#### Laws of the United States. BY AUTHORITY.

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ameri-Representatives of the Omica 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 governments. ernment in that territory, to be located pre-viously to the sale of the adjacent lands, un-der 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
for 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 my part thereof, for the purpose of raising s 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 sale, 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 thou-said eight hundred and twenty-three autitled "An act amending aird supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to provide for the survey and disposal of the public lands in Plorida." as prevents the appointment of a surveyor for Florida, until the commissioners shall have decided and reported on the public technical and territors, he and the private claims in said territory, be, and the same, is hereby, repealed; and the Eastern and Western land districts in said territory shall be divided and separated by the Suwaney river, and not by the ancient line of division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 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 Corril, at the rate of eight dollars

Andrew Gorril, at the rate of eight dollars er month; to commence on the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and

James Wilson, at the rate of four dollars per month: to commence the first day of Janary, one thousand eight hundred and twen-

William Parker, Rock, and Thomas, three Seneca Indians, residing at Buffelo, in tilf-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.

JAMES MONROF. Approved:

RESOLUTIONS providing a place of depos iterfor the Portraitof 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 Representatives of the United States America in Congresss assembled, at the Portrait of Columbus, presented to the pation by G. G. Barrell, United States' Consul at Malaga, he placed in the Library

Resolved, That the two hundred copies of 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 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 co-pies 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 to each branch of the Legisla tures of the States; one copy to each of the Governors of the Territories of the United States, and one copy to the Legislative Coun-cil of each territory; and the remaining co-pies 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 Unit

ed States be requested to cause the distribu-Independence to be made, agreeably to the foregoing resolution.

Washington, May 26 1824.

JAMES MONROE. Approved:

AN ACT supplementary to the several act! providing for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the St. He lena and Jackson Court House Land Dis

Re 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 acres; which tracts of land, so surveyed, shall by the act of the twenty-fifth of April, one

be for sale entire, instead of in half quarter sections, and in the usual manner, and one the seast of the river Mississippi, and island of New Orleans," whose claims have been presented to the Commissioner appointed to receive and examine claims m&titles to lands in said district, or to the Register and Receiver, acting as commissioners, under the Provisions of the act of the chain and the control of the chain and the usual manner, and one the same terms, in all respects, as the other public lands of the United States.

Washington, May 24,1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE. cever, acting as commissioners, under the provisions of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen en. titled "An act for adjusting the claims to laids and establishing land offices in the districtr erst of the island of New Orleans, and which have not been reported to Congress, or whose claims have not been heretofore preseited to the said Commissioner; or to the Register and Receiver acting as commission ers, be allowed until the first day of January next, to present their titles and claims, and the evidence in support of the same, to Register and Receiver of the said district wiose powers aild 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 "Ar 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 Sec. 2 And be it jurther enacted. That the said Rogister and Receiver shall have power to appoint a clerk, who shall be a person capable of translating the French aild 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 tire several acts 10 which this is a supplement, at the Pate of one thou sand 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 month's salary, at the same rate; which sevelal sums of money shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, nut otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no? 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, Talat the clerk einployed by the Register and Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Helena Court ceiver 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 Fublic Moneys, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-tree.

Sec. 4. And he it further enacted. That all donation claims which may be presented to the said Register and Receiver, wider this act, and all claims founded on complete or in complete titles, which may be so presented, nat heretofore surveyed, shalt be surveyed a he expense of the claimants

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That tile principal Deputy Surveyor of the United Stales, for St. Helena District, shad 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 Ar act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of the public lands, approved on the eighteent) d vofMay, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of dinerica 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 action apparents by expendent those persons is explanatory, be extended to those persons who have obtained certificates of further cre dit, fiir any half-quarter section, or for any fractional section of land, under the provisions of any of the several laws for the relief of purchasers of public lairds, 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 notwithstan-ling.

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

N ACT changing the mode of surveying the public lands on any river, lake, bayau,

or water course. Best enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ameri-ca in Congress assembled, That, whenever, in the opinion of the President of the United tates, a departure from the ordinary mod of surveying land on any river, lake, bayou crwater course, would promote the public interest, he may direct the Surveyor General in whose district such land is situated, and where tlie 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 wo acres in width, fronting on any river, Bayou, lake, or water course, and running back the depth of forty

# B. Foster.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens =

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

it is not within the language of the inguist, 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, lias brought to your consideration.

It is a history that may be styled the evidence of time, the light of truth, the school of virtue, antl 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 frum a mongst 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 ine to address you, I hope will be a sufficient apology for my being brief, in respect to a perspicuous view of tlie revolution's a id material transactions of every kingdom, in the order of time in which they have occurred.

The Orator here tabes a view of the situation of Adam in Paradise-of the ambitious motives" of Cain, and generally & the "first period of time, from the Creation to the Deluge." "Some & the interesting occurrences & the second period" are then adverted to,-after which he proceeds, step by step, through " the many Revolutions & Governments" up to the pericd of theformation & the Roman Repub-The whole of the Oration would occupy too large a share of our columnsand as most of our readers are acquainted with the Old Testament, and have access to ancient history, we feel the less repugmance ut 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 cif it, they were considered as the mart of the arts aiid sciences. Agricultural, nanufacturing, mercantile and commercial interests were the attendants of the dministration of their civil liberties.

It will ever be regretted by those who znow the value of their independence, bat 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-aggran-lisement, from the title of a Republic. Hay we not encourage ourselves with the reflection that the principles they possessed, under the propitious enjoy ment 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 liber ties - 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 tliesc United States, peaceably f 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 These alarming measures were persisted in, with assiduous exertion. until the Roman-Empire, which one day was the depository of civil and tolerate enjoyments, changed into, a scene of bloodshed and misery, and sacrificed to the votaries of despotic and tyranuical oppression.

lifted against the son—and of the son gainst the father! and brother met brother in dreadful conflict, and their country was deluded in kindred blood.

In vain did they meet on the threshold cif 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 slaver),.

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 emrlire. There could be no degree of commisseration excited towards them - thei situation was rendered despicable, and could leave no lesson behind, for profit to succeeding nations, but that of learn-

ing wisdom by their folly.

The many Revolutions from the Republic of Rome to tlie 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 sire endowed with, from principles of equity and justice we should make owselves acquainted with those errors, and avoid an approach to them.

There 'have been many Revolutions hat would be worth our recollection, wherein the votaries of minor Republics ave been everpowered by the force of s brutal foe. To such our commissers tion 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 expence o them, calculated to escite 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 onulence their ease and enjoyments, -facing un. dauntedly a conflict that deluged our country in blood. This was a Revolution in the cra of events peculiarly interesting; an event that has convened us together, whereby we exhibit that we ap. preciate the price of our blood-bough independence.

Having attempted to show that upon whatever principles a government may e 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 thes 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 riation.

Those animosities that are fourided on basis of ambitious rivalry, it should be our first duty to suppress; it is a duty that will make for peace, and exercise a ipirit of conciliation in our conduct. It 3 a duty peculiarly essential that we es. imate an equality of rights to each individual composing the great family of mankind. The declaration of our independence, which you have heard read, s the basis upon which the Constitution of these United States rests, and should be the criterion by which all our politicsl 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 nian an equal voice with his wealthy neighbor, — and punish. es the guilty, however exalted in power and opnlence-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 pre. cipitated 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 slips, in one of which 1100 of our worthy countrymen, perish'd through the cruel usage of a relentless foe, we have a commiserating theme before us. The many difficulties arid unparalleled discouragements attending them in their struggle, that dis. tinguishes 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 herôes.

The truths attending a government like ours, is possessed with such an irresistable force of satisfactory evidence in its behalf ha: we may hope it shall neve be subjec,

To what a vortex of misery are we to the avaricious desires of tyrannica ambilione led! The arm of the father was the thought be the primary object of conto the avaricious desires of tyrannica ambi-tion. May it be the primary object of con-sideration, 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, & render their conquest as lasting as it has been bestowed complete. May the enlight-ened people of America, consider it their duty by a deliberate series of wise measures, and wholesome conciliations, to satisf, the conwholesome 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 unders standing of our opponents, that the govern-ment of the United States is founded on principle—a principle, guaranteeing our lib-erties, and securing that hoon, which nations have contended for, and have not been able

> The many hardships that our forefathers had to encounter in effecting a settlement & overpowering the rude inhabitants of America, at the advancement of civilizing 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 characterestic of Americans,

> The unproveded injuries Man were imposed upon the United States by England in tire Revolutionary contest, is still fresh in the recollection of its citizens, and the patriotthat has sacrificed his life to save his country from the fangs of power, is still our poets favorite theme—the statesman's address, and our country's glory. Their glories trous enterprise rescued our country from the power of bold assassins, licensed, to des-troy us of all we hold dear. Plunged into a war, kindled by tlic wrath

> of a king and familed by tories, how incredible to surmount the conflict. The wild Savages danced for joy, the shrilling war hoop rang, and our trontiers were the sport of savage crucity.

To arms! to arms! revenge! revenge! the they unfuri! our country's rights, rave bera-tred 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 subjuga-

tion were the alternatives of submission.

No such cowardly accessions were adhered. to by the patriots of the Revolution is they were possessed with that noble characteristic of republicans which every friend of the erty feels to the cause of manking—they scorned the wrath of grantic power, and nobly contended with unequal skill, and stopped the freed of human core, which else had the flood of human gore, which else had whelmed the globe.

Twas then they fought, not for revenge,

but peace and liberty; it was a war that done honor to heroic deeds, and sews inannutalised 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 unparallelled. The perseverence of Washington in effecting this object, has no where been exceeded mancient or modern history, and our grateful remembrance of his services should not be obliterated by the

Sapse of time.

We hope there is none who may commenimorate this anniversary of Independance so insensible to feeling and sympathy as not to appreciate the worth of those charicters that gamed for is. at their cost blessings we enjoy under our natural and ciil liberties.

Let us evince to the world, that we esti-

The power of a despotic ambition had now is direful object ceased, and our country do. tained 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 a-bode under the banners of our constitution, and our country has become a garden and the epitome of political safety, whilst other nations have become wilderdized.

The happy influences arising from the proper exercise of our constitution, we see promoting the general interests of the community and adding encreasing wealth to its research by a significant of the community and adding encreasing wealth to its research by a significant of the constitution of the constit pectable citizens.

The signal assylum for the opprest of all na-lions, that our country presents, and the ma-ny inductions tuit by emigrants, from foreign countries, are manifest evidences of the vity antl wholesome administration it advan-

cas under its government.
Growing in wealth, population and the means of defence and Independence—America, is the boast of weighbouring 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 strug-gle we should not pass unnoticed the band of worthies that sacrificed their lives in this contest, they were numerous and signalized their lave of country by braving the horrors of war; and its tatal consequences.

happy 4.1 — country we have obtained an honourable and lasting pace; a peace obtained under unfavourable auspices, a peace that is secured to us notwithstanding the many disparagements, attending internal dis-

many disparagements, attending internal dis-sentions, arising from factions, attendant to the overthrow of preceeding republics. But we have a inore pieusing topic to en-gage ourselves with at the present moment, our country is truly possessing dvantages at this day, peculiar to none other, and we can congratulate ourselves that they be-long to the United States, unmolested, and threatened by no arbitrary nower can congratuate outserves, immolested, and threatened by no arbitrary power. Those unhappy distinctions that have hitherto promoted, the differences of party contentions is becoming obselete, 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 one pursuit, and the name of Americans, is a sufficient title to secure these mestimable igh's which protect the liberties of our

Under the Propitious enjoyment of our charters, let us seek for those measures that concluce to its best interest; let us conider it affimportant duty that concerns the antion, to retrench public and private expen- prove to your protectors you are deserv-

In doing this we shall open a mine, which if persevered in, will enable us to realise 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 exam-

Let us cultivate a public spirit. This of

manity requires that republicans should divest themseives, 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 detend us better than wooden walls or batteries—by this means we shall save the expense of war-like preparations, while we dig by our industry, as from mines of silver. Home manufactories 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 wind that the contraction of the

There are many avocations, that we might attend to that would highly regroupe se us in domestic affairs if pursued, particularly in the culture of flax and care of sheep. If the wise hearted women of Is ael modify for market—we may be sure the A-merican 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 States if adhered to, and substituted in the place of frippery and triffes of foreign governments, would conduce more to the security of our Independence, than one hondred thousand armed men could do while we are trafficing our monies for the luxury has ever been the predominant cause in the fall of empires and republics—and it is that spirit that will be the the first first that foreign the foreign and it is that spirit that will be the the first that will be called in subject these builted. 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 sociaectence. Then let us learn to cultivate socia-bility, and good understanding between ciu-zens let it be known to the world that Amer-icans can meet together, eat and drink, ex-change their sentiments and separate in decent order, let it be our care to stop at good

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 Republicen virtues which are principally philan-throphy and peace. Political associations are the centinel of liberty, and each succeedare the centine of noety and senerations yet ing aniversary with us and generations yet inborn, should half the privilege. Let usev-er be awake to our elective ignts, and who-ever begins to play the despot let us astound him with the shock—depart from our execugood 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

freely, how soon would they rise in majesty and triumph over oppression.

Let us as Americans, cultivate a spirit of philanthrophy and peace, with all nations, having entargling alliances with none—but let us be bound to all, by the ties of friendship, and of interest, let us convince them we mee 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 er in the election interest of our executives may we ever be guided by principles of c

Republicans by the blessings of Providence we trust will ever confer the supreme ex-ecutive, 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 af-fairs, comport with the principles on which our independence rests, and we shall be a free people—a people emulating others profit by our examples, and conducing to ly of A nkind,
We should do discredit to you ladies that

have evinced your approbation, of this day's each of the presidential candidate? the charter of our liberties, by favouring us with so respectful an assemblage of your and be placed before the people in

ation of our country, a situation in which we can sit down under our own vine and under cur 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 Merties that have been secured to you at an experce, where fond parents have parted to meet no more there sublunary joys that were the source of all their carthly pleasures—these liberties have been obtained for you, at an expense which the weepings of untimely

fue 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 tors his, and the tender orphan thrown upon the disinterested care of those who knew no 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 be

neat! the trial and met an untimely tomb. If these have been attendants in se curing our liberties, we flatter ourselves that you will, as hitherto you have done,

mmoveable attachment to yourcountry's interest-your faculties are callulated 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 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 any 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 early instruction of youth. This was a noble characteristic in the foundes of their country, and have immorphicated, it is a political corpse, and the early instruction of youth. This was a noble characteristic in the foundes of the interest they without a soul; he is a political corpse, and the early instruction of youth. This was a noble characteristic in the foundes of the interest they without a soul; he is a political corpse, and the early instruction of youth. This was a noble characteristic in the foundes of the many importance is a noble characteristic in the foundes of the many interest they without a soul; he is a political corpse, and the early instruction of youth. This was a noble characteristic in the foundes of the many interest they without a soul; he is a political corpse, and have immorphisely and from the dead. I hope this speech of the occasion. Before he was done, the occasion. The political corpse, and all present feit as much entire the best occasion. Before he was done, and Mr Clay 2. Mr Calhoun was corp. The occasion occasion occasi tions imbibed by their children, it has been considered, was the main pillar in tlie 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 tile youth under your im-mediate 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 thic list of estination, and the happy influences arising therefrom, shall be pour country's pride, its hope and material dependence-and nations yet unborn sill emuiat , your precepts by adhering to them in example, and commending them to the latest pos-

#### COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CLARRE,

Having seen a piece in your paper time since headed "a candid confession," signed Jonathan Sourwell, I began to enquire if he was the only man that might be amed that seemed to me any thing like 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

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 ijquor, I thought the justice acted with good judgement, for the man was drunk, and might as well (as a witness) have been cra-

I then began to think that justices and judges ought to take heed how they handle the mebruating 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 probe crazy. Hence when I see one of that pro-fession 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 cra-

Moreover when I hear them swear in common conversation, or practising any kind of ordinary business on the subbath &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 litterate minister talk of its 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 ingenerous 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 scrapes, surely, thinks I, the man is much out of the right way he must be writer crazy.

right way—he must be going c.azy.

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,

feesing and fretting at her husband who provides well for her, I think, there is a fool; or, she has gine crazy.

#### FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG Mr. CLARKE,

with so respectful an assemblage of your persons, to pass you unnoticed.

If you have this day evinced your regard and attachment towards those civil liberties, that the adverse fortunes of war, balanced the scale adverse fortunes of war, balanced the scale against our privileges.

We congratulate you upon the happy situation in which we remain the scale indicates the scale indicate the scale indicates and be placed before the people in viduals who think.

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

Not so the friends of Juckson. 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 daringmen 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

prove to your protectors you accidescry-delegates from the different towning of them. You will then decish an ships in this county, to appoint delery for Worcester county, Maryland, gates from the county to meet in at Snow Hill, on casting their votes tion, of forming a ticket to support 113, Adams 5, Jackson 3. him at the next election. At this At a meeting of the reople of New meeting Daniel Parvin, esq. presided, and Mr. Ignatius Tompson for Mr. Adams 62, gen. Jackson 19, was secretary. Isaac W. Crane, and Mr Clay 2. Mr Calhoun was

Now Mr. Printer, it is strange to me that there should be a man found all the country to oppose the claims of gen. Jackson. Who has In Butler co. O claims of gen. Jackson. done inore for his country than lie? Like Cæsar, he always met his enemies to see and conquer, and liis Clay 13, Adanis 3. Jackson always friends will do likewise. Has lie succeeds among the military, Adams not in all liis transactions exhibited it would appear among the people. those traits of humanity—that respect for the rights of property, and which guarastees him an unmolested In prosecuting his wars, were not his greatest embarrassments owing to llave also changed, and taken up the tlie difficulty of obtaining the end from a peculiar regard for the means by which the end was to be obtained? Iias not his fame and ambition aiways been sacrificed to his deference for the rights of citizenship Has he riot 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 pnesident by the same measures to which he is indebted for all his warlike success. Any other would not be congenial. I ani 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 tame support which is offered to the other candidates? Or that he will patronize a man who is he may not. If this was my belief1 should not, as 1 intend, give him my support. To imagine that he would which have borne him through so would be to suspect him of hypocriwhich led him to glory would forpanies 1? 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 horisublunary objects, may be so refracted as to display all his characteristic deprived of life. 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 empermention of his name. At the present ments of government, like au Augeteach 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 eithe:, as his prototype did the Nemean Lion iii 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 feel higher this year than it was the last. 'i'he cause is not known.

Casualty—On the 13th ult. Mr. resisted all medical aid, and soon after terminated his existence.

A young woman living near the Rock meeting house, Nottingham, Cæcil county, Md. was delivered on

Trenton for the purpose, in conven- for the presidency-Crawford had

Adams 115, Jackson 10, Clay 5 Crawford 3. Jackson had most votes

In Butler co. Ohio, at a muster of militia officers of tile 3d brigade, on

Tlie editor of tlie Philadelphia Statesman, formerly in favor of gen. that courtesy to the peaceful citizen Jackson, after giving his reasons for changing his opinions, has come out possession of his person and his rights? in favor of Mr Adams. Severall newspapers through Pennsylvania. cause of Mr Adams.

> In Illinois it is said Adams would have the general voice of the state, were theelectors chosen by a general voteofthe people. tire we to in-Fer from this that intrigue is at

John Cleves Symes is a candidate n Kentuclry 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 faithfulnees 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 attaked by a very vitious bull. The animal raised him with his horns, and threw liiin, he supposed, about 15 or 16 not a hero of the first water? I hope 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 ingloriously abandon the principles found his strength gradually weakening-and was nearly exhausted; when many trials at this important crisis, his dog, who heard his first cry, came running from the house, one-fourth cy. Heaven forbid that the spirit of a male distant, to his assistance and immediately attacked the animal, sake him until his own spirit accom- and relieved his master from this dreedful situation. Mr. O. has received but one serious wound, which is a very deep one in the thigh, where the animal first struck him.zon. I hope the splendor of his In all probability, had it not been for beams, when about to bid adieu to the watchfulness and speed of his faithful dog, he must have soon been

Arnell, president of crisis we need such a man tu give medical society of that county. The play the fool you are all eye and energy to the nation. The depart remedy is so exceedingly simple, that it deserves to be universally **known**. an stable, want purification. We It is none other than a constant apwant a marl distinguished as he is to plication 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 or put a period to his sufferings, as I considered death was to be the inevitable consequence. Accordingly, 1 began'to pour the cold water in a small and constant stream into his face; his whole system was immediately very much convulsed; more Dudley Hosford, of Genesse, through water was procured and the stream mistake, drank a small quantity of continued about two hours ana a diluted pot ash; the effects of which half; during all which period the convulsions were continued—but at this time every convulsive action ceased, he wad perfectly calm, had no dread of water, as he was nearly Cacil county, Md. was delivered or Thursday morning last, of four sons and be had no all water, as he was nearly covered with it; in a few minutes he got up himself, walked to the fire; -we regeet to say they did not live.

Del. Watchman.

"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 Metopolitan. SINGULAR COMBAT.

In passing through the Washing. ton Slashes this morning, I observed a black spider crossing a small run, and in doing yo 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' relort - A few days ago, a servant girl entered the shop of a courteoiis silk-mercer, in a fashionable town not quite' a hundred miles from time 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 Abigal, 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 thankng 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 get-ting their tea milk in that sly way, they will have the honor of seeing their names io the columns of the Statesman, in black characters fully an mch in size. A CITIZEN. Connersville, 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 Hydrophobia—A most effectual body was lively, and looking to the cure of this horrible disorder in its pulpit with the greatest worst stage, has recently been effected in Orange county, N. Y. upon a "When I announce to you sacred ors of Europe shall tremble at the young man by the name of Case, by and important things, you are not asnamed to go to sleep, but who

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 otfering to pawn his bible for liquor in of applying this remedy until the a public house, the landlord refused morbid and diseased action of the to take it. What? (said the man) system, which would either cure him 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. Arbuthnot Ambrister Jackson.

> Eclipse again. A letter has been received in Washington city from New York, stating that the New-Yorkers have offered to run Eclipser 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 Swatars, creek near Middletown. Some of the horses, were injured—no lives were fost.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Office of he American, Baltimore Aug. 1. TATEST AND IMPORTANT FROM THE PACE ENG-RECAPTURE OF LIMA.

The schooner Ardent, Capt. Boss erre, at rived at this port on Saturday night, in 22 days from Porto Bello, We learn verbally for an captain B. that about the last of May ews reached Panama, but owing the disaf-action of the Peruvians, General Bolivar had anharked most of his army on board the Peembacked most of his arpay on board the Peruvian and Colombian navy, then at Callao, and refired 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. 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. Avail-ing himself of this circumstance, Bolivar imang himself of this circumstance, Bolivar immediately returned to Callan, 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 Callan, 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 Chapres, on their way to lambia, bad passed Chagres, on their way to Panama to embark for Peru, taking with them a great quantity of arms, amounition and cordage, &c. for the navy. A report pre vailed throughout the country, that a treaty vailed 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 Gazette arrived at Chagres from the Martinian and agrees from the 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 Inten-dant). \*ating the SURRENDER OF THE PORT OF CALLAO and city OF LIMA to his forces on his appearance, without resist

On the 3d of July, Capt. B. left off Cha-gres the Colombian frigate Colombia, Com-modore Chitty, and six or eight other vessels of war, who had brought the above mentionof war, who had brought the above mention-ed reinforcements to Chagres. They intend to sail for Carthagena. No American vessels, were left at Panama. At Guayaquill ship Tea Plant, of New York and several other American vessels, taking in freight for Gib-raltar Markets were very unsteady, owing to the unsettled state of the country. No pri-

ces 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 Cailao, subse quent to the revolt of the Patriot troops, and the final surrender of the forts and castles o 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 ver-gilantly, and not permitting us to have our sails bent, that it would have been really dangeroused 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 with 30 men, to cut out the American brig Herald, of Salem, from under the batteries Herald of Salem, from under the batteries, the crew of the brig conceiving them to be righters from the shore, which compelled us to be on our guard, as the rioters 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 sincensed the admiral of the frigate against 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 Vanganza 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 sizor seven of them were completely destroyed. But fortunately no Americans were injured, but narrowly escaped by slip-ping their cables, and towing out of the harhor.. 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 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 Herald—the ship paying 3000, and the brig 2000 dollars.

During all those disturbances there being no American men of war in port, the Frank-Im being in pursuit of the piratical brig Ken-The commander of the harbor seeing

In being in pursuit of the piratical brig Ken-tinelia, as well as the U.S. schr. 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, unfortunate. without succeeding in capturing the pite.

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

## THE WHIC

# BRIDGETON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1824.

A communication respecting the Juckson neeting, 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 reade s, 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 or. der that they might be understood-&, also because we could not understand some of them ourselves.

The life of general Andrew Jackson is oon to be issued from the press in Philadelphia. It is drawn up by the hon. John Henry Euten, a senator of the United States. The be published in one volume octavo, price governor or commandant. three dollars, in boards. It will comprize a history of the war in the south, from the comtermination 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 surplied 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 ju y 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 considera tion, resolved to try the strength of the Adams and Jackson parties in their own bady; 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 Wetton of the Observe 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.

IOUN C. CALHOUN had . The following resolutions were then offered, and almost unanimously adopted:

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. THOMPSON, 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. Petersburgh. 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 Politica 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 eiwork will be ready in a few weeks. It will ther, without the permission of the

3d article fixes the boundary line at 54 degrees, north of which the Umencement of the Creek campaign, to the nited 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

This convention may be regarded as a second signal effect of the manly and independent message of our president to congress. If the empe-ror 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 adminis-

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. cause of this gentlemsn, say some of the papers from the interior, is every day encreasing with rapidity.

Accounts from Phillipsburg, Pa. say, the majority are for Jacksonall 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 p Boston, to pay 175 dollars for beating a female.

#### DIED.

In Fairfield township, on Monday the 2d inst. in the prime of life, Mrs. Mathiba, 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 Fin-

ley, 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 be tween the United States and the British do-

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

At Trenton N. J. on Wednesday mornin At Trenton N. J. on Wednesday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Gen. JAMES JEF-FERSON WILSON, editor of the Trenton True American. By his death an amfable 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 ap-Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting John Quiner Anams is the most suitable ce he continued to hold until his death.

#### Prices Current at Bridgeton. Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

\$100

Wheat, per bushel,

Tributy per businers	~
Rye, do	50 to 60
Corn, do	37½ to 45
Oats, do	20 to 25
Onions, do	37
Putatoes, do	25
Dry. Apples do	75
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 200
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	75 to 1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	
Rye do. do.	1 50 to 2 00
Butter, per pound,	121
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per do	7 ot 8
Wool, per pound,	\$1 to 37 ½
Feathers, do	40 to 44
Candles, do	123
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	
Hickory Wood, per cord, 4 00 to 4 50	
Oak dry, do	\$ 00
do anon do	
do green, do	230 10 273

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL

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THIs publication, which is exclusively deweek, (or oftener if necessary) by Peter Force, at the seat of the National Government.

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ing and reference, and to each volume will be added a copious Index Tue 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.

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#### 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 Og-den jr. in Port-Elizabeth a tract of land situate in the township of Maurice River on the south side of West Creek, containing fortysouth 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 Demay Shrop-shiers taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Lee, and to be sold by

John Laning, jun. Sheriff. July 11th 1824

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issu ed out of the Court of Common Pleas to me directed shall be exposed to sale, a Public Vendue on

Monday the thirteenth day of Sep

tember next,
Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, it the inn of John lift the citizens of the principal cities of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent to or and Saw-Mill situate in the township of der and distribute this medicine to the 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.

Siezed as the property of Thomas Hodg. son, and taken in execution at the suit of rge Harris and Charles Eaton and to be

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.
24. 189 July 12, 1824.

# NOTICE.

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 C. & J. E. Sheppard.

Greenwich, 4mo. 9th 1824 Likewise a few pounds of Manglewortzel

#### 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. boome, and sprit; the main sail being too small, was pieced with cloth of tow linen in the after leach. She had two setts 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 a bove hoat was supposed to have been carried off by two black boys on or abou the 7th inst, from Synepuxcent, East ern shore of Maryland. The owner Charles R. Henry, will pay ten dollars for recovery of the same. Apply to the Editor. July 24.

## By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES MON-IOE, President of the United States, lo 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, 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, 8, 9, 3

East of the Meridian line of the Choclaw District.

Townships No. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, of range No. 1
The lands reserved by law for the se 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 or-

der.
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

188 ts July 31.

## LUMBER.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale a quantity of Susquehannah White Pme Lumber, viz.

PANNEL BOARDS,

First common do. Second

Al. SO,

Codar Siding, Heart and Sap Pine Boards,
ogether with White Oak, Plank, and Black J. L. James. Oak Scantling.

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 0' clock in the afteroon, at the inn of John Ogden, jun. in Port Elizabeth, to be sold by John Laning, jun. Sheriff.

July 15.

# J. Shin's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered he 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 chariatable institutions in the United States, and the poor, will be

supplied gratis.
If the citizens of the principal cities. 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 affec-tions arising therefrom, ulcers in the layrux, 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 resist-ed 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 mercureal diseases.
N. Charman, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and prac-

tice of Physic in the University of

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 mercureal disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of

tion in pronounce inestimable value.

W. Gisson, 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 lam 12m

### 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 Fair-

1. A farm, joins the road from Cedarville to Jones' Island; land of William Westcott and others, contain: 55 acres.

2 A landing lot, joins Cedar Creek, con thins one acre.

Eagle Island, joins Daniel Elmer and otlie s,

contains 93 acres.

4. A lot of Cedar Swamp, joins the Foster Swamp, Daniel Elmer and others, contains 23 acres; the land will be sold more on less than the land will be sold more on less than the land the land to the sold the land to the sold the land the land to the sold 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 aid others, and to be Wm. R. FITHIAN late Sheriff.

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. June 15 .- July 10.

By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Ficins, out of the court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vender, on

#### Tuesday the 10th day & August next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of the afternoon of said day, in the county of Gumberland, at the Hotel of Jerenniah Buck in Brukgston,

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

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

June 8—July 3.

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

#### Tuesday the 31st day & August next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in

the afternoon of said clay, at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton,
All the right, title, claim and interest of Zacheus, B. Cook, of, in and to a certain lot or track of land and premises, situate in the township of Stoe Creek, adjoining lands of township of Stoe Creek, adjoining lands of Hamain M'Connel, Daniel Gilman and others, containing 40 acres more or less.—Also, Ail said Cook's right, claim, interest and title, of, in antl 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 Zacheus 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 lands in the county of Cumberland, be the same more or less.

Seized as the property of Zacheus B Cook, taken in execution at the suit of Eldad Cook, and to be sold by John Laning, jun. Sheriff.

June 29.-July 30.



# 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 a. bout ten acres of good tillable land :—
Also,
A House near Roadstown,

on the Salem road, with a thrifty young Apple Orchard choice fruit trees; about twelve accres of WOOD LAND, the principal part of which is Hickory; and 18 or 20 acres of tillable land; making upwards of 40 acres of land, all of which will be sold a bargain. Apply to A M'CALLA. Bridgeton, June 19. 182 tf

Notice is hereby given, That all claims against the estate of administrators of Enoch Brooks, dec'd Jonathan Crandal, of Cape May counhaving exhibited to this court, duly atty, New Jersey, must be made under outh or affirmation, and presented that the personal estate of said deceto the subscriber on or before the 17th dent is insufficient to pay the just debts 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 20.

# TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AW AY from the subscriber on the 18th of this instant, an indented apprentice to the Shoemaking husiness, named WILLIAM RUTH; he M. and shew cause, if any they have, is about five feet six inches high, full face, light complexion and blue eyes; had on when he went away a grey coatee, white drilling trowsers, 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 torr on the under side, a pair of grey cloth trowsers, a black surtout made of home spun cloth with capes & velvet cullarwith 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': duly 22-31. 188 St

CHEAPBooks and Stationary.

# M'Carty & Davis,

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

No. 171, Market street, Philadelphia Now offer for sale, at very reduced price Now offer for sale, at very reduced prices, for cash, or city acreptances, a large and extensive stock of BOOKS and STATIONARY; consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, and Miscellaneous Books; particularly, an extensive variety of the lareest, and most approved editions of English, Latin, Greek, and French School Books;—and articles studed to the demand of Country Merchants; such as, an extensive 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; link Powder, Wafers, Quills, Sealing Wax, Indian Rubber, Lead Pencils, Mathematical Instruments in cases; Gunter's scales, Paint Boxes of different sizes; Camel's Hair Pencils, Burable Ink, Copy Slips, Wedgewood, Pocket and Cork Inkstands, Music Paper, Ivo y Folders, Visiting Cards, Conversation Cards, twelve and fifteen inch! lobes; and every article in the Book and Stationary line.

I lobes; and every article in the Book and Stationary line.

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

Paper and Blank Book Warehouse. Writing Papers, Foolscap, from \$1,50 to

S4,50 per ream.
Letter Paper, from \$2,00 to 5,00 per ream
Git and Hot pressed do.
Drawing papers of all sizes, for academies,
schools, &c.
Wrapping paper of all sizes.
Writing papers, for deeds, records, mort-

Writing papers, for deeds, records, mort-gages, &c. &c. Blue and white Bonnet Boards.

Cap, demi, and medium, record, docket and sheriffs' books, half and full bound. Account books of all sizes.

Day books, Journals and Ledgers. Ciphering and Copy Books for schools; & all the general articles of stationary, will be sold at the most reduced prices

Apply as above, to M'Carty & Davis, at Benjamin Warner's old stand, No. 171,

Market-street, Phil delphia.

The most liberal price paid for RAGS by he quantity.

June Term, 1824.

Jacob Miller, administrator of Reu en Shull deceased; James Leslie, ad ministrator d Thomas Leslie, deceas ed; Daniel L. Burt, administrator of John Dennelsbeck, deceased, having severally by application in writing under oath represented to this court that the real and personal estates of said decedents is insufficient to pay their just debts to the best of their knowl

edge ant?belief: It is therefore ordered, that said ad ministrators give public notice to the creditors of said decedents to exhibit under oath or affirmation, their dehts, claims aild demands against the estate of said decedents on or before the tenth day of December next, by setting up a copy of this order in tive of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same tor the like period of time in one of the public newspapers of this state, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand in the man-

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

June Term, 1824.

Wilhelmina Brooks & David Lupton, tested accounts by which it appears 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. 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 ex. penses, &c.

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

> CASH . Will be paid for

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

# REMOVAL.

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

#### EAGLE TAVERN,

formerly occupied by Mr. Lounder schlaker, in Woodbury, where he wil keep good accommodations for man and horse. His table shall be shun dantly supplied -his liquors well se lected, and hy strict attention to busi ness he hopes to merit a share of pub ic patronage.

EDMUND DAVIS.

#### Dissolution of Partnership

The Copartnership heretofore exist ing between the subscribers trading under the firm of John and James

Ward, is dissolved by mutual conserr..
All those indebted to said Arm are equested to make payment, and those having demands to present them duly authenticated, to John Ward and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, who are authorsed to settle the business of the late firm.

#### John Ward. James Ward.

Leesgurgh, 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 th firm John and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, where they invite the customers of the former in to give them a call.

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

# PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the 11th & September next.

Between the hours of 12 and 5 of lock in the afternoon on the premises.

1. A lot of land situate in the Up-per 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 Mi Cumberland Orphans' Court. cajah Springer, supposed to contain acres more or less.

S. Also a lot of Bush land, joining ands of John Peterson, said to con tain 6 acres more or less, late the prop erty of Noah Williams, deceased: Also as much of the Homested farm as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and demands of the said deceased.

Conditions at sale, and better des

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, Adm'co.
DAVID V. ANER, Adm'r.

#### 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 usriperior style. Orders from any part of the United States will be thankfully received and promptly intended 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.

# 200 DOLLARS REWARE).

A most daring attempt was made on he night of the 12th of this inst. to set fire to the Dwelling House of the Sub-Cumberland Orphans' Court. scriber 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. Prom the appear' ance of the fire, and the testimony of a number of the respectable inhabitants who have since **seen** it, there canno be the remotest idea but that it was the work otan incendiary. Had it answered the expectation of the villain mho 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 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 branch of do. at Milford, outer boards excluded the air from it, Farmers Bank of Delaware, so much that it did not communicate to Laurel Bank, the building until the next clay, when the smoke from it was discovered bursting into an adjoining room. Such flagrant outrages committed against our lives and property calls aloud for Elkton, tlie apprehension of the monsters who during the midnight hour, would place the torch to our houses, not only endan gering our property but our uwn 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 righly

> William Leaming. 188 1m Cape May July 20

Philadelphia Prices Current. Corrected Weekly.

%0 6 to 1 00 scarce 11 13 Bacon and Flitch, per 1b Beans bushel Beans Beef, mess barrel 6 50 Brick, run of Kiln, M. Butter, lump, 13 Candles, allow dipt " 19 Do. 2d quality, 33 **20** Feathers, American 11  $10^{32}$ Flax, clean Firewood, hickory cord 5 00 **3 50** 2 50 pine Do. Do. grim logs ''
lour, what. banne 2 12 B8: E8en meal 2 00

lass, wind 10 **1 00** 8 by 10, Grain, wheat do. rye corn 20 oats bran double lb. do. 10

105

0 10

16

30 22 50

25

**15** 00

**lb.** 1000 feet 0 9 Lumber Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch 14 00 do do heart, 1 inch 25 35 17 50 **15** 

do do heart, 1 men do white pine, pannel do do common contling, pine 1000 Scantling, pine
do heart do
do sap do
Lath, oak

 $\frac{25}{14}$ 20 25 12 Var, ratters

l'imber, pine
do inch spruce',
do oak
oak
oak
oak
oak 22 17

shingles, cedar 3 ft. 'do cypr. 22 inch.
Staves, pipe, w.o. 1200 do hhd. do '' 3 50 do do redoak . do barrel, w. oak"

Heading, oak
thoops, shaved
do rough **S8** 25 Mackarel, barre.

Molasses, sug house gall.

do West India bushel 0 42 **20** 

Pork, Jersey barrel **14** 50 Rice, new crop 3 75 7 00 barrel bushel Shad. soutliern do ground Seed, clover, do herd grass **4** 00

do timothy Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.
do. Penn'a 1st pf.
Gin, Philad. dist do
Rum, New England
Whiskon many Whiskey, rye apple Starch **12** 00

Sugar, New Orleans cwt. do loaf do lump 13 Tallow, country Γobacco, Virg. manu.

do caven,

cription given of said property.

#### CORRECTED WEEKLY. CORRECTED WEEKL U.S. Branch Bank Notes, Hanks in New Hampshire, Boston Banks, Massachusetts Banks generally, 185 4t ρα. **2 2** do. 2 **do.** Rliode Island Banks Connecticut Hanks do

NEW YORK BANK NOTES. All the city Bank Notes, 1 p. c.dis. Albany Banks, Troy Banks, Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, Lansingburg Baiik, Newburg Bank Newburg branch, at Ithica Orangecounty Bank, Catskill Bank, do.

Bank Note Exchange.

Bank of Columbia at Hudson, Utica Bank, Ontario Bankat Utica, NEW JERSEY NOTES. par New Brunswick Bank 1. State Bank at Trenton par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes, Farmers Bank at Lancaster Lancaster Bank, Easton, do. Germantown, Northampton, Montgomery County Harrisburg, Delaware county at Chester, Chester county at West Chester, Newhope Bridge Company, par. **40** Farmers Bank of Reading, 12 dis Busquehannah Bridge do. Farmers Bank of Bucks county, York Bank 11 do. Chambersburg, **∫**1 do. Eettysburg, Carlisle Bank, Swatara at Harrisburg. do. Pittsburg, Greensburg, and Brownsville, 5 do, DELAWARE NOTES. 1 d. par 1 3

MARYLAND NOTES. Baltimore Banks, Baltimore City Bank.

dis

1 do. 1 do. 1 do.

Annapolis, Branches of do Hagerstown bank, Bank of Caroline, VIRGINIA NOTES.

Havre de Grace,

Richmond and Branches, 1 do N, W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 4 do. All others, 1 do Columbia District Banks, generally, 1 3 dis. North Carolina,
South Carolina,
Georgia, generally
Bank of Kentucky and branches
OH10—Chillicothe

5 dis,
3 do.
70
5dis

CEDARVILLE FACTORY

The Cedarville Factory having un-8 dergone necessary repairs, is now rea-

The Cardiag, and spinning of wool, dressing cloth, and all orders connected with the manufacture of woolen goods will receive prompt attention; alwarps will be supplied to those who desire in Subscriber has for sale, or bar,

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

EPH. BATEMAN.; Cedarville May 1st 1824 175 tf

# White Pine Boards,

1st, 2d, and 3d, commmon, of a good qual-

ty, for sale by Chs & John E. Sheppard. Greenwich, 5th mo. 20. 178 tf Likewise a quantity of GRINDSTONES.

JOHN E. JEFFERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Respectfully informs the inhabitants,

of the counties of Cumberland, Glourcester and Cape May, that he has removed to Port Elizabeth, where, by close application, he hopes to render general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their business.

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

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 friedns and the public generally, that he has, and intends manufacturing and keeping on lland, a general assortment of ready made Cabinet Furniture, such as Sofas, Sideboards, Scoretaries, Bureaus, Dining and Breakfast Tables of all kinds, Ladies work do. Candle Stands Redesends & Cambrich Bureaus Stands, Bedsteads, &c. which he will warrant in point ofmaterials 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; sithhis sincerest acknowledgements for past favors, and hopes to merit a continuance of

their patronage.

Thomas Nossitter. 171 y

**BLANKS,:** 

# For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE. John B. Miller, cabinet maker, of Bridgeton, did on the 27th day of Augast last, by deed of trust and assign-ment 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 Jolin B. Miller on book account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who liave demands against him are desired

to exhibit them for examination. Dan Simkins. Timothy Elmer.

September 6.

tate of Stephen and Hannah Miller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

Dan Simkins, Ad'm. September 6.

### 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.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLT BY JOHN CLARKE.

April 12. . . 120

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE. CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published every Saturday moining, at Two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance.—An additional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid vithin the year.

The Waro will be forwarded by Stage or Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they payng the expense of carriage.

No Subscriber taken for a shorter period ithan 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 me dollar when not exceeding one square, nd continued weekly for twenty-five cents. Larger advertisement at the same rate.