

## Laws of the United States. BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT providing for a grant of Land for the Seat of Government in the Territory of Florida [Florida,] and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby is, granted to the territory of Florida, one entire quarter section of land, or fractional section, not exceeding in quantity or quarter section, for the seat of government in that territory, to be located previously to the sale of the adjacent lands, under the authority of the Governor thereof, at the point selected for the permanent seat of government for said territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory aforesaid, or a majority thereof, he, and they are hereby, authorized to adopt such measures as to them may seem expedient for the sale of said tract of land, or any part thereof, for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of public buildings at said seat of government.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted That there shall be, and hereby are, reserved from said, three entire quarter sections of lands of the United States, lying contiguous to, and adjoining, the quarter section granted by the first section of this act, to be located by the Governor of said Territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the seventh section of the act of Congress of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act amending and supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act to provide for the survey and disposal of the public lands in Florida,'" as prevents the appointment of a surveyor for Florida, until the commissioners shall have decided and reported on the private claims in said territory, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the Eastern and Western land districts in said territory shall be divided and separated by the Suwaney river, and not by the ancient line of division between the provinces of East and West Florida, as prescribed by the eighth section of the act aforesaid.

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

### AN ACT concerning Invalid Pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the following named persons on the pension list of invalid pensioners, of the United States, who shall be entitled to, and receive, pensions according to the rates, and commencing at the times hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: Andrew Gorill, at the rate of eight dollars per month; to commence on the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

James Wilson, at the rate of four dollars per month; to commence the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

William Parker, Rock, and Thomas, three Seneca Indians, residing at Buffalo, in the state of New York, at the rate of four dollars per month, each; to commence the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Washington, May 19, 1824.  
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTIONS providing a place of deposit for the Portrait of Columbus, and directing the distribution of certain copies of the Declaration of Independence, now in the Department of State.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Portrait of Columbus, presented to the nation by G. G. Barrell, United States Consul at Malaga, be placed in the Library of Congress.

Resolved, That the two hundred copies of the Declaration of Independence, now in the Department of State, be distributed in the manner following: two copies to each of the surviving Signers of the Declaration of Independence; two copies to the President of the United States; two copies to the Vice-President of the United States; two copies to the late President, Mr. Madison; two copies to the Marquis de Lafayette; twenty copies for the two Houses of Congress; twelve copies for the different Departments of the Government; two copies for the President's House; two copies for the Supreme Court Room; one copy to each of the Governors of the States; one copy to each of the Legislatures of the States; one copy to each of the Governors of the Territories of the United States; and one copy to the Legislative Council of each territory; and the remaining copies to the different Universities and Colleges of the United States, as the President of the United States may direct.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the distribution of the said copies of the Declaration of Independence to be made, agreeably to the foregoing resolution.

Washington, May 26 1824.  
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplementary to the several acts providing for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the St. Helena and Jackson Court House Land Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That claimants of lands within the limits of the land district of St. Helena, as established by the act of the twenty-fifth of April, one

thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana, which lies east of the river Mississippi, and island of New Orleans," whose claims have been presented to the Commissioner appointed to receive and examine claims and titles to lands in said district, or to the Register and Receiver, acting as commissioners, under the provisions of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to lands and establishing land offices in the district east of the island of New Orleans, and which have not been reported to Congress, or whose claims have not been heretofore presented to the said Commissioner, or to the Register and Receiver acting as commissioners, be allowed until the first day of January next, to present their titles and claims, and the evidence in support of the same, to the Register and Receiver of the said district, whose powers and duties, in relation to the same, shall in all respects, be governed by the provisions of the acts before recited, and of the act of the eighth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices in the districts east of the island of New Orleans."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Register and Receiver shall have power to appoint a clerk, who shall be a person capable of translating the French and Spanish languages, and who shall perform the duty of translator, and such other duty as may be required by said Register and Receiver; and the said Register and Receiver shall each be allowed, as a compensation for their services, in relation to the said claims, and for the services to be performed under the provisions of the several acts to which this is a supplement, at the rate of one thousand dollars a year; and the clerk at the rate of twelve hundred and fifty dollars a year; and the clerk employed by the said Register and Receiver, last year, shall be allowed, for the services then rendered by him, nine months salary, at the same rate; which several sums of money shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That not more than two years' compensation be thus allowed to either the Register and Receiver or their Clerk; and the payment of the whole, or any portion, of the aforesaid compensation, may be withheld by the Secretary of the Treasury, until a report shall have been made to him, of the performance of the services for which the same is allowed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the clerk employed by the Register and Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Helena Court House, be allowed the sum of one thousand dollars for the services performed by him, as Clerk to the said Register and Receiver of Public Moneys, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all donation claims which may be presented to the said Register and Receiver, under this act, and all claims founded on complete original titles, which may be so presented, not heretofore surveyed, shall be surveyed at the expense of the claimants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the principal Deputy Surveyor of the United States, for St. Helena District, shall reside at such place, in the said district, as shall be designated by the President of the United States.

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

AN ACT explanatory of an act entitled An act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of the public lands, approved on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the benefits and privileges of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States, by the purchasers of public lands," approved on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, of which this act is explanatory, be extended to those persons who have obtained certificates of further credit, for any half-quarter section, or for any fractional section of land, under the provisions of any of the several laws, referred to in the said act, of which this is explanatory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all relinquishments of land, which shall be executed under the provisions of the said act of the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, or under the provisions of this act, shall be filed with the Register of the Land Office at which the land was purchased, any thing in the said act of the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, of which this is explanatory to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

AN ACT changing the mode of surveying the public lands on any river, lake, bayou, or water course.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whenever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, a departure from the ordinary mode of surveying land on any river, lake, bayou, or water course, would promote the public interest, he may direct the Surveyor General, in whose district such land is situated, and where the change is intended to be made under such rules & regulations as the President may prescribe, to cause the lands thus situated, to be surveyed in tracts of two acres in width, fronting on any river, Bayou, lake, or water course, and running back the depth of forty acres; which tracts of land, so surveyed, shall

be for sale entire, instead of in half quarter sections, and in the usual manner, and on the same terms, in all respects, as the other public lands of the United States.

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

## ORATION, delivered at Millville, on the 5th of July, by EZEKIEL B. FOSTER.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

Agreeably to your solicitations, I have submitted to address you, on an occasion in which I feel myself inadequate to the task, and have to solicit your generosity to overlook those imperfections that you will undoubtedly discover to be far short of doing justice to the importance of the subject that has convened so respectful an assemblage as has been pleased to grant their audience in commemoration of the day we celebrate.

It is not within the language of the linguist, or the most profound erudition of man, to describe the inestimable advantages and privileges arising to mankind, that the ever memorable 4th of July, 1776, has brought to your consideration.

It is a history that may be styled the evidence of time, the light of truth, the school of virtue, and the depository of events. It is, my fellow citizens, with heart-felt satisfaction that I meet you on this happy festival—a festival calculated to show you the principles on which States and Empires have risen to power, and the errors by which they have fallen to decay, and lost their names from amongst the nations of the earth. In celebrating this day we should not only exercise our gratitude to that kind Providence that has been pleased to grant us the blessings we enjoy under a Republican Government, but should take a view of the causes and effects that have secured them to us. We shall then be led to consider the various Revolutions that have transpired in the different eras of time—but the short period allotted me to address you, I hope will be sufficient apology for my being brief, in respect to a perspicuous view of the revolutions and material transactions of every kingdom, in the order of time in which they have occurred.

[The Orator here takes a view of the situation of Adam in Paradise—of the "ambitious motives" of Cain, and generally of the "first period of time, from the Creation to the Deluge." "Some of the interesting occurrences of the second period" are then adverted to,—after which he proceeds, step by step, through "the many Revolutions & Governments" up to the period of the formation of the Roman Republic. The whole of the Oration would occupy too large a share of our columns—and as most of our readers are acquainted with the Old Testament, and have access to ancient history, we feel the less regret in the omission of this division of the Oration. He then proceeds as follows.]

We can view, under the Roman Republic, a government founded on principles actuated for the general welfare of mankind, and while under the enjoyment of it, they were considered as the mart of the arts and sciences. Agricultural, manufacturing, mercantile and commercial interests were the attendants of the administration of their civil liberties.

It will ever be regretted by those who know the value of their independence, that such a jealous and rival disposition ever prevailed amongst them, to mar their interest, and divest them of the peaceable enjoyment of their rights, lost by the excessive desire of self-aggrandisement, from the title of a Republic. May we not encourage ourselves with the reflection that the principles they possessed, under the propitious enjoyment of their rights, were strong incentives to induce those of other governments to contend for theirs. But when we view the Romans as having been once a free people—and commanding all the means of defence to secure their liberties—possessing a force of a million and a half of soldiery, ready to march at the instant of alarm, we would naturally infer that to subjugate them would be a moral impossibility, and probably would have been, had there been no other than external enemies to contend with. But that implacable foe to the natural rights of man, which threatened the peace of these United States, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, in the late conflict with our common enemy, pervaded the Republic of Rome. Measures were persisted in against its republican executive—amendment and revision of their Constitution was the effect of clamors and discord, and each succeeding revision produced but the desired effect of undermining the basis of their political fabric. These alarming measures were persisted in, with assiduous exertion, until the Roman Empire, which one day was the depository of civil and tolerated enjoyments, changed into, a scene of bloodshed and misery, and sacrificed to the votaries of despotic and tyrannical oppression.

To what a vortex of misery are we here led! The arm of the father was lifted against the son—and of the son against the father! and brother met brother in dreadful conflict, and their country was deluged in kindred blood.

In vain did they meet on the threshold of appalling danger. The calamity that overwhelmed them was deferred as an imperious duty to avert, until their political safety and prosperity, as free and independent people, was irrecoverably consigned to despotic government and subjugated slavery.

Once the honor, the wonder and admiration of the world, they had now become the disgust and contempt of their enemies, having lost their natural rights through the internal factions of their empire. There could be no degree of commiseration excited towards them—their situation was rendered despicable, and could leave no lesson behind, for profit to succeeding nations, but that of learning wisdom by their folly.

The many Revolutions from the Republic of Rome to the present day, are interesting and beneficial by applying them in their place—and whenever those Revolutions have had a tendency to affect those natural rights which every man, however exalted in opulence, down to the peasant with his humble cottage are endowed with, from principles of equity and justice we should make ourselves acquainted with those errors, and avoid an approach to them.

There have been many Revolutions that would be worth our recollection, wherein the votaries of minor Republics have been everpowered by the force of a brutal foe. To such our commiseration should extend, and invigorate that gratitude we should so deeply cherish towards our revolutionary fathers who have handed down to us the rights and privileges that we this day exercise.

Rights and privileges, as an expense to them, calculated to excite every faculty of regard, in commemorating their sufferings, and the causes that induced them to sacrifice the joys of fire-side companions, the occupations of lucrative trade,—the adventurous tradesman his gain—the men of letters and opulence their ease and enjoyments,—facing undauntedly a conflict that deluged our country in blood. This was a Revolution in the era of events peculiarly interesting; an event that has convened us together, whereby we exhibit that we appreciate the price of our blood-bought independence.

Having attempted to show that upon whatever principles a government may be formed, it will be subject to decay when those primary duties incumbent on those who are under its influence, to cherish an habitual and unwavering attachment towards it, are alienated from the sacred ties that link the various parts together, you will permit me to inculcate a few of those duties which press upon us as republicans of an independent nation.

Those animosities that are founded on a basis of ambitious rivalry, it should be our first duty to suppress; it is a duty that will make for peace, and exercise a spirit of conciliation in our conduct. It is a duty peculiarly essential that we estimate an equality of rights to each individual composing the great family of mankind. The declaration of our independence, which you have heard read, is the basis upon which the Constitution of these United States rests, and should be the criterion by which all our political proceedings should be guided will be a duty that is at all times necessary to fulfil and should be our particular care. To this we are called by every tie of duty, interest and affection, that secures to the poor man an equal voice with his wealthy neighbor,—and punishes the guilty, however exalted in power and opulence—protecting the poor and friendless from the oppressions of arbitrary power.

The declaration of our independence sufficiently advances the principles on which these United States were precipitated into a vortex that was narrowly escaped. We should be unmindful of the obligation that our fathers have left us under, should we pass them unnoticed on this occasion. When we reflect that our liberties cost the United States the lives of 70,000 of their best patriots, in the Revolution, and that vast numbers died on board of prison ships, in one of which 1100 of our worthy countrymen, perished through the cruel usage of a relentless foe, we have a commiserating theme before us. The many difficulties and unparalleled discouragements attending them in their struggle, that distinguishes our country among the nations of the earth, at this day, should exercise our first consideration. May we ever render ourselves worthy of the privileges and benefits arising from the patriotism and unprecedented valor of our revolutionary heroes.

The truths attending a Government like ours, is possessed with such an irresistible force of satisfactory evidence in its behalf, that we may hope it shall never be subject

to the avaricious desires of tyrannical ambition. May it be the primary object of consideration, with republicans, to pursue such a line of conduct as shall unite the hearts of all good men,—and prove to the world, that they are not actuated from party motives, and render their conquest as lasting as it has been bestowed complete. May the enlightened people of America, consider it their duty, by a deliberate series of wise measures, and wholesome conciliations, to satisfy the consciences, and silence the opposition of their adversaries:—let it be the boldest stroke to conquer the hearts, to convince the understanding of our opponents, that the government of the United States is founded on principle—a principle, guaranteeing our liberties, and securing that boon, which nations have contended for, and have not been able to attain.

The many hardships that our forefathers had to encounter in effecting a settlement & overpowering the rude inhabitants of America, at the advancement of civilization, it was attended with incredible enterprise, and from its infant state they had inured themselves to hardships and privations, that ancient countries are strangers to, and know not to exercise that patience and fortitude which is the characteristic of Americans.

The unimproved injustices were imposed upon the United States by England in the Revolutionary contest, is still fresh in the recollection of its citizens, and the patriot that has sacrificed his life to save his country from the fangs of power, is still our poets favorite theme—the state-man's address, and our country's glory. Their glorious enterprise rescued our country from the power of bold assassins, licensed to destroy us of all we hold dear.

Plunged into a war, kindled by the wrath of a king and fanned by torres, how incredible to surmount the conflict. The wild Savages danced for joy, the shrilling war hoop rang, and our frontiers were the sport of savage cruelty.

To arms! to arms! revenge! revenge! the flag unfurl! our country's rights, have been severed from the mouths of patriot Americans, fight & conquer, or live but to be slaves. All supplication for peace had failed, and a determined spirit of oppression and subjugation were the alternatives of submission.

No such cowardly accessions were adhered to by the patriots of the Revolution; they were possessed with that noble characteristic of republicans which every friend of liberty feels to be the cause of mankind—they scorned the wrath of gigantic power; and nobly contended with unequal skill, and stopped the flood of human gore, which else had whelmed the globe.

It was then they fought, not for revenge, but peace and liberty; it was a war that done honor to heroic deeds, and saved immortalized the patriot's name. It was a war in which our country was made free, dictated by the superior skill of a Washington, it was conducted with deliberation, and generalship unparalleled. The perseverance of Washington in effecting this object, has no where been exceeded in ancient or modern history, and our grateful remembrance of his services should not be obliterated by the lapse of time.

We hope there is none who may commemorate this anniversary of Independence so insensible to feeling and sympathy as not to appreciate the worth of those characters that gained for us, at their cost, the blessings we enjoy under our natural and civil liberties.

Let us evince to the world, that we estimate the independence and the independence

The power of a despotic ambition had now its dreadful object ceased, and our country obtained a conquest as lasting as complete, founded on justice and the cause of man. Our country is hailed thrice happy in its enjoyments; peace, the harbinger of quiet has taken its abode under the banners of our constitution, and our country has become a garden and the epitome of political safety, whilst other nations have become wildered.

The happy influences arising from the proper exercise of our constitution, we see promoting the general interests of the community and adding increasing wealth to its respectable citizens.

The signal asylum for the oppressed of all nations, that our country presents, and the many inductions to it by emigrants, from foreign countries, are manifest evidences of the purity and wholesome administration it advances under its government.

Growing in wealth, population and the means of defence and independence—America, is the boast of neighbouring nations, and a cordial reciprocation of interchange, at this day, is courted by all powers; although our recent occurrence with Britain, in the late difference proved abortive to their aspiring desires, as well as in the revolutionary struggle we should not pass unnoticed the band of worthies that sacrificed their lives in this contest, they were numerous and signalized their love of country by braving the horrors of war; and its fatal consequences.

Happy is the country we have obtained an honorable and lasting peace; a peace obtained under unfavourable auspices, a peace that is secured to us notwithstanding the many disparagements, attending internal dissensions, arising from factions, attendant to the overthrow of preceding republics.

But we have a more pleasing topic to engage ourselves with at the present moment; our country is truly possessing advantages at this day, peculiar to none other, and we can congratulate ourselves that they belong to the United States, unmolested, and threatened by no arbitrary power. Those unhappy distinctions that have hitherto promoted the differences of party contentions is becoming obsolete, and we are known, and begin to know ourselves, under the title of Americans—party rancour and prejudices of political sentiment are seemingly lost in the pursuit, and the name of Americans, is a sufficient title to secure these inestimable rights which protect the liberties of our country.

Under the propitious enjoyment of our charter, let us seek for those measures that conduce to its best interest; let us consider it an important duty that concerns the

ation, to retrench public and private expenses.

In doing this we shall open a mine, which if persevered in, will enable us to realize our wishes. May it be one of our first motives to select such men to represent us in our executive, as shall set an example of economy, that their constituents seeing their good works, may admire and imitate their examples.

Let us cultivate a public spirit. This of itself will make us rich, and enable us to accomplish our desires, while the miser with his thousands, feels himself too poor to do a good thing but sit down and wish.

Let those especially who are favored with public confidence repay it with that liberality which supports the liberal. A public man without a public spirit, is like a body without a soul; he is a political corpse, and the sooner he is buried the better for himself and friends. Let it be the ambition of republicans, not who shall be greatest and who grow richest on the public revenue, but who shall do most good to his country. Humanity requires that republicans should direct themselves, as much as possible, of that contracted principle, which seeks preferment from motives of emolument.

Let us consider it an important duty to encourage home manufactures, that we may convince European nations that we can live independent; the very idea will defend us better than wooden walls or batteries—by this means we shall save the expense of warlike preparations, while we dig by our industry, as from mines of silver. Home manufactures are the basis of our independence; economy and public spirit are the legs—if ever we grow rich, it must be by our industry.

There are many avocations, that we might attend to that would highly recompense us in domestic affairs if pursued, particularly in the culture of flax and care of sheep. If the wise-hearted women of Isael could spin goats hair and render it a commodity for market—we may be sure the American ladies can spin cotton, flax, and wool—the fault is not in them, but in the men, in not providing the materials.

The mere articles of spinning and weaving, that might be attended to in the United States if adhered to, and substituted in the place of frippery and trifles of foreign governments, would conduce more to the security of our independence, than one hundred thousand armed men could do while we are trafficking our monies for the luxuries of foreign nations, a spirit of luxury has ever been the predominant cause in the fall of empires and republics—and it is that spirit that will one day if persisted in, subject these United States and cause an ocean of blood to stream from its numerous inhabitants—we should guard against such principles, in as much as that we prize and experience the advantages of our privileges. Industry is an inexhaustible source of revenue—our hands are our best defence. Then let us learn to cultivate sociability, and good understanding between citizens—let it be known to the world that Americans can meet together, eat and drink, exchange their sentiments and separate in decent order, let it be our care to stop at good cheer.

Political meetings if they are not abused, have a direct tendency to secure our liberties and improve society by the exchange of sentiment we know the prevailing will, learn that we are all friends and excite the Republican virtues which are principally philanthropy and peace. Political associations are the centinel of liberty, and each succeeding anniversary with us and generations yet unborn, should hail the privilege. Let us ever be awake to our elective rights, and whenever begins to play the despot, let us astound him with the shock—depart from our executive than unprofitable servant. Could the good people of Europe enjoy the power that we possess as a body of citizens at this festival, could they form themselves into popular assemblies, and communicate their ideas freely, how soon would they rise in majesty and triumph over oppression.

Let us as Americans, cultivate a spirit of philanthropy and peace, with all nations, having entangling alliances with none—but let us be bound to all, by the ties of friendship, and of interest, let us convince them we are the friends of all, let us enter into none of their quarrels, and then if they violate our rights let us cast forth our united strength, and confound their Babylon. Let us learn to be conciliatory towards each other in the election interest of our executives—may we ever be guided by principles of equity and merit.

Republicans by the blessings of Providence we trust will ever confer the supreme executive, upon the man of their choice, a man whose tried talents, meritorious services, and virtuous conduct, may recommend him to the people of America.

Let our practices in our governmental affairs, comport with the principles on which our independence rests, and we shall be a free people—a people emulating others to profit by our examples, and conducting to make better the situations of the great family of mankind.

We should do discredit to you ladies that have evinced your approbation, of this day's festival, and the interest you manifest towards the charter of our liberties, by favouring us with so respectful an assemblage of your persons, to pass you unnoticed.

You have this day evinced your regard and attachment towards those civil liberties, that you would have been strangers to, had the adverse fortunes of war, balanced the scale against our privileges.

We congratulate you upon the happy situation of our country, a situation in which we can sit down under our own vine and under our own fig tree, and there is none to make us afraid.

You have this day been pleased to sanction the wholesome administration of our civil liberties that have been secured to you at an expense, where fond parents have parted to meet no more there sublimity joys that were the source of all their earthly pleasures—these liberties have been obtained for you, at an expense which the weepings of untimely fate could not avert.

These liberties that are so happily calculated to be a wall of future security to us, and succeeding generations, has caused the tear of the widow and the fatherless to flow in torrents; and the tender orphan thrown upon the disinterested care of those who knew not who they were, whilst a deep melancholy rested on the unfortunate mother, and overwhelmed with grief those delicate and refined affections of conjugal ties, have sunk beneath the trial and met an untimely tomb.

If these have been attendants in securing our liberties, we flatter ourselves that you will, as hitherto you have done,

prove to your protectors you are deserving of them. You will then cherish an immovable attachment to your country's interest—your faculties are calculated to excite the most pleasing incentives to the sex that must be considered your protectors. Your examples of domestic economy will be the criterion of examples to inspire your kind companions in life to a sacred sense of the obligations they are under to render you happy.—Many obligations devolve upon you that should be considered of high importance—one of the most primary importance is the early instruction of youth. This was a noble characteristic in the females of ancient Greece, they were exemplary in love of their country, and have immortalized their names by the interest they took in inculcating into the minds of their tender offspring an early acquaintance with the duty of maintaining their country's rights. These early instructions inculcated by their children, it has been considered, was the main pillar in the edifice of ancient Greece, and that its Republic existed many years, that would otherwise have been consigned to abject slavery and oppression.

May you imitate their bright example. In doing this you will cultivate the tender minds of the youth under your immediate charge, in the ways of virtue, morality and science, according to your respective abilities—bearing in mind that the fundamental maxims of our liberties are essential to the promotion and diffusion of the general happiness of mankind. Thus acting historians shall record your fame; rising generations shall rise up and call you blessed; your name will be enrolled in the list of estimation, and the happy influences arising therefrom, shall be pour country's pride, its hope and material dependence—and nations yet unborn will emulate your precepts by adhering to them in example, and commending them to the latest posterity.

#### COMMUNICATION.

MR. CLARKE,

Having seen a piece in your paper some time since headed "a candid confession," signed JONATHAN SUCKWELL, I began to enquire if he was the only man that might be named that seemed to me any thing like being crazy, I thought not.

For when I see a man setting himself up for high office in this country, recommending himself by knavery and oppression of the poor, I think he must be quite a one-side, surely I think he is going crazy.

I not long since was in a justice's court, and he called a witness, and when he came he would not hear him because he was in liquor, I thought the justice acted with good judgement, for the man was drunk, and might as well (as a witness) have been crazy.

I then began to think that justices and judges ought to take heed how they handle the mediating draught, for if they should drink a little too freely they are not fit to give judgement, and might almost as well be crazy. Hence when I see one of that profession making free with any kind of liquor I think surely that is a bad example to be set by God's minister—he certainly is going crazy.

Moreover when I hear them swear in common conversation, or practicing any kind of ordinary business on the sabbath &c. I think they have reversed their calling, and it would rather seem that they became a terror to well doers and a praise to them that do ill; they certainly are a good deal topsyturvy, and it is well if they are not crazy.

When I hear an illiterate minister talk of his translating Hebrew, there think I, is a conceited blockhead—or else he is crazy.

When I see any man raised from poverty to wealth oppressing the poor, and squeezing up every one they can in an ungenerous way, I think surely they have overlooked a day of accounts—they must be crazy.

If I see a constable breaking the peace who is sworn to keep it, and getting into scuffles, surely, thinks I, the man is much out of the right way—he must be going crazy.

When I see a man abusing a kind and condescending wife, I am sure he is quite a one-side, and ought to be put to rights, for he must be crazy, very crazy.

When I hear a woman always complaining, feuding and fretting at her husband who provides well for her, I think, there is a fool or, she has gone crazy.

#### FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG

MR. CLARKE,

The time has arrived when each of the presidential candidates should have their merits examined, and be placed before the people in their true characters. To do this is a right a business of much difficulty, because each partisan makes his mind up to take sides from motives as various, or nearly so, as the individuals who think.

It is very plain that the friends of Adams, in this district, either doubt his popularity, or fear to support him. Like their leader, the secretary of state, they are a passive race of beings—and I doubt much whether under any emergency they could be brought to do that which they approve, when to act is required.

Not so the friends of Jackson. Conscious of his worth they partake of his spirit. That heroic and distinguished personage rallies around him none but those who, like himself, are men of courage and daring—men who are ready to do whatever duty calls; and of this they believe no man is a better judge than their candidate for the presidency.

Yesterday we had a meeting of

delegates from the different townships in this county, to appoint delegates from the county to meet in Trenton for the purpose, in convention, of forming a ticket to support him at the next election. At this meeting Daniel Parvin, esq. presided, and Mr. Ignatius Tompson was secretary. Isaac W. Crane, esq. delivered a brilliant speech on the occasion. Before he was done, every heart was warmed in the good cause, and all present felt as much enthusiasm for the hero of Orleans as if Patrick Henry himself had risen from the dead. I hope this speech may be printed. Ignatius also contributed a little in support of Jackson, not only recommending him, but showing the evils that will arise from the election of any other.

Now Mr. Printer, it is strange to me that there should be a man found in all the country to oppose the claims of gen. Jackson. Who has done more for his country than he? Like Cæsar, he always met his enemies to see and conquer, and his friends will do likewise. Has he not in all his transactions exhibited those traits of humanity—that respect for the rights of property, and that courtesy to the peaceful citizen which guarantees him an unmolested possession of his person and his rights? In prosecuting his wars, were not his greatest embarrassments owing to the difficulty of obtaining the end from a peculiar regard for the means by which the end was to be obtained? Has not his fame and ambition always been sacrificed to his deference for the rights of citizenship? Has he not studied rather to please the people than their rulers? And finally, have not his soldiers been like children around him, ready to attend his commands with implicit obedience—a standing evidence of his love of discipline, his bravery and his wisdom?

It gives me pleasure to see his friends rising up in all directions; and, with an energy which mocks at opposition, and with true characteristic spirit, manifesting a disposition to elect him president by the same measures to which he is indebted for all his warlike success. Any other would not be congenial. I am for that kind of decision which secures victory at any event. Does any person suppose that the hero of New Orleans would accept the presidential chair by the lame support which is offered to the other candidates? Or that he will patronize a man who is not a hero of the first water? I hope he may not. If this was my belief should not, as I intend, give him my support. To imagine that he would ingloriously abandon the principles which have borne him through so many trials at this important crisis, would be to suspect him of hypocrisy. Heaven forbid that the spirit which led him to glory would forsake him until his own spirit accompanies it back to its pristine mansion. I wish not to see his sun obscured by the blaze of a murky atmosphere when it sinks to the horizon. I hope the splendor of his beams, when about to bid adieu to sublunary objects, may be so refracted as to display all his characteristic traits with a magnitude and a brilliancy transcending all former power, and sending forth with redoubled vigour his peculiar attributes, until the semi-civilized kings and emperors of Europe shall tremble at the mention of his name. At the present crisis we need such a man to give energy to the nation. The departments of government, like an Augean stable, want purification. We want a man distinguished as he is to teach economy—a Hercules who can at once spread one hand over South America and the other over Greece, and crush the reptiles of Europe who dare to disturb either; as his prototype did the Nemean Lion in the forest of Lerna. In short Mr. Editor, Jackson must and will be president in despite of all opposition.

A JACKSONIAN.

July 28.

Lake Erie is said, to be three feet higher this year than it was the last. The cause is not known.

Casualty—On the 13th ult. Mr. Dudley Hosford, of Genesee, through mistake, drank a small quantity of diluted pot ash; the effects of which resisted all medical aid, and soon after terminated his existence.

A young woman living near the Rock meeting house, Nottingham, Cecil county, Md. was delivered on Thursday morning last, of four sons—we regret to say they did not live. Del. Watchman.

Public sentiment—The grand jury for Worcester county, Maryland, at Snow Hill, on casting their votes for the presidency—Crawford had 113, Adams 5, Jackson 3.

At a meeting of the people of New Brunswick, the vote was as follows; for Mr Adams 62, gen. Jackson 19, and Mr Clay 2. Mr Calhoun was recommended for the vice presidency.

The polls opened at Wilmington and Newark, in Delaware, Jackson hail 335, Adams 169, Crawford 9. The people of this county are for Jackson—and of the state strongly against Crawford.

Ohio—At a court in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, lately held, a presidential vote was taken, for Adams 115, Jackson 10, Clay 5, Crawford 3. Jackson had most votes for vice president.

In Butler co. Ohio, at a muster of militia officers of the 3d brigade, on balloting, Jackson had 90 votes, Clay 13, Adams 3. Jackson always succeeds among the military, Adams it would appear among the people.

The editor of the Philadelphia Statesman, formerly in favor of gen. Jackson, after giving his reasons for changing his opinions, has come out in favor of Mr Adams. Several newspapers through Pennsylvania have also changed, and taken up the cause of Mr Adams.

In Illinois it is said Adams would have the general voice of the state, were the electors chosen by a general vote of the people. tire we to infer from this that intrigue is at work?

John Cleves Symes is a candidate in Kentucky for elector, and will vote for Clay who is a friend to internal improvement. Whether Clay will carry his internal improvement with Symes into the centre of the globe, we know not—at any rate the latter is determined to go to the polls.

GETTYSBURG, July 21.

Faithfulness & the Dog.—To the many instances of faithfulness in this affectionate animal, we think one which happened near this place, on Monday morning last, is well worth adding.

Mr. Matthias Orndorff, of Menallen township, was crossing a field, about a quarter of a mile distant from his house, when he was attacked by a very vicious bull. The animal raised him with his horns, and threw him, he supposed, about 15 or 16 feet upon a fence; and as he was falling, was caught by the bull, and pressed against the fence by his horns. In this situation, he was held until he found his strength gradually weakening—and was nearly exhausted; when his dog, who heard his first cry, came running from the house, one-fourth of a mile distant, to his assistance and immediately attacked the animal, and relieved his master from this dreadful situation. Mr. O. has received but one serious wound, which is a very deep one in the thigh, where the animal first struck him.—In all probability, had it not been for the watchfulness and speed of his faithful dog, he must have soon been deprived of life.

Hydrophobia.—A most effectual cure of this horrible disorder in its worst stage, has recently been effected in Orange county, N. Y. upon a young man by the name of Case, by David R. Arnell, president of the medical society of that county. The remedy is so exceedingly simple, that it deserves to be universally known. It is none other than a constant application of cold water. In giving a detailed account of the case, the doctor thus describes the manner in which he applied the water, and its effects.

"The pitcher of water was standing on the table, which immediately suggested to my mind the propriety of applying this remedy until the morbid and diseased action of the system, which would either cure him or put a period to his sufferings, as I considered death was to be the inevitable consequence. Accordingly, I began to pour the cold water in a small and constant stream into his face; his whole system was immediately very much convulsed; more water was procured and the stream continued about two hours and a half; during all which period the convulsions were continued—but at this time every convulsive action ceased, he was perfectly calm, had no dread of water, as he was nearly covered with it; in a few minutes he got up himself, walked to the fire, and has had no symptoms of the disease since.

"I am confident that this was a case of real hydrophobia, and that it was cured by the long and continued use of the cold water; it might have been assisted by the large bleeding which he had a short time before the application of the water."

To the Editor of the Georgetown Metropolitan.

#### SINGULAR COMBAT.

In passing through the Washington Slashes this morning, I observed a black spider crossing a small run, and in doing so came in contact with a frog, (both parties as I supposed seeking for prey.) the spider seized his antagonist by the neck, and refusing to quit his hold, a desperate battle ensued. I had the curiosity to wait and see the result—the encounter lasted about twenty minutes, when the spider came off victorious, having reached the shore he wound one of his legs round a twig, while the rest of his members were in active service. When the frog was completely killed he dragged the body, (although four times the size of himself,) up a precipice five inches high, almost perpendicular. I left him feasting on the booty. This may be added to the Spider history as a stubborn fact.

JOHN LOGAN.

A fair' report.—A few days ago, a servant girl entered the shop of a courteous silk-mercer, in a fashionable town not quite a hundred miles from the banks of the Chelt, and asked for some pink ribbon. The obliging mercer, who does not himself dislike a joke, determined to banter the poor damsel; and placing some purple ribbon on the counter, facetiously asked her whether she could not fancy it was pink? Oh yes, replied the arch Abigail, certainly sir; please to cut me off twelve yards of it. The bowing shopkeeper obsequiously "obeying her high behest," measured the required quantity, and with his most graceful bow presented it to his customer, who, after thanking him for his civility, thus played off one of the best retorts that we have heard of for a long time. "To oblige you, sir, I fancied this purple ribbon was pink; to oblige me, pray fancy yourself paid!" and bowing left the shop. The scene was inimitable.—Cheltenham Chron.

Mr. Editor, giving the fol-

lowing notice a place in your paper, you will confer a favor on some of your town subscribers.

Notice is hereby given, to certain of our town ladies, (if they may be so called,) who are in the habit of milking their neighbors' cows occasionally, that unless they desist getting their tea milk in that sly way, they will have the honor of seeing their names in the columns of the Statesman, in black characters fully an inch in size. A CITIZEN.

Connorsville, June 30.

Reproof of sleepers.—It is related of Lassenius, chaplain to the Danish court, that perceiving the greater part of his audience to be asleep while he was preaching, he suddenly stopped, pulled a shuttlecock from his pocket and began to play with it in the pulpit. In a short time every body was lively, and looking to the pulpit with the greatest astonishment. He resumed his discourse, saying, "When I announce to you sacred and important things, you are not ashamed to go to sleep, but when I play the fool you are all eye and all ear."

The King of the Sandwich Islands, now in London, is called Tirahee Tirahee, which, translated, means Dogs of Dogs. We presume her majesty the Queen is entitled to the appellation of Slut of Sluts.

[N. Y. Nat. Adv.

No Credit.—A drunken fellow offering to pawn his bible for liquor in a public house, the landlord refused to take it. What? (said the man) will neither my own word nor the word of God pass for a bottle of beer.

The editor of an English paper has given a new christian name to one of our candidates, having been pleased to call him Gen. Arbutnot-Ambriester Jackson.

Eclipse again.—A letter has been received in Washington city from New York, stating that the New-Yorkers have offered to run Eclipse against any horse the Virginians think proper to propose, for a purse of \$10,000.

Some time since a waggon and horses broke through the bridge over the Swatara creek near Middletown. Some of the horses were injured—no lives were lost.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Office of An American, Baltimore Aug. 1. LATEST AND IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC—RECAPTURE OF LIMA.

The schooner Ardent, Capt. Ross, arrived at this port on Saturday night, in 22 days from Porto Bello. We learn verbally from a captain B. that about the last of May a few vessels reached Panama, but owing to the disaffection of the Peruvians, General Bolivar had embarked most of his army on board the Peruvian and Colombian navy, then at Callao, and retired to Truxillo—leaving a Peruvian Colonel in command of the garrison. Shortly after leaving Callao, indeed before he had lost sight of the place, he had the mortification of seeing the Peruvian flag hauled down and the Spanish colours hoisted. A short time after, news was received of the abolition of the Constitutional Government of Spain, upon the receipt of which most of the Spanish troops in Peru refused to acknowledge the absolute government of the King. Availing himself of this circumstance, Bolivar immediately returned to Callao, and was joined by a great number of the Spanish troops, as also by the faction in Peru, who had before opposed him on the ground, (as was said by them) that he had come for the purpose of assisting them, but of conquering in the name of Colombia. He had again taken possession of Callao, and was marching on, with every prospect of bringing the war to a speedy close. On the 25th of June, a reinforcement of between 2 and 3000 troops from Colombia, had passed Chagres, on their way to Panama to embark for Peru, taking with them a great quantity of arms, ammunition and cordage, &c. for the navy. A report prevailed throughout the country, that a treaty of Alliance had been formed between Colombia and Hayti, in which the latter agrees to furnish 4000 troops, completely armed for the assistance of the former, and which were daily expected. On the 24th June the French brig of war Gazelle arrived at Chagres from Martinique, bringing an agent from the French government to reside at Panama, who had been well received.

A few days before Capt. B. left Panama a brig arrived from Callao with official accounts (letters from President Bolivar to the Intendant) stating the SURRENDER OF THE PORT OF CALLAO and city OF LIMA to his forces on his appearance, without resistance. On the 3d of July, Capt. B. left off Chagres the Colombian frigate Colombia, Commodore Chitty, and six or eight other vessels of war, who had brought the above mentioned reinforcements to Chagres. They intend to sail for Cartagena. No American vessels were left at Panama. At Guayaquil ship Tea Plant, of New York and several other American vessels, taking in freight for Gibraltar. Markets were very unsteady, owing to the unsettled state of the country. No prices could be quoted with certainty. The frigate of the United States, had arrived at Callao, to the relief of the Franklin 74, which sailed for the United States on the 10th May.

From Lima.—By the arrival of the brig Ontario, Captain Erwin, at this port, in 86 days from Callao, we learn the following particulars of the transactions at Callao, subsequent to the revolt of the Patriot troops, and the final surrender of the forts and castles of that place to the royal Spanish army, which event took place on the 5th February last, by a regiment of black troops, who succeeded in confining their officers, and giving laws to the President and Congress of Peru, who were then at Lima.

Soon after Admiral Guise, of the Protector, a Patriot frigate, arrived and declared the port in a state of blockade, and ordered all the American vessels from under the batteries. At the same time, the Spanish commander of the forts on the shore would not permit us to move from the anchorage where we then lay; being directly under the guns of the castles; in short, they guarded us so vigilantly, and not permitting us to have our sails bent, that it would have been really dangerous to have attempted to get out, as we were exposed to a heavy fire of twenty-four pounders for a considerable length of time. Notwithstanding, the frigate, on the night of the 18th, sent in two of her boats with 30 men, to cut out the American brig Herald, of Salem, from under the batteries, the crew of the brig conceiving them to be robbers from the shore, which compelled us to be on our guard, as the robbers had plundered several vessels then lying in the harbor, and as the frigate's men would not answer when hailed, the brig resisted, and succeeded in heating them off. The mate of the H. was slightly wounded. The boats lost one man and two wounded, which very much incensed the admiral of the frigate against the Americans.

On the night of the 25th the frigate sent in her boats to set fire to the Vanzanza frigate, then lying moored close under the forts, and in a few minutes she was completely on fire, having previously cut her cables for the purpose of letting her swing amongst the shipping, which immediately took place, and six or seven of them were completely destroyed. But fortunately, no Americans were injured, but narrowly escaped by slipping their cables, and towing out of the harbor. The commander of the harbor seeing our danger, permitted us to depart unmolested. In the morning the frigate stood in and took charge of the American vessels, and ordered them to the anchorage at St. Lorenzo, where they were detained for several days; then being liberated, returned to the roads, except the American ship Providence, of Providence, and the brig Herald—the ship paying 3000, and the brig 2000 dollars.

During all these disturbances there being no American men of war in port, the Franklin being in pursuit of the piratical brig Kentonia, as well as the U. S. sloop Dolphin and the brig Amanda, of Baltimore, who was chartered by the Commodore to cruise in pursuit of the pirate, who did not return to Callao until the 26th of March, unfortunately without succeeding in capturing the pirate.

Hear you this my masters.—Of the friends of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams is very generally the second choice and the waning popularity of the General must have already reminded them, that the time was not far distant when the second would be first.

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1824.

A communication respecting the Jackson meeting, held at the Court House, in Cape May County, came too late for insertion this week—it shall have place in our next.—Several communications which it would have given us pleasure to have honored, have by permission of the writers of them been returned the past week for want of room. We receive but few Orations, or long communications, which are not repulsive to our readers, and onerous to us, no matter what may be the subject. Notwithstanding this we are willing—very willing to gratify all who desire it where we think any good can result. This can never take place, however, but at the expense of much local and general information, which is in consequence necessarily excluded.

We have rejected a few communications lately, because we had no leisure to write a glossary for and explanation of them, in order that they might be understood—&c. and because we could not understand some of them ourselves.

The life of general ANDREW JACKSON is soon to be issued from the press in Philadelphia. It is drawn up by the hon. John Henry Eaton, a senator of the United States. The work will be ready in a few weeks. It will be published in one volume octavo, price three dollars, in boards. It will comprise a history of the war in the south, from the commencement of the Creek campaign, to the termination of hostilities, before New Orleans. To this work will be prefixed an accurately engraved likeness of the General. Those who engage copies previous to publication will be supplied with those of a superior edition, printed on large and elegant royal paper, at the same price that subsequent purchasers will pay for a small and inferior edition. The editor of the Whig is appointed agent in this district to take the names of subscribers for the publishers. Those who desire the work will please apply at this office soon.

The voice of Cape May county.—We are informed that the grand jury of Cape May county, which met at the court-house on Tuesday of this week to transact the county business during the sitting of the court of Quarter Sessions, after finishing their official business, and when about to part, spontaneously, and without any previous consideration, resolved to try the strength of the Adams and Jackson parties in their own body; there were 21 members present, and at a signal they rose and took sides, when 18 stood up for Adams, and 3 for Jackson.

The Trenton Emporium observes "A letter from Dennis Creek says, Jackson will receive two-thirds of the votes of Cape May." Perhaps before long the same letter writer may have occasion to inform the editor of the Emporium that not more than one third of that county are for Jackson. If we err by saying one-third, it is probably by allowing too many.

The opposers of Mr. Adams for the presidency are, in many places, endeavoring to establish the belief that he is not friendly to internal improvements, contrary to his own express declaration.

The editor of the Patterson Observer, the first number of which paper is just issued, unfortunately for his cause, attempts to prove that because Massachusetts was opposed to the tariff, so must Adams. Now we will just briefly reply to this, that the members of congress, lately in session, who advocated the tariff, were for the most part the friends of Adams, while the greatest opposers of it, and Mr. Webster at their head, were the friends of Mr. Clay. Quere, would not Mr. Clay, if elected president, call to his cabinet some of those very formidable champions against internal improvement and the tariff, although he himself is on its side?

We think brother Welton of the Observer has commenced by striking the wrong cord; if he does not take up better arguments for Clay, his cause will not prosper.

COMMUNICATION. PRESIDENTIAL.

In pursuance of public notice, given at the time of court, at Cape May court house, a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the county, without distinction of party, was held at the inn of Joseph Hand, on Tuesday evening the 3d inst. for the purpose of making a full and fair expression of the public sentiment in relation to a candidate for the next presidency, and also for vice president. It was therefore, on motion,

Resolved, that the secretary proceed to take the votes. Whereupon, it appeared that, FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS had 102 votes. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON had 1 vote. VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. CALHOUN had 1 vote. The following resolutions were then offered, and almost unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is the most suitable

person to be elected for our next President, and that he be accordingly recommended to the people for their choice.

Resolved, That Editors throughout the state be requested to insert the above.

By order, EPH. HILDRETH, Chairman. RICH. THOMSON, jr. Secretary.

From the National Journal, Aug. 3. Convention with Russia.—Mr. Lucius Bull, who arrived in this city a few days ago, was the bearer of despatches from our minister at St. Petersburg. By these, it appears that a convention was concluded on the 5th—17th April last, between Mr. Middleton, on the part of the United States, and count Nesselrode and Mr. Politza on the part of Russia. We understand that the convention consists of six articles, in which all the points in dispute between the two governments are adjusted, in a manner the most honorable and advantageous to this country.

The 1st article authorizes the free navigation of the Pacific ocean, by both parties, and recognizes the right of fishing, and of landing on all points of the West coast not already occupied, in order to trade with the aborigines.

2d article provides, that the citizens or subjects of neither country shall land at points occupied by either, without the permission of the governor or commandant.

3d article fixes the boundary line at 54 degrees, north of which the United States are not to form establishments, any south of which Russia cannot advance.

4th article allows free entrance, to both parties, for ten years, into all the gulphs, harbors, &c. of each, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives.

5th article interdicts a trade in fire arms and liquors; and provides that violations of this article shall be punished, not by seizure of the vessel, but by penalties, to be prescribed by each government, on its own citizens or subjects.

6th. This article prescribes that the ratification shall be changed within ten months from the date of the treaty.

This convention may be regarded as a second signal effect of the manly and independent message of our president to congress. If the emperor Alexander had left it to our government to fix the terms of the treaty, it could not more completely have secured all our interests in the Pacific. We congratulate the country upon this new evidence of the excellence of the system which has been pursued by our present administration.

Repeated assurances from various sections of the state of New York say, that whether the electors of president and vice president be appointed by the legislature or by the people, the choice will be Adams. The cause of this gentlemen, say some of the papers from the interior, is every day increasing with rapidity.

Accounts from Phillipsburg, Pa. say, the majority are for Jackson—all the rest for Adams—none for Crawford. "The changes in public will be more in favor of Adams than Crawford." Does this mean that Jackson is losing?

Assault of a female.—A man named James Brewer has been subjected, in the court of common pleas, Boston, to pay 175 dollars for beating a female.

DIED.

In Fairfield township, on Monday the 2d inst. in the prime of life, Mrs. MATILDA, wife of Mr. Harris B. Mattison and daughter Mr. John Ogden, leaving two small children, the youngest of which but a few days old.

At Centerville, on Sunday the 1st instant, Mr. Joel Ogden, aged about 35 years.

At Pittsburgh, July 27th Mrs. Nancy Finley, consort of William Finley, esq. late governor of Pennsylvania.

At Providence, R. I. the hon. David Howell, L. L. D. aged 77 years. He was born in this state. He was formerly a member of congress, a judge of the supreme court, and attorney general of his adopted state. He was a professor of law and Fellow of Browne university—and one of the commissioners for running the northern boundary line between the United States and the British dominions.

In Greenwich, Sussex co. N. J. Thomas Bullman, esq. a patriot of the revolution, and a sincere christian.

At Trenton N. J. on Wednesday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Gen. JAMES JEFFERSON WILSON, editor of the Trenton True American. By his death an amiable woman has been deprived of an affectionate husband and eleven interesting children, of a tender and indulgent father. For a number of years he occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States, and at several different times elected a member of the Legislature of that State. A year or two since he was appointed Post-master at Trenton, which office he continued to hold until his death.

Prices Current at Bridgeton. Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Table listing prices for various commodities like Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Dry Apples, Peaches, Beans, Wheat Flour, Rye flour, Butter, Lard, Hams, Pork, Wool, Feathers, Candles, Tallow, Apple Jack, Hickory Wood, Oak dry, Oak green.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL, AND REGISTER OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

This publication, which is exclusively devoted to the compilation of Official Documents, State Papers, &c. is issued once in each week, (or oftener if necessary) by Peter Force, at the seat of the National Government. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. The National Government Journal will contain—The Proceedings of Congress at large; The Laws; Treaties; Executive communications of Congress; Official Correspondence; All appointments to Offices, Civil, Military, and Naval; Promotions and Resignations in the Army and Navy. And, generally, such other official information, as may from time to time, be promulgated by the National Government. It is printed in a convenient form for binding and reference, and to each volume will be added a copious Index. The first Volume commenced with the last Session of Congress; and each future Volume will begin with a Session. The Papers, sent by mail, are packed with the greatest care, in strong wrappers.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday the thirteenth day of September next.

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of John Ogden jr. in Port-Elizabeth a tract of land situate in the township of Maurice River on the south side of West Creek, containing forty-one acres and one quarter—Also, one other tract adjoining the above described tract containing fifty acres more or less. Seized as the property of Denny Shropshiers taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Lee, and to be sold by JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. July 11th 1824. 189

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to me directed shall be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue on Monday the thirteenth day of September next.

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of John Ogden, jun. in Port Elizabeth, a tract of land and Saw-Mill situate in the township of Downe adjoining lands of Joseph B. Harris and others, together with all the defendants right to lands in the county of Cumberland be the same more or less. Seized as the property of Thomas H. Ogden, and taken in execution at the suit of George Harris and Charles Eaton and to be sold by JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. July 12, 1824. 189

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

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 throll 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 Synepuxcent, 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

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 situate in the following described townships and fractional townships in the district of lands ceded to the United States by the Chactow 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 authorised to insert the above once a week until the day of sale. July 31. 188 ts

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 LANING, jun. Sheriff. July 15. 186

J. Shin's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered the composition of Swaim's celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale—he has reduced the price from three dollars and fifty cents, to \$2.50, or by the dozen twenty-four dollars. All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor, will be supplied gratis. If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied. This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases: scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones; & all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D. Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. JOHN SHINN, Chemist. Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823. For sale at Smith and Pearsall's N. E. corner of Third and Market sts. Dec. 13, 1823. 155 1am 12m

