Buck, Simeon Siegfried, John Wishart, esq. Daniel Parvin, esq. Isaac W. Crane, esq. and Ignatius Thompson, as delegates to represent this County in Convention at Trenton, on the first Wednesday in September next.

The following persons were appointed a committee of correspondence, viz:—Dr. Ephraim Buck, Simeon Siegfried, Ignatius Thompson, John E. Jeffers, and Isaac W. Crane. Resolved, That this meeting recommend

to the friends of General Andrew Jackson to hold meetings in the several townships for the purpose of choosing Committees of Vigilance, and that the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the papers of this county; and that editors of Newspapers throughout the State be respectfully requested to copy them.

Resolved, That an adjourned County meeting of the friends of General Jackson be held at this place, on Wednesday the 29th of September, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

DANIEL PARVIN, Chairman, pro tem  
Ignatius Thompson, Secretary.

#### COMMUNICATION.

#### TOWNSHIP MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Maurice River, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, held agreeably to public notice, at the house of John Ogden jr. Port Elizabeth, on Saturday the 24th July 1824, for the purpose of dividing and adopting measures best calculated to aid his election, James Riggins was called to the Chair and John Wishart esq. appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the Chair, it was

Resolved, That while the members of this meeting entertain and express a high respect for all the other candidates for the Presidency, whose time and talents have been devoted to the nation, they cannot but yield a decided preference to Gen. Jackson; not for the unworthy purpose of opposition, but because no one of his competitors in their opinion has performed so many important services, both civil and military, with greater ability in the discharge of every duty, and with such devoted fidelity to the interests of his country, and received as little reward therefor;—because we believe his claims upon the American people are second only to those of the illustrious Washington—because he is a veteran of the revolution, and one of the last of that immortal band of patriots, whom a grateful people can ever expect to elevate to that exalted station—because we do not approve of erecting cold monuments over the tomb of departed merit, and refuse to the living the last great debt of gratitude the nation can ever pay to revolutionary services—because the whole life of Gen. Jackson has been that of hardship and toil in the service of his country, without the emoluments of office received by his competitors—because we have the utmost confidence in his integrity and ability to perform all the duties of a chief magistrate—and he most likely to conduct the charge of state, to the honor, interest and dignity of himself and the nation, and to keep her in good trim, ready for a calm or rough sea, a fair or foul wind, to the support, the haven of rest, of peace, and prosperity upon honorable terms, and will never turn his heel, nor desert his post in the hour of danger—And having seen an advertisement in circulation calling upon the voters of the county of Cumberland friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the office of President of the United States, to meet at the Court-House in Bridgeton at 1 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday the 27th instant to choose delegates to attend the convention to be held at Trenton on the first Wednesday of September next, to select an electoral ticket in his favor and believing the measure would have a tendency to promote his interest, and aid his election, it was further

Resolved, That James Riggins, John Wishart, esq. Thomas Henderson, Ebenezer Sealey, jr. and George Gale, be appointed a committee to attend the county meeting in behalf of the Township, at the time and place, and for the purposes in the said advertisement expressed.

JAMES RIGGINS, Chairman.

John Wishart, Secretary.

## THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,  
SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1824.

Several communications have been laid over until next week for want of room; one of which is from a friend of Gen. Jackson—it came too late for this number.

The controversy on the Presidential question throughout the Union begins to assume a serious aspect. On this subject it has never been and is not now our intention to say much. In politics as well as religion we think every man should have liberty to make his own selection, because when he does so uninfluenced, our rulers will always be such as the people are, and the excellence of the one will be equal to the virtue of the other. Besides, the unpleasant feelings which political disputes often generate between neighbors can never be overbalanced or atoned for by all the advantages which can possibly be derived from the ascendancy of either party—at least so we think, and we have full reason to believe that nineteen twentieths of our fellow citizens will think so with us. The time has been when individual interest in presidential elections was either in reality or in the imagination, more immediately a personal concern than it now is. Then, every man contended for the supremacy of party—now, it is not party but individual interest for which each has to contend. On an examination of the comparative merits of the presidential candidates, though we may each persuade ourselves that one is greatly to be preferred to all the rest, yet many of our fellow citizens, equal as sensible, as good patriots, and as intelligent as we are, think that others should in their estimation have no less the preference. If we are all sincere, and will support our favorites from equally good motives, all the candidates without exception are deserving our regard, and would, any of them, make a good president. But in making our selection it would be well to examine what it is for which each party advocates their favorite. One is supported, because he was nominated by a number of his friends in a caucus, and perhaps that nomination would never have been made if those who made it had thought it would not have been popular either in congress or among the people. This we have the best reason to in-

fer; the falling off of some of them will give us a key to their motives. The friends of this gentleman have never offered any thing in his praise that might not have been said of any man, other than that he is pure gold, while some of his friends have been discovered in New England buying up newspaper editors with two hundred southern subscribers a piece. Another is supported because he is a fine speaker, has insinuating manners, and has advocated South America and the Tariff; to which it appears all the other candidates are equally friendly. The third for his heroism and military services, (for indeed it is this alone that has distinguished him,) while few pretend that as a diplomatist, he would equal any of the others;—and the fourth, because he has been schooled from his youth up, in the science of diplomacy; is acquainted with every minutiae of our own, & also of the policies of foreign cabinets, and has in all his conduct uniformly supported and increased his reputation, without in one instance doing an act which would tend to impair public confidence or call in question his morals. Now, among these candidates there is much merit, and we have no right to say that those who differ from us should not be as well pleased with their choice as well as we with ours.

There is probably a desire existing among many, to tell the public the reasons of their preference for the respective candidates they support. Our readers have been informed long since who is the man of our choice. We repeat that we are friendly to the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, but we support him from principle; from an opinion, fully established, that his merits and qualifications for the high station for which he is held up, are superior to any other. We have the utmost deference for the opinions and partialities of those who differ from us. We wish to prove this by again offering our columns to the friends of all parties. In doing so it may be necessary to say, that as it is possible the space in our columns which can be allotted to original matter, may not be enough for all that may be presented, to obviate any difficulty that may arise on this score, we propose that each shall be heard in his turn—and the friends of no candidate can be heard twice in succession, unless there should be no intervening communication in behalf of any other whose turn it may be to be heard. This is equitable, and shuts out all complaint. Should only two of the candidates be advocated, if we can find space they may both be heard the same week. One may be advocated in succession if the other has no friends. We intend to give the public sentiment as others do, and as we have done; nor shall we take any greater liberties in the defence of our favorite than is compatible with our privilege. We shall endeavor to be distinguished as much as possible for moderation. We must limit each writer in the same week to a space not occupying more than two columns—we would prefer one and a half.

The wind changed—The Hon. Walter Forward, one of the members of congress from Pennsylvania who attended the caucus last winter at Washington, and voted in favor of Mr. Crawford, has published his recantation, and now pledges himself to vote for Gen. Jackson, should the election come into the house of representatives. When a man becomes convinced of his errors and changes his opinions he is too often censured—and yet nothing redounds more to the glory of a man than to change when he makes this discovery. We never have been favorable to the notion of infallibility of judgment, and yet we think that a man of very pure motives and intentions, who considers his own interests in connection with all with whom he is concerned, or the public interest when engaged for the public, regardless of his own will seldom find it necessary to change. But this sentiment would deceive us at times, for many men are honestly pursuing what is right though they seldom arrive at it. We give full credit to Mr. Forward, and could wish to see more neophytes as forward as he is, provided the caucus interests would, and our own favorite would not be the loser. We wish, however, that whoever the president may be, he may receive his elevation from the people direct. We have no love for congress presidents. When the few appoint our rulers, intriguers multiply as fast as mosquitoes in a marsh in a hot day.

The belief that congressmen and legislators find it their interest as well as duty to act in their official capacities in accordance with the general wishes of the people, is beginning to prevail. It was supposed some time since, that representatives in congress, were they called to elect a president, would act according to their own caprice, regardless of the public sentiment and wishes. This, we think, cannot take place. The public indignation at such a flagrant outrage on their feelings, would soon convince any despatching congressman who might arbitrarily attempt to oppose the wishes of their constituents, that they were not only vulnerable, but that the same power that elevated them would soon convince them that their unfaithfulness would be repaid by merited neglect. It was owing to this alone, as he plainly expresses it, that Mr. Forward of Pennsylvania reconsidered his conduct, and abandoned the

caucus; and not to a conviction of the iniquity of the measures he had adopted.

Foreign Intelligence.—The late accounts from Europe are of a mixed character. M. de Chateaubriand has been dismissed from the French Ministry. M. de Villele fulfills, ad interim, his place. This is looked upon in England as a triumph; that is, that the influence of England is much greater than the influence of Russia in the French Cabinet, at present. Lopez Banos, has lately committed suicide by taking poison at Gibraltar. He left a letter in which he assigns as a motive, that he could no longer support the burden of a painful existence.

The Holy Alliance will soon again occupy the attention of Europe, by taking into consideration the affairs of Greece, and if so, the inhabitants of that country will soon have more enemies—to cope with, and not less heartless & cruel, than the sanguinary oppressors from whom they are now nearly emancipated. We infer this, because the holy alliance never met in one instance, but liberty bled. They never held a conference or a congress, but immediately the dearest rights of men were sacrificed. They never met but under the pretence of consulting for & promoting man's good—and soon after misery and wretchedness were unsparingly meted out to him—and the measure has always been proportioned to the contrary pretensions. Now they declare that Greece must be regulated by their standard, and this is virtually saying that they must be its rulers! Greece is now pretty secure in her independence—should no interference attempt to destroy it—They will soon if left to themselves, drive the Ottoman power from Europe. They are a united people, and will sacrifice any thing for the preservation of the freedom which their blood and toil has purchased. To impose conditions on them would rouse their indignation and opposition. Their commerce is valuable, and this consideration alone will raise them friends. Should the allied powers attempt to interfere, England, jealous of their power would hardly permit their being again reduced, and her exclusive trade would remunerate her for all she would risk in their defence. We can, however, hardly believe that liberty will be completely driven out of Europe. Greece was the spot where liberty and learning was first cherished. A new era in the annals of liberty may now be about to take place, and it may again be the place to which Europe, and perhaps the world may be indebted for the same blessings.

The Oration.—In our last we published an Oration delivered in Fairfield on the 3d inst. by the Hon. Ephraim Bateman. We cannot forego expressing the pleasure we received in its perusal. It seldom happens that we have the time, and still seldom the inclination to read a 4th of July oration, but we have been induced to give this one some attention from a variety of considerations, and we have been highly gratified. Whether we consider it in point of style, arrangement or sentiment, we think it an excellent specimen and we are the more disposed to be pleased with it because it expresses temperate feelings in pure language—because, while it gives us in a statesmanlike manner, a concise history of the rise, progress and establishment of our national government; while it sets before us the most prominent circumstances which have since that period affected our nation; while it presents the present existing state of things with a peculiar impartiality and candour, it utters not one sentiment which does not evidence the most respectful deference to the views and opinions of all who heard him. For this we thank him, because we earnestly wish, for the sake of morality, social harmony, sound political sentiment, & public feeling, that our fourth of July celebrations may, to the end of time, be characterized by that liberality which is alike destitute of prejudice and party.

We are informed that Mr. Crane addressed the Jackson county meeting, lately held in this town, at considerable length, in favor of the resolutions then under consideration—that a resolution passed, requesting a copy of the address for publication, which was declined by Mr. Crane.

The last Muskingum Messenger informs us that a considerable shock of an earthquake was felt in that town on the 15th inst. The Court House Steeple and many houses were observed to shake, and some of the inhabitants were much alarmed.

The same paper informs us that they see nothing to alter the opinion they had previously expressed, that the vote of that state would be given to Mr. Clay, should he remain a candidate.

Suicide.—Mr. Samuel Wiley, of Upper Penns Neck, Salem county, committed suicide on his person, a few weeks ago, by hanging. He had been but a very short time married.

The following liberal toast was actually delivered at Sewell's Spring, Maryland, on the 3d inst. It is a full brother to Mr. Farlane's given some time ago.

By William S. Hays, esq.—Gen. Andrew Jackson, the hero of New-

Orleans—should Louisiana, Mississippi or Alabama, refuse him their united vote for the presidency, may they know no other weapon than the tomahawk!

#### MARRIED.

At Tucklyhoe, on Thursday the 22d inst. by the Rev. E. Reed, Mr. Joseph Mesick to Miss Mary Swain, daughter of the Rev. Nathan Swain, all of that place.

On the 27th inst. by Samuel Matthews, esq. Mr. George Lawrence to Miss Sarah Ludlam, both of the Upper Township, county of Cape May.

## 200 DOLLARS REWARD.

A most daring attempt was made on the night of the 12th of this inst. to set fire to the Dwelling House of the Subscriber by some notorious villain—by artfully placing some kind of combustible substance on the block of the North East Corner of the House so as to communicate between the outer boards & the ceiling. From the appearance of the fire, and the testimony of a number of the respectable inhabitants who have since seen it, there cannot be the remotest idea but that it was the work of an incendiary. Had it answered the expectation of the villain who placed it there, and communicated to the building in the night, the destruction of the house with its contents must have been inevitable, and it is more than probable that a part of the family must have perished with it, the wind at the time blowing fresh from the north east; fortunately however the outer boards excluded the air from it, so much that it did not communicate to the building until the next day, when the smoke from it was discovered, hursting into an adjoining room. Such flagrant outrages committed against our lives and property calls aloud for the apprehension of the monsters who during the midnight hour, would place the torch to our houses, not only endangering our property but our own lives & that of our families in the most eminent degree. The above reward, will be paid for the apprehension of the villain who committed the above foul deed that he may be brought to that degree of Justice which his crime so richly merits.

William Leaming.

Cape May July 26. 188 1m

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 18th of this instant, an indentured apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named WILLIAM RUTH; he is about five feet six inches high, full face, light complexion and blue eyes; had on when he went away a grey coat, white drilling trousers, a pair of lace boots, and a fur hat about half worn. He took away with him a blue coat with a velvet collar, the cuffs torn on the under side, a pair of grey cloth trousers, a black surtout made of homespun cloth with capes & velvet collar, with sundry other clothing. Whoever takes up said runaway and delivers him to the subscriber at Dennis Creek, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said apprentice at their peril.

MOLADORE EARNEST.

July 22—31. 188 3t

#### By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known, that a public sale will be held at the town of Jackson, the seat of government of the state of Mississippi, on the first Monday in December next, for the disposal of the Land situated in the following described townships and fractional townships in the district of lands ceded to the United States by the Chacow Indians, viz:

East of the Meridian line of the District West of Pear River.

FRACTIONAL TOWNSHIPS.

Nos. 14, 15, 16, & 17 of range No. 4

14, 15, 16, & 17, 5

West of the Meridian line of the Choc-taw District.

Townships No. 7, 8, 9, 10, & 12, of range No. 1

7, 8, 9, & 10, 2

7, 8, & 9, 3

East of the Meridian line of the Choc-taw District.

Townships No. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, of range No. 1

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will be excluded from the sales, which will commence with the lowest number of section, township and range, and will proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1824.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: GEORGE GRAHAM, Commissioner of the gen. land office. Printers of the Laws of the United States are authorized to insert the above once a week until the day of sale. July 31. 188 1s

#### Sheriff's Sales.

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

Tuesday the 31st 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,

All the right, title, claim and interest of Zachus B. Cook, of, in and to a certain lot or tract of land and premises, situate in the township of Stone Creek, adjoining lands of Hannah M'Connell, Daniel Gilman and others, containing 40 acres more or less.—Also, All said Cook's right, claim, interest and title, of, in and to a certain Mill-seat and Manufactory, adjoining the above described premises, commonly called Cook's manufactory, which is described in a deed from William Cook and wife to the said Zachus B. Cook, dated the 13th of December, 1821—also, all the defendant's right and interest in lands in the county of Cumberland, be the same more or less.

Seized as the property of Zachus B. Cook, taken in execution at the suit of Eldad Cook, and to be sold by

JOHN LAXING, jun. Sheriff. July 29.—July 30. 188

#### A BOAT LOST.

A Boat 18 feet long, pine bottom, oak root timbers, white pine water boards put on deck, fashioned and painted lead color, and the outside rather lighter than a lead, cypress mast, boom, and sprit; the main sail being too small, was pieced with cloth of tow linen in the after leach. She had two sets of throl pins on each side and tied with a porpoise line to ship and unship. The painting is rather dull, as it was done last year. The above boat was supposed to have been carried off by two black boys on or about the 7th inst. from Sneyuxcent, Eastern shore of Maryland. The owner, Charles R. Henry, will pay ten dollars for recovery of the same. Apply to the Editor. July 24. 187 3t

#### FOR SALE,

A SORREL HORSE, five years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, good under the saddle or in harness. For conditions, apply to JACOB SOUDER. July 17. 186 2t

#### LUMBER.

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

#### PANNEL BOARDS,

First common do.

Second do. do.

ALSO.

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

J. L. James.

Brick Store, West side of the Creek. Bridgeton, June 5. 180

#### 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 afternoon, at the inn of John Ogden, jun. in Port Elizabeth, to be sold by

JOHN LAXING, jun. Sheriff.

July 15. 186

#### 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. 185

#### Insolvents' Bonds,

#### Constables' Sales,

For Sale at the office of the Whig.

#### Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$ 1 00
Rye, do	50 to 60
Corn, do	37 1/2 to 45
Oats, do	20 to 25
Onions, do	37
Potatoes, do	25
Dry Apples do	25
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	75 to 1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	\$ 25 to 3 75
Rye do. do.	1 50 to 2 00
Butter, per pound,	12 1/2
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per do	7 to 8
Wool, per pound,	\$1 to 37 1/2
Feathers, do	40 to 44
Candles, do	12 1/2
Fallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 00 to 4 50
Oak dry, do	5 00
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**

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

*Tuesday the 17th day 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 Fairfield:

1. A farm, joins the road from Cedarvale to Jones' Island, land of William Westcott and others, contain 55 acres.
2. A landing lot, joins Cedar Creek, contains one acre.
3. A lot of salt marsh on the west side of Eagle Island, joins Daniel Elmer and others, contains 9 1/2 acres.
4. A lot of Cedar Swamp, joins the Foster Swamp, Daniel Elmer and others, contains 2 1/2 acres; the land will be sold more or less as to quantity, together with all the lands of the defendant.

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

WM. R. FITZPATRICK, late Sheriff.  
JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
June 15—July 10. 185

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 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, deceased, taken in execution at the suit of Downs and Richard Edmunds, executors of Robert Edmunds, esq. deceased, and to be sold by

SPECER HUGHES, Sheriff.  
May 25—July 3. 184

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued 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 Abigail Townsend and others; sale to be at the house of Lavy Foster, innkeeper, near the court house.

Seized as the property of Richard Smith, taken in execution at the suit of William L. Stites, and to be sold by

SPECER HUGHES, Sheriff.  
May 25—July 3. 184

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, out 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 day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jeremiah Buck in Bridgeton,

A tract of Bare Swamp, adjoining land of Nathan Newcomb, Henry Powell and others, contains thirty-five acres more or less.

Seized as the property of Daniel R. Moore, taken in execution at the suit of Powell Garrison, and to be sold by

W. R. FITZPATRICK, late Sheriff.  
June 8—July 3. 184

**FOR SALE.**

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

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

A. McCALLA.  
Bridgeton, June 19. 185

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. 186 2m.

**NOTICE.**

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

J. B. & R. B. POTTER.  
April 17. 173

**SHINGLES.**

30,000 Three feet Shingles for Sale by

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

Likewise a few pounds of Manglewortzel Seed

172 6t q

**CHEAP**

**Books and Stationary.**

**M'Carty & Davis,**

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

No. 171, Market street, Philadelphia,

Now offer for sale, at very reduced prices, for cash, or city acceptances, a large and extensive stock of BOOKS and STATIONARY; consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, and Miscellaneous Books; particularly, an extensive variety of the latest, 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, Testaments, Webster's, Byerly's New American, and other Spelling Books, New England and American Primers; Slates and Pencils of various sizes; Ink Powder, Water, Quills, Sealing Wax, Indian Rubber, Lead Pencils, Mathematical Instruments in cases; Cutters' Scales, Point Boxes of different sizes; Cannon's Hair Pencils, Durable Ink, Copy Slip, Wedgewood, Pocket and Cook Inkstands, Music Paper, Ivo y Folders, Visiting Cards, Conversation Cards, twelve and fifteen inch Globes; and every article in the Book and Stationary line.

Genlemen of the Bar, and those in the study and practice of Medicine; Academics 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. —Philadelphia, April, 1824.

**Paper and Blank Book Warehouse.**

Writing Papers, Foolscap, from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per ream.  
Letter Paper, from \$2.00 to 5.00 per ream  
Gilt and Hot pressed do.  
Drawing papers of all sizes, for academies, schools, &c.  
Wrapping paper of all sizes.  
Writing papers, for deeds, records, mortgages, &c. &c.  
Blue and white Bonnet Boards.  
Cap, demi, and medium, record, docket, and sheriff's 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 sold at the most reduced prices.

Apply as above, to M'Carty & Davis, at Benjamin Warner's old stand, No. 171, Market-street, Philadelphia.  
The most liberal price paid for RAGS by the quantity. 171 y

**Cumberland Orphans' Court.**

June Term, 1824.

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

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

By the court,  
T. ELMER, Clerk.  
June 19. 182 2m

**Cumberland Orphans' Court.**

June Term, 1824.

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

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

By the Court,  
T. ELMER, Clerk.  
June 19. 182

**CASH**

Will be paid for

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

**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 selected, and by strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

EDMUND DAVIS.  
April 3. 171 6m

**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's 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'd.—That the creditors of the estates 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 creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators and executor giving notice of this order by setting up copies thereof in five of 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 newspapers printed in Bridgeton. 2m

**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 requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them duly authenticated, to John Ward and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

John Ward.  
James Ward.

**Leesburgh,**

Cumberland county, Feb. 10.

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

165 t

**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 Michael Springer, supposed to contain 7 acres more or less.
3. 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 Homestead farm as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and demands of the said deceased.

Conditions at sale, and better description given of said property.  
ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, Adm'r.  
DAVID WANER, Adm'r.  
July 5—10. 185 4t

**DAVID CLARK,**

Book Binder & Paper Ruler,  
Over No. 171, Market street.

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

**Six Cents Reward.**

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on Thursday last, the 30th of June, an apprentice named Thomas Blizard, about 18 years old. He has black eyes, dark hair, is small of his age, and had on homespun clothes and wool hat.

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,  
July 1—10. Dividing Creek. 185

**Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds,**

For Sale at this Office.

**Philadelphia Prices Current.**

Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Lard, per lb. \$0 6 to 8  
Beans bushel 1 00 scarce  
Beef, mess barrel 11 13

Brick, run of Kilm, M. 6 50  
Butter, lump, 14 19  
Do. salt, insp. 8  
Candles, tallow dip 10

Coffee, W. I. fine gr. 19 20  
Do. 2d quality 18  
Do. Java 20 22  
Cheese, 22 35  
Feathers, American lb. 10 9

Flax, clean 6 50 7 00  
Firewood, hickory cord 4 75 5 00  
Do. oak 3 23  
Do. pine 3 50  
Do. gum logs 5 50  
Flour, wheat, barrel 2 21  
Do. rye 2 21  
Do. corn meal 2 21

Glass, wind 10  
8 by 10, 100 feet 1 27 1 20  
Straw, wheat bushel 45 50  
Do. rye 57 40  
Do. corn 20 25  
Do. oats 18  
Do. bran double 10 12  
Hams lb. 0 9 0 10

Lumber 1000 feet 14 00 16  
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch 25 30  
Do do heart, 1 inch 25 30  
Do white pine, panel 17 50 22 50  
Do do common 15 20  
Scantling pine 1000 25 30  
Do heart do 14 scarce  
Do sap do 18  
Lath, oak 20 25  
Jar, raters 25  
Lumber, pine 12 20  
Do inch spruce 22 25  
Shingles, cedar 3 ft. 17 21  
Do cypress 3 inch 3 50 4  
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200 55  
Do hhd. do 35  
Do do red oak 25  
Do barrel, w. oak 23  
Heading, oak 38 50  
Hoops, shaved 25

Mackerel, barrel 3 50 7 00  
Molasses, sug. house gall. 0 42 0 41  
Do West India 24 28  
Peas bushel 75  
Pork, Jersey barrel 14 50 15 00  
Rice, new crop cwt. 3 50 3 25  
Salt, southern barrel 7 00 6 50  
Salt, fine bushel 55

do ground 4 00  
Seed, clover 55  
do herd grass 2 50 2 75  
do timothy 75  
Spirits, viz. 80  
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall. 50 60  
do Penn'a 1st pf. 37 40  
Gin, Philad. dist. do 34 35  
Run, New England 28 28  
Whiskey, rye 39 39  
do apple 7 8  
Starch lb. 12 00 12 50  
Sugar, New Orleans cwt. 15 17  
do loaf 13 14  
do lump 8 8  
Tallow, country 9 14  
Tobacco, Virg. manu. 27 32  
do do caven. 15 15

**Bank Note Exchange.**

CORRECTED WEEKLY.  
U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par.  
Banks in New Hampshire, 2 do.  
Boston Banks, 2 do.  
Massachusetts Banks generally, 2 do.  
Rhode Island Banks, 1 do.  
Connecticut Banks, 1 do.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.  
All the city Bank Notes, par.  
Albany Banks, 1 p. c. dis.  
Troy Banks, 1 do.  
Molawk Bank in Shenectady, 1 do.  
Lansingburg Bank, 1 do.  
Newburg Bank, 1 do.  
Newburg branch, at Ithica, 1 do.  
Orangecounty Bank, 1 do.  
Catskill Bank, 1 do.  
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 do.  
Utica Bank, 1 do.  
Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.  
New Brunswick Bank, par.  
State Bank at Trenton, 1 do.  
All others, par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.  
Philadelphia Notes, par.  
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, 1 do.  
Lancaster Bank, Easton, do.  
German town, Nor Hampton, do.  
Harrisburg County, par.

Delaware county at Chester, par.  
Chester county at West Chester, par.  
Newhope Bridge Company, 40  
Farmers Bank of Reading, 1  
Susquehanna Bridge do. 1 1/2 dis.  
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1  
York Bank, 1 1/2 do.  
Chambersburg, 1 do.  
Gettysburg, 1 do.  
Carlisle Bank, do.  
Swatara at Harrisburg, do.  
Pittsburg, do.  
Greensburg, and Brownsville, 5 do.

DELAWARE NOTES.  
Bank of Del. at Wilmington, 1/2 d.  
Wilmington and Brandywine, par.  
Commercial Bank of Delaware, 3  
Branch of do. at Milford, par.  
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.  
Laurel Bank, 25

MARYLAND NOTES.  
Baltimore Banks, 1/2 d.  
Baltimore City Bank, 1 do.  
Have de Grace, 1 do.  
Elkton, 1 do.  
Annapolis, 1 do.  
Branches of do. 1 1/2  
Hagerstown bank, do.  
Bank of Caroline, 75 do.

VIRGINIA NOTES.  
Richmond and Branches, 1 do.  
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 4 do.  
All others, 1 do.  
Columbia District Banks, generally, 1  
North Carolina, 5 dis.  
South Carolina, 3 do.  
Georgia, generally 5 do.  
Bank of Kentucky and branches 70  
Ohio-Chillioteh 5 dis

**CEDARVILLE FACTORY**

The Cedarville Factory having undergone some alterations is now re-

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

The Subscriber has for sale, or barter for wool or country produce, a considerable quantity of woollen cloth of various patterns.

EPH. BATEMAN.  
Cedarville May 1st 1824 175 t

**White Pine Boards,**

Viz. PANNEL,  
1st, 25, and 3d. common, of a good quality, for sale by

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

**JOHN E. JEFFERS,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Solicitor and Chancery,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of the counties of Cumberland, Gloucester and Cape May, that he has removed to Port Elizabeth, where, by close application, he hopes to render general assistance with their business, who

**CONVEYANCING**

In all its various branches done with cheapness, accuracy, and despatch.  
May 8. 176 6mq

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

Thomas Nossitter.  
April 3. 171 y

**BLANKS,**

For Sale at this Office.

**NOTICE.**

John B. Miller, cabinet maker, of Bridgeton, did on the 27th day of August 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.  
September 6. Timothy Elmer.

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

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

**NOTICE.**

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

JOHN LANING, jun.  
April 12. 120

**PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY**

JOHN CLARKE,  
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.  
CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.  
THE WASHINGTON WRIG is published every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance.—An additional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid within the year.

The Writs 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 time will be considered 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.