

The Washington Whig.

Vol. VI.

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THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT supplementary to an Act, entitled "an Act concerning Navigation."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly, or in part, by a subject or subjects of his Britannic Majesty, coming, or arriving by sea, from any port or place in the province of Lower Canada, or coming or arriving from any port or place in the province of New-Brunswick, the province of Nova-Scotia, the islands of Newfoundland, St. Johns, or Cape Breton, or the dependencies of any of them, the islands of Bermuda, the Bahama islands, the islands called Caicos, or the dependencies of any of them, or from any other port or place in any island, colony, territory, or possession, under the dominion of Great Britain in the West Indies, or on the continent of America, south of the southern boundary of the United States, and not included within the act to which this act is supplementary. And every such vessel, so excluded from the ports of the United States, that shall enter, or attempt to enter, the same, in violation of this act, shall, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the cargo on board such vessel, be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, the owner, consignee, or agent, of every vessel owned wholly, or in part, by a subject or subjects of his Britannic Majesty, which shall have been duly entered in any port of the United States, and on board of which shall have been there laden, for exportation, any article or articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, other than provisions and stores, necessary for the voyage, shall, before such vessel shall have been cleared, outward of the custom-house, give bond, in a sum double the value of such article or articles, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, that the article or articles so laden on board such vessel; for exportation, shall be landed in some port or place other than a port or place in any province, island, colony, territory, or possession, belonging to his Britannic Majesty, that is mentioned or described in this act, or in the act to which this act is supplementary. And every such vessel that shall sail, or attempt to sail, from any port of the United States, without having complied with the provision aforesaid, by giving bond as aforesaid, shall, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the article or articles aforesaid, laden on board the same as aforesaid, be forfeited to the United States. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed so as to violate any provision of the Convention to regulate Commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty, signed the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, no goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be imported into the United States of America from the province of Nova Scotia, the province of New-Brunswick, the islands of Cape Breton, St. Johns, Newfoundland, or their respective dependencies, from the Bermuda islands, the Bahama islands, the islands called Caicos, or either or any of the aforesaid possessions, islands, or places, or from any other province, possession, plantation, island, or place, under the dominion of Great Britain in the West Indies, or on the continent of America, south of the southern boundaries of the United States, except only such goods, wares, and merchandise, as are truly and wholly of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the province, colony, plantation, island, possession, or place, aforesaid, where the same shall be laden, and from whence such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be directly imported, into the United States; and all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported, or attempted to be imported, into the United States of America, contrary to the provisions of this act, together with the vessel on board of which the same shall be laden, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the form of the bond aforesaid shall be prescribed, and the same shall be discharged, and all penalties and forfeitures, incurred under this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, and the same may be mitigated, or

remitted, in the manner, and according to the provisions of the act to which this act is supplementary.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of the legal representatives of Tench Francis, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorised to audit and settle the accounts of Tench Francis, deceased, late purveyor of public supplies, in such manner and upon such terms, as may appear just and reasonable: Provided, That the sum to be credited to said Francis, after charging him with all payments made to any person or persons for his use, shall not exceed the sum standing to his debit in the books of the Treasury.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT granting to the State of Ohio the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the state of Ohio, at the minimum price for which the public lands are sold, the right of pre-emption to one quarter section, in or near the centre of each county, included in the purchase recently made of the Indians, by the treaty concluded at St. Mary's, on the twentieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, for the establishment of a seat of justice in the said counties: Provided, The purchase be made before the commencement of the public sales: And provided also, That the proceeds of the sale of each quarter section, which may be made under the authority of the state of Ohio, shall be appropriated for the purpose of erecting public buildings in said counties, respectively, after deducting therefrom the sums originally paid by the state aforesaid: And provided further, That the seat of justice for said counties, respectively, shall be fixed on the lands so selected.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to amend an Act "making reservation of certain public lands for naval purposes," passed first March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the first section of the act of Congress passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act making reservation of certain public lands for naval purposes," as empowers the Secretary of the Navy to appoint an agent or agents and surveyor, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the duties and services required by said section be performed in future by such surveyors of public lands as may be designated by the President of the United States.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making appropriations for carrying into effect the Treaties, concluded with the Chippewa and Kickapoo nations of Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the stipulation contained in the fourth article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Chippewa nation of Indians, on the twenty-fourth of September, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and which was ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid in silver, annually, forever, to the said Chippewa nation.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars, to carry into effect any other stipulations contained in the said treaty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sums herein appropriated be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the stipulations contained in the third article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the tribe of Kickapoo Indians, of Vermilion, on the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and which was ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, there be, and is hereby, appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars, to be paid annually, for ten years, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Richard Smyth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and he is hereby, authorised in the

settlement of the account of Richard Smyth, late collector of direct taxes and internal revenue, for the Territory of Michigan, to credit the said Smyth with the amount of public moneys of which he was robbed in the month of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen: Provided, That the amount so credited to him shall not exceed the balance now standing against him on the books of the Treasury.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION to authorise the publication of part of the secret Journal of Congress, under the articles of confederation.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secret Journal, together with all the papers and documents connected with that journal, and all other papers and documents, heretofore considered confidential, of the old Congress, from the date of the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, to the formation of the present government, now remaining in the office of the secretary of state, be published, under the direction of the President of the United States, and that a thousand copies thereof be printed, and deposited in the Library, subject to the disposition of Congress.

April 21, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to continue in force "An act to protect the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy," and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first, second, third, and fourth, sections of an act, entitled "An act to protect the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, be, and the same are hereby, continued in force, from the passing of this act for the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the fifth section of this act be, and the same is hereby, continued in force, as to all crimes made punishable by the same, and heretofore committed, in all respects, as fully as if the duration of the said section had been without limitation.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, if any person shall, upon the high seas, or in any open roadstead, or in any haven, basin, or bay, or in any river where the sea ebbs and flows, commit the crime of robbery in or upon any ship or vessel, or upon any of the ship's company of any ship or vessel, or the lading thereof, such person shall be adjudged to be a pirate; and being there-convicted, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the district into which he shall be brought, or in which he shall be found, shall suffer death. And if any person engaged in any piratical cruise or enterprise, or being of the crew or ship's company of any piratical ship or vessel shall land from such ship or vessel, and on shore, shall commit robbery, such person shall be adjudged a pirate; and, on conviction thereof, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the district into which he shall be brought, or in which he shall be found, shall suffer death: Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to deprive any particular state of its jurisdiction over such offences, when committed within the body of a county, or authorizes the United States to try any such offenders, after conviction or acquittance, for the same offence, in a state court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned in the whole or part, or navigated for, or in behalf of, any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall land, from any such ship or vessel, and, on any foreign shore, seize any negro or mulatto, not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the states or territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall decoy, or forcibly bring or carry, or shall receive, such negro or mulatto on board any such ship or vessel, with intent as aforesaid, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate; and, on conviction thereof, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein he may be brought or found, shall suffer death.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned wholly or in part, or navigated for, or in behalf of, any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall forcibly confine or detain, or aid and abet in forcibly confining or detaining, on board such ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto not held to service by the laws of either of the states or territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall, on board any such ship or vessel, offer or attempt to sell, as a slave; any negro or mulatto not held to service as aforesaid, or shall, on the high seas, or any where on tide water, transfer or deliver over, to any other ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto, not held to service as aforesaid with intent to make such re-

gro or mulatto a slave, or shall land, or deliver on shore, from on board any such ship or vessel, any such negro or mulatto, with intent to make sale of, or having previously sold, such negro or mulatto, as a slave, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate; and, on conviction thereof, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein he shall be brought or found, shall suffer death.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT extending the time allowed for the redemption of Land sold for Direct Taxes, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time allowed for the redemption of lands which have been, or may be, sold for the payment of taxes, under the act passed the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, so far as the same regards the direct tax of six millions of dollars, laid in that year, or under the act passed the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as the same regards the direct tax of three millions of dollars, laid in that year; and purchased on behalf of the United States, be extended three years beyond the time heretofore allowed: Provided, That such extension of time shall not be beyond the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and that on such redemption interest be paid at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, on the taxes aforesaid, and additions of twenty per centum chargeable thereon; and the right to redeem shall enure as well to persons holding an equitable, or reversionary interest in lands so purchased on behalf of the United States as to the original owners thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where any person or persons, who has or have purchased lands or tenements sold for the nonpayment of the direct tax, shall be entitled to have a deed for the same, but, from the death or removal of the collector, or from any other cause, there is no officer who, by the existing laws, is authorized to make a deed, it shall be lawful for such person or persons to apply, by petition, to the District Judge of the district in which such lands or tenements are situate, setting forth the circumstance of the case, and, upon due proof being made, to the satisfaction of such judge, that such person or persons, is or are a purchaser or purchasers as aforesaid, and has or have fully complied with all the conditions of sale, and is or are entitled to have a deed, and that there is no officer who, by the existing laws, is authorized to make such deed, it shall be lawful for such judge, and he is hereby authorized and required, to order and direct the Marshal of the District to make a deed to the purchaser or purchasers, which deed, being acknowledged in open court, and entered of record, shall have the same effect as if it had been made by the collector or other officer authorized by the laws heretofore or now in force.

May 11, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT authorizing the sale of thirteen sections of Land, lying within the Land district of Canton, in the state of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thirteen sections of land, lying within the land district of Canton, in the State of Ohio, which were reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, by an act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, and were subsequently ceded to the United States by the eighteenth article of the treaty concluded on the twentieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, shall be offered to public sale, by the Register and Receiver of the public moneys at the Land Office at Wooster, on such day, or days, as the President shall designate for that purpose, in the same manner, and on the same conditions and terms, as are provided by law for the sale of the public lands of the United States.

May 11, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of General James Wilkinson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department settle and discharge the amount of a judgment, with interest, if any shall have accrued, and Cost, which General John Adair, lately, in the Superior Court of Mississippi, recovered of General James Wilkinson, for false imprisonment, to the person who may have paid off said judgment; or, if undischarged, to the person entitled thereto.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum, not exceeding three thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of said expenses and damages.

May 11, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Martha Flood.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to Martha Flood, administratrix,

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, AUGUST 14, 1820.

On the 31st July last, the Sixth year of the *Washington Whig* commenced. The term for the past year were Ten Dollars and Fifty cents; but in future Two dollars will be received if paid yearly or half yearly in advance; but if payment is deferred until the end of the year, Two dollars and fifty cents will be required. As payment in advance will be to the interest of both parties, that mode is solicited. In the course of a few days a person will wait on the subscribers in the several townships with their respective bills, and a prompt settlement will not only relieve us from much pecuniary embarrassment, but enable us to devote more time to the duties of the office, and discharge them with greater satisfaction to ourselves and readers. The negligence of a great portion of our subscribers with regard to the settlement of their accounts, has been productive of much mischief to the establishment, but we hope, they will be more attentive in future. When cash cannot be obtained, corn, wheat, rye, bacoo, and country produce generally will be received in lieu thereof at the market prices, if delivered at such times and places as may be agreed upon.

THE QUEEN.

It appears, by the late advices from England, that the affairs of the Queen still occupied the attention of the public and parliament. The London papers are filled with the debates of both branches of parliament upon the measures which have been adopted, and upon those in contemplation. The House of Commons by an extraordinary majority of 391 to 124 has expressed its opinion that the Queen ought to have accepted the terms proposed to her by the ministry. Our readers will recollect that the proposition was, that she should relinquish the title of queen, and choose some spot for her residence on the continent, and receive the sum of 50,000 pounds annually. She is, however, of a different opinion, and has decided to brave the proposed investigation.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Constellation frigate, Captain Ridgely, has sailed from New York for a three year's cruise in the Pacific ocean. She has eight lieutenants, 31 midshipmen and the other usual officers.—The Congress frigate was at Manilla in March last, and expected to sail in a few days for Macao, in China. Every respect was paid to our flag and officers at Manilla.—Flour has recently been sold at Cincinnati for \$2.25 per barrel, "good money." The crops of grain have been exceedingly heavy in the western country.—A robber lately fired upon a traveller without warning, on the road to Russellville, Kentucky, but missed him though he shot the horse. The Traveller disengaged himself, rushed upon the assailant, threw him down, seized on his arms, and with his own pistol, blew out his brains!—A person named Woodruff, who was much addicted to intoxication, lately died in New York. He was sick, but told his friend that an angel had appeared to him and directed him to remain beastly drunk for seven days, when he should go well. So he bought a barrel of whiskey, and drank a gallon per day for the limited number of days, without eating any thing, and then he was in such a weak state that he could not take any nourishment and died.—On the 4th of July last, in Russellville, Kentucky, a young man was almost blown to pieces, by the accidental discharge of a cannon, whilst in the act of loading. Another had one arm blown off.

A letter from St. Thomas, under date of July last, states that several American vessels which lately arrived at that place were plundered by a little French pirate in the neighborhood of Crab Island. Out of three Americans from Maracaibo two were robbed, and the third escaped by superior sailing. The English are determined to act decisively and capture every vessel, whose commission is at all doubtful. The frigate Tribune took, some time since, the schr. Oriental Bravo, (late the Montpelier of Baltimore) and sent her to Barbadoes, where she has been condemned. Intelligence was received at Gibraltar on the 21st June, that the Spanish government were about sending deputies to the South American colonies to offer terms of reconciliation. It was reported that Gen. Campana and the two colonels implicated in the massacre at Cadiz have been condemned by the council of war to be shot! and Gen. Freyre to be stripped of all his honors and emoluments.—It is reported by an arrival from Porto Cavallo, that a cessation of hostilities had taken place on the Main between the Patriots and Royalists.—Commodore Bainbridge, in the Columbus, and Capt. Warrington in the

Guerrero sailed from Gibraltar on the 16th of June.—The late election in Upper Canada, for members of Parliament, has terminated in the almost unanimous choice of persons who are the political friends of Mr. Gourlay, from which it would seem that the popular voice is opposed to the administration.—On Monday (says a Boston paper) four uncommon bass were caught with the hook, from the rocks of Nahant—one of them weighed 57, one 46, one 39, and the smallest 22 pounds. They were doubtless, when taken, endeavoring to avoid being made a luncheon by the sea-serpent.

Ma PRINTER.

On Wednesday last, a laboring man by the name of Ethan Lore, jun. a respectable citizen of this place was badly wounded by a scythe, being cut in the knee supposed to be half way through the joint. The following particulars were related to the writer by the man himself. After completing their day's work, he with others were about to return in an ox-wagon; swine of them had got into the wagon, and placed their scythes in the bottom. Lore was in the act of stepping in when the oxen suddenly started, and threw him in falling with his right knee on a naked scythe.

The writer is aware that accidents are common to man and perhaps always will be; but at least it must be our duty to use proper means to prevent them. Would it not be advisable for every man that uses those useful and sharp instruments, to always have a muzzel or sheath on them. It is certain that many in this state have taken the precaution, yet numbers are yet too careless. I myself must say, that I hitherto have been in that respect much too careless, but I promise you that I intend doing so no more; for be assured that I had rather pay for all the sheaths that might be wanting in New Jersey than have such a cut.

A NEWPORT FARMER.

July 31, 1820.

St. Louis, Mis. Ter. July 1.

The convention have gone through in committee of the whole, the three departments of the government.

The following are the leading features of each—

LEGISLATIVE.

To consist of two branches, Representatives to be 25 years of age, to be elected for two years. Senators to be 30 years of age; elected for four years. Sessions of the general assembly biennial.

JUDICIAE.

To be vested in one court of appeals presided by three judges; one court of chancery, presided by a chancellor; as many circuit courts as the legislature shall deem necessary, presided by one judge; & in justicers of peace, whose jurisdiction is limited. All the judges to be appointed by the governor, with the advice of the senate; to hold their offices during good behaviour; and to have fixed salaries not less than \$2000 per annum each.

EXECUTIVE.

To be vested in a governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The governor to be 35 years of age; to be elected by the people; to hold his office four years, and to be ineligible the next four; to nominate and with the advice of the senate to appoint an Attorney General, a Secretary of state, some military officers and judges; to have a qualified veto upon the passage of laws; to be a conservator of the peace, and commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state; and to have a fixed salary of not less than 2000 dollars per annum.

The lieutenant governor to be elected as the governor; to hold his office for the same term; to possess the same powers when holding the place of governor; and to be president of the senate.

Great applause is due to the convention for this frame of government. It is better calculated to ensure an able administration of the affairs of the state, and a stable policy in the pursuit of its interests, than the constitution of any state yet formed.

Doctor Franklin's celebrated Parable against persecution.

And it came to pass, after these things, that Abrahams sat in the door of his tent, about the going down of the sun. And behold a man, bent with age, coming from the great sandy wilderness, leaning on his staff. And Abraham arose and met him, and said unto him: turn in, I pray thee, and wash thy feet and tarry all night; and thou shalt arise early in the morning, and go thy way, and the man said, nay; for I will abide under this tree. But Abraham pressed him greatly: so he turned, and they went into the tent. And Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat. And when Abraham saw that the man blessed not God, he said unto him, wherefore dost thou not worship the most high God, Creator of Heaven and Earth? And the man answered and said, I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name; for I have made to myself a god which abideth in my house, and provideth me with all things. And Abraham's zeal was kindled against the man; and he arose

and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows into the wilderness. And God called unto Abraham, saying, Abraham, where is the stranger? and Abraham answered and said, Lord, he would not worship thee, neither would he call upon thy name; therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness. And God said, have I not borne with him these hundred and ninety-eight years, and nourished him, and clothed him, notwithstanding his rebellion against me; and couldst not thou, who art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?

Anecdote.—A pedantic gentleman who was travelling, and above common language, stopped at an Inn to get his horse and himself some refreshment. Seeing some boys whom he alighted, ordered one to circumbulate his horse two or three times about the mansion, then permit him to inhale a moderate quantity of aqueous particles after which to give him proper vegetable nutriment, and he would make him pecuniary satisfaction. The boy being unaccustomed to such language, ran into the house and told his father, that a prince was out doors, who spoke French. The father comes out, and hearing the man scold, asked him what was the matter.—Sir, says the gentleman, I invoke all the genius testes, that offspring rejected me, and refused to put in practice my desires. Now, sir, you I implore to enforce the obedience upon them by correction—and then immediately to provide me some nutritious substance to strengthen nature, cured over vegetable fuel, as I abhor the sulphurous tincture of minerals—remember to get me some stimulus with it.—The inn keeper without hesitation concluded him to be a madman, and with his lusty wife seized and tied him hands and feet to a ring in the barn floor, then sent for a doctor, who put a large blister on his back, which in three days brought him to his wandering senses.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening the 9th inst. by the Rev. Henry Smalley, Mr. SAMUEL HARKER, to Miss SARAH BACON, daughter of Mr. EUGEN BACON, both of this place

BIBLE NOTICE.

INFORMATION is hereby given to the public, that the managers of the Cumberland Bible Society, have passed a resolution to keep on hand a good assortment of bibles of different kinds for sale at prices considerable cheaper than they can be had for in Philadelphia market.

Persons desirous to purchase bibles will do well to call at the store of the Treasurer D. P. Stratton, where they can see four different specimens of the octavo bible at the following prices:—
1st specimen at \$2 50.
2d do. 1 75.
3d do. 1 65.
4th do. 1 50.

Bibles of the 1st specimen are sold in Philadelphia, for four or four and half dollars. The other specimens are also proportionably cheaper.

The managers have likewise for sale very handsome duodecimo bibles for one dollar. They have several dozen superior New Testaments for thirty-five cents, which are well adapted for use in Sunday-schools, or other schools, and for premiums.

They have agreed to deposit bibles for sale in the store of Daniel P. Stratton, Thomas Woodruff, and Henry Howel, and in any other store, where they can be sold on the same principles.

Bibles for gratis distribution may be had of Doctor E. Elmer and Rev. J. Freeman, Bridgeton, and of any of the other managers.

JONATHAN FREEMAN, Sec'y.

August 1820—3t

N. B. Managers are Ebenezer Elmer, Ethan Osborn, Michael Swing, Jonathan Freeman, Samuel Davis, John Miller, Philip Fithian, Hosea Sneathen, John Ogden, Daniel Richman, Jeremiah Stratton, Ephraim Paget, Daniel P. Stratton, Levi Leake, Eli Budd.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the morning of the 7th inst. an indentured apprentice girl, named RUTH ELMER, aged 15 years; she took away with her a bundle of clothes. Any person that will take up said girl and return her to me, shall receive the above reward but no charges.

John Tompkins.

Newport, August 14—3t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION has been made to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cape May, of the Term August, 1820, for the benefit of an act entitled, "An Act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, and the supplement thereto;"—And the Court has appointed the 20th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House in Cape May, to hear what can be alleged for against our liberation from confinement.

AMOS PEPPER,
GEORGE STITES:

Cape May, August 14, 1820.

NOTICE.

A LONG BOAT was taken up adrift in the month of June last by the subscriber. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take it away.

ADAM HOOVER.

Millville, August 14, 1820.

SALEM STEAM BOAT & Stage Line.

ONE of the Union Line Steam Boats leaves Philadelphia every morning (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, and every day at 12 o'clock, by either of which passengers, wishing to go to Salem, will be landed at Craven's Ferry opposite New-Castle.

RETURNING—One of the Steam-Rants will take passengers from the said Ferry to Philadelphia every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) during the season.

A Carriage leaves the Wharf at Craven's Ferry on the arrival of the Hoar from Philadelphia, and conveys passengers to Salem.

LEAVES the house of Mr. Sherron on Monday the 1st of May and every day through the week at 1 o'clock, to meet the Steam-Boat for Philadelphia, and leaves Mr. Hackel's every day the week following at the same hour; and thus, alternately (week about) during the season.

Persons giving notice, will be taken and left at their respective places of residence.

The subscriber having procured a good and easy carriage, good horses, and an attentive driver, assures the public, that, on his part, no exertions shall be omitted to render this route pleasant and expeditious.

Ferriages.

The subscriber having taken the FERRY, owned by James Kinsey, Esq. has, at a great expense, procured a large and convenient Horse-boat, Sail-boat & Row-boats, all new and in complete order; and also, having engaged a competent number of experienced ferrymen, he is able to take horses and carriages, and passengers to New-Castle and Wilmington at all times; and he pledges himself that no delay in crossing shall be experienced by any of his fellow-citizens who may favor him with their custom.

RICHARD CRAVEN.

N. B. An extra Carriage, and a Horse, and Gig, may be had at any time.

Lower Penn's Neck, August 7, 1820.

NOTICE.

WE Thomas Henderson and John Spence, sen. surveyors of the Highway for the township of Maurice River, county of Cumberland and state of New Jersey, and John Elkinton and Jonathan Dallas, Freeholders for said township, having been duly notified by Samuel Silver and Joshua Owen, (two of the owners of meadow adjoining Devaul's Island, in said township, and concerned in the water-course of Mud Creek,) to lay out a ditch, drain, or water-course for said mud creek, adjoining said island, met on Saturday 20th inst. agreeable to said notice; and after having viewed the premises, we did lay out a ditch ten feet wide, and four deep, to be a water-course for said creek, beginning on the east side of said creek, in the line between David Carrall and Samuel Laycock, and running thence along said line north 54 1/2 degrees west one chain and fifteen links, thence continuing along said line north 63 degrees west 4 chains & 30 links, thence running across the meadow of Joshua Owen, north 42 degrees west 5 chains, thence along the line of said Owen and Daniel Carrall, north 59 degrees west 7 chains and 1 link to the west side of the road leading from Daniel Carrall's to said island, thence continuing the same course along the line between said Daniel Carrall's land & George Corson's, 5 chains & 50 links more or less to low water mark on Maurice River, it is also ordered that the said ditch shall be cut and opened at the expense of Samuel Laycock, David Carrall, Joshua Owen, Samuel Silver, Daniel Carrall, George Corson, Nathan Cooper, John Spence, sen. William Madden, sen. Hosea Madden, and William Madden, jun. in proportion to the number of acres owned by each, which are benefited thereby, to wit: Samuel Laycock 20 acres, David Carrall 6 acres, George Corson 1 1/2 acres, Joshua Owen 8 acres, Nathan Cooper 3 acres, Samuel Silver 6 acres, John Spence, sen. 4 acres, Daniel Carrall 16 acres, William Madden, sen. 10 acres, Hosea Madden and William Madden, jun. 10 acres, and it is further ordered, that the expense of making and putting in a sluice in said ditch, shall be in proportion as above. It is also further ordered by said surveyors and freeholders, that the said Samuel Laycock shall at all times (after said ditch is opened) keep open twenty-one rods of said ditch from said creek or the place of beginning, that David Carrall shall keep open as above, the next 6 rods and 8 links, that Joshua Owen shall keep open the next 3 rods & 10 links, that Samuel Silver shall keep open the next 6 rods and eight links, that Daniel Carrall shall keep open the next 16 rods and 21 links, that William Madden, sen. Hosea Madden and William Madden, jun. shall keep open as above the next 15 rods more or less to the west side of the aforesaid road leading from Daniel Carrall's to Devaul's Island, George Corson shall keep open the next 3 rods, Nathan Cooper shall keep open the next 6 rods, and John Spence shall keep open the next 7 rods, be the same more or less to the sluice.

Dated this twentieth day of May, in the year, of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Thomas Henderson, sen.

John Spence,

John Elkinton,

Jonathan Dallas,

David Kinsey, surveyors.

Port Elizabeth, August 7, 1820—6w

