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No 190.

Laws of the United States. BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend an act for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judicial power of the territory of Florida shall be vested in three superior courts, and in such inferior courts and justices of the peace as the Legislative Council of the Territory may, from time to time, establish. There shall be a superior court for that part of the territory situated to the west of the river Apalachicola, to consist of one judge; he shall hold his court on the first Mondays in May and November, in each and every year, at Pensacola, and at such other times and places as the Legislative Council may direct. There shall be a superior court for that part of the territory situated between the Apalachicola and Suwannee rivers, to consist of one judge; he shall hold his court on the first Mondays of April and October in each and every year, at the seat of government in said territory, and at such other times and places as the Legislative Council may direct. There shall be a superior court for that part of the territory situated to the east and south of the Suwannee river, to consist of one judge; he shall hold his court on the first Monday in May and November, in each and every year, at St. Augustine, and at such other times and places as the Legislative Council shall direct. Within its limits, herein described, each Court shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and exclusive jurisdiction in all capital offences, and original jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars, arising under the laws of the territory now in force, or which may, at any time hereafter be enacted by the Legislative Council, and shall have and exercise appellate jurisdiction over the inferior courts of said territory. Each judge shall appoint a clerk, who shall reside, respectively at the place where his said court is, or may, by law, be directed to be held, and they shall keep the records there. Each clerk shall receive for his services, in all cases arising under the laws of the territory, such fees as shall be established by the Legislative Council. And writs of error and appeal from the final decision of the said superior courts, authorized by this section of this act, shall be made to the appellate court of said territory, hereinafter provided for, in such manner, and under such regulations, as the Legislative Council may direct; and, until the Legislative Council shall have made such regulations, writs of error and appeal shall be made to the appellate court of the territory, in the same manner that writs of error and appeals are taken and prosecuted in the next adjoining state.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each of the said superior courts shall, moreover, have and exercise the same jurisdiction within its limits, in all cases arising under the laws and Constitution of the United States, which by an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, approved the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and "An act in addition to the act, entitled 'An act in addition to the act, entitled 'An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States,' approved the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, was vested in the court of the Kentucky district. The first six days of each term of the said courts, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the laws and Constitution of the United States. And writs of error and appeal from the decisions in the said superior courts, authorized by this section of this act, shall be made to the appellate court of said territory, in such manner, and under such regulations, as the Legislative Council shall direct. The clerks, respectively, shall keep the records at the places where the courts are held, and no one clerk shall, by himself or deputy, officiate at more than one place for holding said courts: they shall receive, in all cases under the laws and Constitution of the United States, the same fees which the clerks of the district court of the next adjoining state receive for similar services.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, for each of the said courts, a person, learned in the law, to act as attorney of the United States, as well as for the territory, each of whom shall receive the same fees, both in civil and criminal cases, as are received by the district attorneys of the United States, of the next adjoining state, for similar services; and shall, moreover, receive, as a full compensation for all extra services, annually, the same salary as is provided, by law, for the district attorney of the district of Kentucky, to be paid quarterly, by the Treasury of the United States. There shall, also, be appointed, for each of the said courts, a marshal, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, to which marshals, in other districts, are entitled for similar services; and shall, in addition, be paid the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for extra services: and shall, also, be subject to such regulations and penalties as the Legislative Council shall impose, while acting under, and in virtue of, the territorial laws. Each judge shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid, quarterly, by the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be organized in said territory a court of appeals, to be composed of the judges of the superior courts of said territory, any two of whom shall be a quorum, and shall hold, annually, at the seat of government of said territory, one session, commencing on the first Monday in January, in each and every year. The senior judge shall be the presiding judge of said court, and the other

judges shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions, or, where their commissions are of the same date, according to their respective ages. That the said court may, by any one of its judges bring present, be adjourned, from day to day, until a quorum be convened; and, if no one of its judges be present, by the marshal of said court, until a quorum be convened; and the district attorney, marshal, and clerk, of the superior court of the middle district, shall be officers of the said court of appeals: and writs of error and appeal from the decision of the said court shall be made to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, shall exceed one thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act, of which this is an amendment, as requires the Legislative Council of said territory to commence its sessions on the first Monday in May, in each and every year, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the said Legislative Council shall, hereafter, hold a session in every year, commencing on the second Monday in November, in each and every year, but shall not continue longer in session than four weeks after the first session, which shall not continue longer in session than eight weeks after the first session of the said territory, or at such other place or places as the governor and Council may from time to time, direct.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act, of which this is an amendment, as requires that the governor of Florida shall not leave the territory without the permission of the President of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize masters of vessels, in certain cases, to clear out either at the Custom House of Petersburg, or that of Richmond.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any ship or vessel, owned by, or consigned to, any person or persons in the collection District of Richmond, and which shall be loaded, in whole or in part, in the District of Petersburg, by such owner or owners, consignee or consignees, may be cleared out by the Collector of the District of Richmond, on application of the owner, consignee, or captain, of such ship or vessel: Provided, That the entire cargo shall be bona fide taken or shipped from the District of Richmond.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to alter the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, for the District of South Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times now established by law, the Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, shall, annually, be holden as follows, to wit: at Charleston on the second Tuesday of April, and at Columbia on the third Tuesday of November.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits, actions, writs, processes, and other proceedings, which now are pending in said Circuit Court, or which now are, or may hereafter be, commenced for, or returnable to the said Circuit Court, at the times and places heretofore established, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and determined, in the said Circuit Court, at the times and places hereby respectively established for the holding thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, the times of holding the District Courts of the United States at Laurens Court House, South Carolina shall be so altered that the said Court shall hereafter convene on the Tuesday next ensuing, after the adjournment of the Circuit Court of the United States at Columbia.

Washington, May 25, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

POETRY.

From the Ladies' Monthly Magazine.
THE BACHELOR'S SOLILOQUY.
Or a new Puzzle in praise of Woman.

Happy a man may pass his life

When freed from matrimonial chains,

When he is governed by a wife

He's sure to suffer for his pains.

What tongue is able to declare,

The failings which in woman dwell,

The worth that falls to women's Pare,

Can scarce be called perceptible.

In all the female race appear

Hypocrisy, deceit and pride,

Truth—darning of a heart sincere,

In woman never can reside.

They're always studying to employ

Their time in vanity and prate,

Their leisure hours in social joy

To spend is what all women hate.

Destruction to the man I say,

Who make of women their delight,

Those who contempt to women pay,

Keep prudence always in their sight.

ANN MARIA.

*When read for the praise of women, the

first and third lines, then the second and

fourth lines should be read.

Historical data.—The following useful table of the votes given for president and vice president, at the elections since general Washington's retirement; and of the number of votes each state is now entitled to, is taken from Wiles' Register.

1796. President—Adams, 71; Jefferson, 68. Vice president—T. Pinckney, 50, A. Burr, 30.

1800. T. Jefferson, 73; Adams, 64; V. P. Burr, 74; T. Pinckney, 68.

1804. Jefferson, 162; C. C. Pinckney, 14. V. P.—G. Clinton, 162; R. King, 14.

1808. Madison, 132; C. C. Pinckney, 47. V. P.—G. Clinton, 118; H. King, 47.

1812. J. Madison, 128; De Witt Clinton, 88. V. P.—E. Gerry, 128; Jagersel, 57.

1816. J. Monroe, 182; R. King, 84. V. P.—Tompkins, 118; opposition scattering.

1820. Monroe, 231, no opposition excepting one vote given from New Hampshire. V. P.—Tompkins, 118; opposition divided.

The number of votes that each state is entitled to in 1824.

States	Electors	How chosen
Maine	9	district
New Hampshire	8	gen. ticket
Vermont	7	legislature
Massachusetts	15	gen. ticket
Rhode Island	4	do
Connecticut	8	do
New York	36	legislature
New Jersey	8	gen. ticket
Pennsylvania	28	do
Delaware	3	leg.
Maryland	11	dist.
Virginia	24	gen. ticket
North Carolina	15	do
South Carolina	11	leg.
Georgia	9	do.
Alabama	5	gen. ticket
Louisiana	5	leg.
Mississippi	3	gen. ticket
Tennessee	11	dist.
Kentucky	14	do
Ohio	16	gen. ticket
Indiana	5	do
Illinois	3	do
Missouri	3	district

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Col. Francis Edgeworth, an ancestor of the late Mr. R. L. Edgeworth, was a man of great wit and gaiety, fond of his profession, quite a soldier, and totally regardless of money. Besides being straitened in his circumstances, by having for many years a large jointure to pay to his mother, he was involved in difficulties by his taste for play—a taste, which from indulgence, became an irresistible passion. One night, after having lost all the money he could command, he staked his wife's diamond earrings, and went into an adjoining room, where she was sitting in company, to ask her to lend them to him. She took them from her ears, and gave them to him, stating that she knew for what purpose he wanted them, and that he was welcome to them. They were played for, & the colonel was so fortunate as to win back all that he had lost that night. In the warmth of his gratitude to his wife, he, at her desire, took an oath never more to play at any game with cards or dice. Some time afterwards, he was found in a hay-yard with a fried, drawing straws out of a hayrick, and betting upon which should be the longest.

The first Baptist church in America was founded at Providence in 1639. Their sentiments spreading into Massachusetts, in 1651, the general court passed a law against them, in acting banishment for persisting in the promulgation of their doctrines. In 1656, Quakers making their appearance in Massachusetts, the legislature of that colony passed several laws against them. No master of a vessel was allowed to bring any one of this sect into its jurisdiction on penalty of £100. Other still severer penalties were inflicted upon them in 1657, such as cutting their ears, and boring their tongues with a hot iron. They were at length banished on pain of death, and four refusing to go, were executed in 1659.

Boston Pat.

How to get rid of a wife—Bishop Thomas, who was a man of great

wit and drollery, was observing at a visitation, that he had been four times married, and should his present wife die, he declared he would take another, whom it was his opinion he should survive. Perhaps, gentlemen, continued the bishop, you do not know the art of getting quit of your wives; I will tell you how I do; I am called a good husband, and so I am, for I never contradict them. But do you know that the want of contradiction is fatal to women? If you contradict them, that alone is exercise and health, the best medicine in the world for all women—but if you constantly give them their own way they will soon languish and pine, or become gross and lethargic for want of exercise.

The late R. B. Sheridan being once on a parliamentary committee, happened to enter the room when most of the members of the committee were present and seated, though business had not commenced; when perceiving there was not mother seat in the room, he with his usual readiness, said, "Will any gentleman move; that I may take the chair?"

Advice.—Would a man wish to offend his friends? let him give them advice. Would a lover know the surest method by which to lose his mistress? let him give her advice. Would a courtier terminate his sovereign's partiality? let him give advice. In short, are we desirous to be universally hated, avoided and despised, the means are always in our power; we have but to advise, and the consequences are infallible.

Advice to dairy maids.—In churning for butter, always leave an open space for the air to have free access to the cream. If you stop up the orifice, as is customary, to prevent cream from splashing out, you may churn for hours in vain! Butter is produced by the union of oxygen with the cream, and more butter will be made and quicker, and of a finer flavor, if you have your churn sufficiently open, than if you have not an aperture of proper size. One experiment will convince you of this.

New York, Aug. 4.—The U. S. schooner Beagle, from Havana, and last from Key West, arrived at the quarantine ground yesterday. We lament to state, that lieutenant Montgomery, late commander of the Beagle, died on the 30th ult, and one of the seamen died on Monday morning.

A lady once asked a minister if she might not pay attention to dress and fashion without being proud. Madam, replied the minister, whenever you see the tail of the fox out of the hole, you may be sure the fox is there also.

An Extraordinary Toast, of which the following is a copy, was given at the late celebration of independence, in Troy, N. Y.

"The extraordinary occasion, which has induced our extraordinary Governor to issue his extraordinary proclamation, calling an extraordinary session of an extraordinary legislature to pass an extraordinary law—may the session be of extraordinary short duration."

The "Hackensack Star" has changed proprietors. The late editor was in favor of Mr. Clay. The present one, Mr. Troxell, comes out in favor of Mr. Adams.

The National Intelligencer says, Mr Crawford is improving in health. It appears from the papers that he has lately rode 13 miles in one day—the first excursion he has made for ten months. His complaint is stated to have been a paralytic affection. We are glad to hear that he is able to attend to business even at his residence, three miles from the part.

Pirates have again shewed themselves in numbers along the coast of Cuba and near Mantanzas. Six or seven vessels have been recently taken by them, some of which have had all hands murdered—others a part.

A team lately broke through a bridge on the little Juniatta above Huntingdon, Pa. and no injury was sustained except a slight damage to the waggon.

** Mrs. JANE WILSON, widow of J. J. Wilson, esq. late of Trenton, deceased, has been appointed by the post master general, to be post master of Trenton. The appointment has given general satisfaction.

Singular audacity.—Gen. Edward Patchell, of Pittsburgh, Pa. has published in the Statesman of that place, an invitation to single combat, to the author of an anonymous newspaper publication—and with that view demands of the editor the name of the correspondent.

The grand duke of Baden, has granted full liberty to the Catholics; hitherto their religion was only tolerated. The spirit of toleration which began with the people of the United States, will spread over the face of the earth in time.
Balt. Morn. Chron.

A traveller, passing through a Dutch town where the inhabitants had been building a new church asked a boy, pointing to the old church, what building it was? He answered, 'a church—but it don't go now!'

To kill rats.—Pound some stone lime, and mix it with oatmeal and sugar: lay it about the house. set water by it, for after they eat of it they will drink till they burst with laughter—the rest will leave the place. Though this seems but a simple thing, yet it will destroy them faster than any thing else, and do no other damage.

M. Bertholet, the son of the philosopher of that name, was a young man of superior talents, his friends entertained high expectations of his future success; but neither the rank to which his father had attained, his nobility, nor his expectations, could secure him from that ennui and weariness of life which at last became insupportable. He locked himself up in a small room, and closing the apertures and crevices, lighted a barrel of charcoal, and seated himself before a table, on which he had laid a seconds watch, with pen, ink, and paper. He then noted down with exactness, the hour when the charcoal was lighted, the first sensations produced, and the progress of the delirium till the writing became confused and illegible, and he was found dead upon the floor.

ACTING A PUN.
In a room full of ladies and gentlemen, a lady requested a gentleman, who was next to the fire place, to ring the bell.—"I never before," said the gentleman, "heard of acting a pun; for once I will try." So saying, he rose, pulled a gold ring from his finger, approached the lady who had requested him to ring the bell; and who was the finest lady in the room, and deliberately put the ring on one of her fingers, saying, "it is with much pleasure indeed, that I obey your orders, and thus ring the Belle."

Valuable.—We have been politely handed the following extract from the American Farmer, published at Baltimore
Receipt to defend the roof of a house from the weather or fire.
Take one measure of fine sand, two measures of wood ashes well sifted, three of slackened lime, pound up with oil; laid on with a painter's brush: first coat thin, second thick.
I pointed on a board with this mixture and it adheres so strongly to the board that it resists an iron tool, and put thick on a shingle resists the operation of fire. Some of the mixture remained in an iron pot, and water has laid on it some time, without having penetrated the substance, which is as hard as a stone.

To destroy Bed Bugs.—Put into a bottle half an ounce of muriate of quicksilver, half an ounce of tobacco leaves; half an ounce of G. Euphorbium, and one drachm nil of anniseed—over which pour one pint spirits of wine, or very strong whiskey. Put it in the sun, shaking it frequently, and in a few days it will be fit for use.

This forms a clean and effectual application for the destruction of bugs, and prevents their increase.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

COMMUNICATION.

COUNTY MEETING.

The citizens of the County of Cape May, friendly to the election of General Andrew Jackson, met agreeably to public notice, at the Inn of Mr. Joseph Hand, near the Courthouse, on the third of August, 1824.

EZEKIEL STEVENS, esq. was called to the Chair, and

Charles Ludlam appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were read and agreed to:

Whereas the citizens of different parts of the State of New Jersey have expressed their sentiments on the subject of the approaching election for President and Vice President of the United States—and we believe that on this choice in a great degree rests our peace and happiness as a nation, and after a thorough investigation of the qualifications of the several candidates now before the people we are free to admit that none stand so pre-eminent in our estimation as General Andrew Jackson.

Because we view in him the able advocate, the upright Judge, the skilful negotiator, the independent and patriotic Commissioner and Governor, the successful General, the enlightened Senator, and the honest man.

That we consider his superior talents, his various and eminent services, his military and political experience, and his profound knowledge of the great interests of the nation, as a sure indication of the ability with which, as Chief Magistrate of the American people, he would promote the prosperity and honor of our country, and command the respect of foreign nations, we wish no more than that he should stand on his own Merits. "The tree is best known by its fruit." Shall we overlook his sufferings in the great struggle for American Liberty, when at an early age a prisoner in a British garrison? Shall ingratitude blot out from remembrance the victories of Talavera, Talaschatchy, Emucklaw, Tolopeka and of New Orleans, where he arrested the scalping knife to give relief to a bleeding frontier, and by foiling the veteran legions of Britain saved Orleans from the plunder and desolation of Washington, Buffalo, and Hampton?

Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence in his patriotic principles and that we hold him in the highest respect the candid and uniform integrity of his civil and military character.

Resolved, That Gen. Andrew Jackson is hereby recommended as the most suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States at the approaching election.

Resolved, That John C. Calhoun be recommended for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That while we hold in the highest respect the characters of the distinguished individuals now before the public as candidates for the high office of President of the United States, it is with serious concern we see the encouragement given to caucus nominations, having a tendency of forestalling public opinion, at war with the feelings and principles of our institutions, nourishing the growth of party intrigue, which carries in train every species of dangerous and degrading corruption, and a practice which if not checked in its progress will ultimately undermine the sacred right of suffrage, and any attempt, by a Congressional caucus or otherwise to invalidate this invaluable privilege we consider as a dangerous encroachment on our rights, tending to the ruin of the Republic.

The meeting then made choice of Jacob G. Smith, esq. and Charles Ludlam, to represent this county in convention to be held at Trenton, on the first Wednesday in September next.

The following persons were appointed a committee of correspondence, viz. Ezekiel Stevens, esq. William L. Stites, Jacob G. Smith, esq. and Dr. Joseph Fifield.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that editors of newspapers throughout the State are hereby respectfully requested to give them an insertion.

EZEKIEL STEVENS, Chairman.

Charles Ludlam, Secretary.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CLARKE,

I had almost made up my mind that whatever others might say on the subject of the presidency during the present election, I would remain silent. The time was when I should have felt a truer interest in political scenes than I now can do. Age has measured my days to a length which, if it should not draw my mind to other and higher considerations, ought, in the course of nature, to blunt them to those which like politics can secure neither pleasure nor profit.

As my life was once devoted to the cause, and no few times hazarded for the liberty which we all now enjoy; and as I at the time had no posterity for whom to risk it, it will from hence I presume be supposed that I considered it of some value when I volunteered my life to secure it.

The generation that have sprung up since

our independence has been obtained may be said to be the political children of myself and my compatriots. For them I have fought, and suffered, and bled. They cannot thank me therefore incense, however I may differ from them in my judgment. Now, in addition to the knowledge of liberty I enjoyed in my youth, I have to add some experience and observations; or in active life I had no theory, and having none, I had to depend on the energies of my mind joined to the strength of my arm. This was the practice that makes perfect, of which the presence of politicians are totally deficient, having to rely on theory alone, and that pursued through the venal medium of self-interest.

Considering myself as having been useful in by-past times, and finding an important crisis arriving, I cannot forego perhaps the last opportunity I may ever possess, of giving my children an advice; for to inculcate on your minds the principles of sound political liberty—as I understand it—is no less a duty I conceive myself to owe you than if I was your real parent, and had to imbue your minds with the paramount considerations of morals and religion.

I therefore have taken up my pen as I once did the sword; the motives which influenced me in both cases were similar, but the causes were different. I then fought for what I did not possess. But I now write to aid in preserving what I once assisted to procure—in both cases it was liberty.

When liberty and independence was purchased by valour and blood, I flattered myself that it would be valued to the latest posterity; there is a doubt whether posterity may not pay adoration to its name when its existence is no more.

The present generation have lost none of their respect for true liberty or patriotism. The place much value on both, but there are arrant hypocrites in politics as well as in religion.

The rich legacy of liberty is now principally in the hands of the rightful heirs; it is not without considerable emotion that I perceive these heirs are many of them prodigals, and are rapidly expending, without knowing how or for why, what was deposited with them only for safe keeping.

Liberty can be squandered as readily as money; but though money cannot purchase it back when sold, yet it is generally sold for it. Ambition is its enemy—ignorance and passion are not less so—when, therefore, ambition and ignorance are united, liberty is in the greatest danger, because it has met its worst enemy.

Slender avarice can do liberty much injury, but not so much as those above, because it generally defeats its own object. To be ambitious for mercenary considerations betrays a contemptible soul; and such an one can hardly delude the public long, as there are very many stimulated by avarice, but few by that superior dignity and elevation of mind, combined with genius and ambition, which is necessary to carry at a sweep, the hearts and feelings of the people, and continue to retain them.

Those who are loudest in favour of liberty are always least sincere. Those who support any cause with tumult, noise and enthusiasm, and perhaps always do, act from a belief that their cause is good; but there is something working secretly on their hearts and consciences which they have not been able to discover—which is to them a mystery—that presses them to the measures they pursue, and points it out as necessary to success. If you will persuade such a person to become moderate, and lead him to doubt, you will soon see a proselyte. His enthusiasm, by blinding, deceiving him. Abuse that—get him to reason, and if he has remaining in him any sincerity or patriotism, he will open his eyes; and while he apologizes for his mistakes, will embrace with no less rapture a new course, and perhaps fall into errors equally bold.

That man who will not fight for liberty would not serve his country without reward; the interest he takes in the public concerns is proportionate to his expectations either in honors or emoluments. But such a man will find no difficulty to make loud pretensions.

Obstreperous zeal is the same in politics as in religion. A noisy devotion to either may well cause us to doubt their sincerity, because there is none of that humility to be found which will allow any part of the duties pertaining to them to be performed without its accompanying applause. Self is idol of their devotions. An earnest, persevering, sincere, zealous politician is as modest as he is tolerant, and moderate as he is firmly established in, and attached to his principles.

In political as well as in social life, the man who allows himself to be duped and cheated will dupe and cheat. Incapacity to detect imposition is weakness; and duplicity, intrigue and circumvention will be resorted to in order to supply the deficiencies of nature. Some men have every kind of sense but common sense.

Some men cannot thrive except in confusion. Their greatness consists in intrigues to make factions and raise dissensions that they may have a chance to gain applause and favour by putting parties together after separation. Such men never expect to make things better, they only transpose the state

of society, and make it over again to suit their own purposes. In the hands of such men liberty bleeds—it is rendered less amiable; or else after a spasm, some unexpected political medicine restores it to natural soundness.

The president of the United States is to the nation what the heart is to the human body. If a finger or toe is diseased, it may be cured, or even chopped off, and the heart suffer little. If the heart is affected, the whole system is in disorder. The heart cannot long remain sound while the blood is impure. If the people abandon virtue, the president will become vicious.

When one great man in a nation commits a political offence—for instance, violates the constitution which he is sworn to protect because he considered the act to be expedient—that example will be recorded—will be pleaded for by similar offenders to justify their conduct; and if the transgressor can gain only popular favour on his side he is safe. From that moment however the law—or the constitution, is a dead letter—for how can one man be punished for that which he has as good a right to do as another who did the same thing and yet escaped with impunity? No expediency or exigency can justify a violation of the constitution; still less, when a man is sworn, as all civil and military officers are, to preserve it. Great public officers should be more severely punished than those of less distinction for such a breach, because their example has a more pernicious influence by being more generally known, and holding greater temptations to be imitated.

A notion prevails among many good meaning people that governing the public, transacting the public business, making laws, &c. can be done by almost every one. Few of these same persons perhaps know how to govern or educate their own children in whose interests they are, or ought to be, more feelingly and deeply interested. The man who neglects the morals of his own family will serve the public for his own interests—he may be trusted, but virtue and liberty will suffer in his hands.

It was much impossible for men not accustomed to diplomatic concerns to transact business as diplomatists without previously being acquainted with the formulas adopted by nations on such occasions, as for men of one nation to make the inhabitants of another understand all their ideas without any knowledge of their language. They may interchange forms, as they do signs, but the people who are addressed will fall into as many and as ludicrous mistakes in endeavouring to interpret them as any of us would the meaning of a dumb man by his gestures and signs, in communicating his thoughts.—Let us therefore be careful that we select a president who knows his business, lest he brings himself and the nation into ridicule among even our inferiors.

When our nation was in its infancy, its statesmen were also tyros. Our business was then limited, and those who had to transact it, considering themselves the proprietors of the nation, having achieved its independence by their valour, watched with a parental eye over their institutions; they quickly opened immaturity, and the science of governing improved in their hands. As our business became more complex they became more expert. Their strength was made equal to their day. Our patriots, feeling the inspiration consequent on the greatness of the enterprise in which they were engaged, became new men. Their souls became embodied; their aspects became dignified; their movements became patriarchal, their notions became maxims of national policy; their discipline became exact and severe, and their whole conduct commanded awe and respect. Modern politicians and statesmen are like foster-fathers. The children they protect are not their own, and the people of the United States have now only to choose, among a number who offer to become dry-nurses to them, who will be likely to treat them with most affection, shew them the best example, and leave the work to others with greatest applause.

If I have leisure I shall continue to furnish you with additional reflections on general topics and national politics.

CINCINNATI, US.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CLARKE,

In a late number of the Democratic Press, I observed the enclosed lines respecting general Jackson, while an officer in the army of the United States. He is now a candidate for the highest station on earth. If the charges are true, every voter in the Union should know it—if not true it should be published, that the general may have a chance to contradict it. If you be so obliging as to publish them, you will much oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Traits in the character of general Jackson.

To know the acts which illustrate the character of general Jackson, will, I conclude, be desirable to every class of readers, whether they admire or condemn those acts, and

whether they be the friends or opponents of the general's election.

I have therefore taken the pains to prepare a condensed statement of facts, derived chiefly from official documents, and the residue from other authorities which entitle them to my belief, and which authority I will willingly communicate to any person who has the curiosity personally to call upon me for the purpose of ascertaining it.

1. Gen. Jackson has forbidden his subordinate officers to obey any orders which they might receive from him, and their superior officer, the secretary at war.

2. Without any authority from congress or the President, but of his own mere will, he raised and officered troops to serve under himself in the Seminole war.

3. He wrote a taunting letter to the governor of Georgia, in which he proclaimed the doctrine that a governor of a state has no right to issue an order to the state militia, when a general of the United States' regular forces is in the field.

4. In a treaty made with the Indians, on behalf of the United States, he stipulated for a cession of land as a private present to himself. This cession, the senate of the United States refused to ratify.

5. At sales of public lands he intimidated purchasers, by declaring, with violence and oaths, that they ought to be shot for bidding above the offers of his own favorite officers of the army.

6. When in mercantile business he told a merchant who was his creditor, that he would shoot any man who should presume to sue him.

7. When congress was engaged in investigating his conduct, he used threats of personal violence towards the members who were active in the investigation, declaring among other things that he would cut off their ears.

8. He reversed the decision of his own court martial, and ordered a man to be shot who had been sentenced to hard labor.

9. He suffered the troops under his command to put defeated Indians to a general massacre, and did not spare seventeen who were found concealed on the day subsequent to the battle.

10. On another occasion he hung one or two Indian chiefs whom he had decoyed with false signals and taken prisoners.

11. While invested with a military command he wrote in very bitter terms of his superior officer, using among other expressions that of "the pimps and spies of the War Department."

12. When sitting in court, as a judge, he left the bench to horsewhip a personal enemy whom he saw passing.

13. When acting as governor of Florida, he summoned judge Fromentin before him, he showed, according to the account of the judge, great violence of temper and used indecorous and profane language.

14. In his letters to the president concerning judge Fromentin, he used violence and vulgar language.

15. In his attack on the Spanish towns, and in other instances, he disregarded the positive orders of the president and secretary at war.

16. He has of his own will, made war upon a foreign nation, thereby exercising a power delegated by the constitution to congress alone.

17. Three months after the defeat of the British at New Orleans, and seven weeks after they had left the country, when no imminent danger of invasion existed, and when he had been officially informed from the British admiral of the ratification of a treaty of peace, he disobeyed a writ of habeas corpus, and imprisoned judge Hall who had granted it, thereby violating that clause of the constitution which declares that the habeas corpus shall be suspended, by congress, only in cases of rebellion and invasion.

18. Those who have esteemed him have altered their opinions on further acquaintance. Mr. Dick, the district attorney who had fought under him in the battle of Orleans, was so displeased with the arrest of judge Hall, that he moved judge Lewis to grant a writ of habeas corpus to release him; and judge Lewis, who had also fought in the battle, granted the writ. For these acts both these gentlemen were ordered to prison.—Judge Fromentin spoke in congress, after the victory of Orleans, in the praises of general Jackson, but after he had witnessed his conduct in Florida, his censures were as strong as his former praises.

19. It is said that the general, in one of his duels reserved his fire till his antagonist had fired without effect, and then going close up to him told him to beg for his life, but observing him to tremble, he said, you are a d—d coward unfit to live, and shot him through the body so that he instantly expired. This anecdote is derived from those who are now the political friends of the general. Not knowing precisely the channel through which they obtained it, I cannot vouch positively for its correctness. They asserted, however, that its truth was unquestionable.

20. He has advised the selection of men to fill public offices "without any regard" to the political party to which they belong.

21. And he has declared that had he possessed the opportunity, he would have punished with death, as spies, native citizens of the United States, who were fifty miles distant from any fortifications or encampments, under a law which was expressly limited to persons not citizens, "found lurking in or about the fortifications or encampments" of our armies; thus manifesting a total inability to construe correctly the constitution and laws of the country.

Friends of freedom consider well these facts, and then ask yourselves if general Jackson is the most suitable man for the presidency of these United States. CAIUS.

Woodstown meeting.—At a large and respectable meeting of the electors of the county of Salem, convened at the house of Richard Fisher, in Woodstown, on Thursday the 27th of July, 1824, James Wainwright was called to the chair, and Benjamin Nichols appointed secretary. After the object of the meeting had been stated by the chairman, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting do not consider it necessary or expedient, at this time, to nominate any particular candidate, for the electors of this county as president of the U. States.

Resolved, That we consider it dangerous, in a republic, to elevate any man to the chief magistracy, whose popularity is altogether military; & that this sentiment is founded on the experience of ages, as the usurpations of Julius Cæsar, at Rome, Oliver Cromwell, in England, Napoleon Bonaparte, in France, and Yturbe, in Mexico, do sufficiently shew.

Resolved, That tho' the elevation of a military chieftain to the presidency, might not endanger the liberties of the people at this time, yet the precedent is dangerous, and we believe it our duty as freemen, not to set before posterity an example, which, if followed, may be the means of destroying a constitution, said by the monarchists of Europe to be too weak to be lasting, and which it should be the pride and glory of Americans to perpetuate.

Resolved, That the conduct of gen. Jackson, as a military officer, has been unjust and tyrannical, by proclaiming martial law, an arbitrary measure never resorted to by general Washington, nor by any other American officer, during the most trying period of our revolution; by putting to an ignominious death an individual, whom he had taken prisoner beyond the territory and out of the jurisdiction of the United States, contrary to the sentence of a court martial convened by his own orders; by his violation of the constitution of the United States, in disregarding the writ of habeas corpus, the palladium of civil liberty—and daring to imprison the judge, who in execution of the common duties of his office, had issued that writ.

Resolved, That, believing as we do, that all men are, and of right ought to be, free and equal, we reprobate the principle, that being the owner of two hundred acres of land is necessary to qualify an American citizen to hold an office—and that we never can support for any civil office, (much less for the presidency) any man who has promoted, and carried into practical effect, so preposterous and anti-republican a principle.

Resolved, That we view with contempt, the nomination of individuals in the town of Salem, who style their nomination, the "national nomination," and at the same time have the assurance to say, that they "view with regret and indignation the late attempt of a small minority of the members of congress to impose a particular candidate upon the country for this august office," thereby arrogating to themselves a right which they deny to others.

Resolved, That the persons composing this meeting will use all lawful means to prevent the election of gen. Andrew Jackson to the presidency of the United States.

Attest JAS. WAINWRIGHT,
Benjamin Nichols, secretary.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Extract of a letter, dated

HAVRE, June 25.

It is said that the marquis La Fayette, would embark for New York, from the 10th to the 15th July; and we understand the ship Cadmus, capt. Allyn, will wait for him.

Very late from Buenos Ayres.

Papers to the 1st of July have been received at Baltimore.

Death of Mr. Rodney.—These papers communicate the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. C. A. Rodney, American minister at Buenos Ayres. He died suddenly on the 19th of June, at six in the morning, and was buried with appropriate marks of respect on the following day. His family were to take passage for Philadelphia on board the brig American, capt. Neal, to sail in a few days. The Buenos Ayres Mercantile, which announced the death of Mr. R. is clothed in the emblems of mourning.

Senor Bernadina Rivadini, ex-minister of foreign affairs, embarked on the 26th of June on board a British packet for England, on a private mission for the republic of Buenos Ayres.

The French expedition under captain Duperre, had made some important discoveries of islands in the Pacific ocean.

Peru.—The Argus of the last date contains some interesting official documents from Peru, relative to the resignation of the viceroys of that country, by *La Serna*.

It appears, by a proclamation dated at Oruro, on the 21st of March last, that *La Serna* has officially relinquished the post of viceroy of Peru and announced his intention to return to Spain. His reasons for this course are given at length in the documents to which we have alluded. The substance of them appears to be, that, inasmuch as a royal order has been received from king Ferdinand, declaring that all the acts of the government of Spain between the 7th of March, 1820, and the month of October, 1823, (the period of the existence of the late constitutional system) shall be considered null and void—that his own appointment of viceroy, having been made within that period, is also void.

A letter, (says the Argus of April 30,) received at Buenos Ayres from Lima dated the 16th April, states that Bolivar has paid the navy in the Pacific up to that date, and that he was at Truxillo with 15,000 men, & gen. Sucre at Hnacho, with 8000.—This account may be exaggerated, but the first we well know has not less than 10,000, and the latter 5000. We also know that he is daily receiving reinforcements.

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1824.

Salem meeting for ADAMS.—The friends of Gen. Jackson in Salem county, having made a national nomination of its citizens friendly to their candidate, resolved to follow the example, and see whether Mr. Adams' friends were so much in the minority as they had been represented. Accordingly a meeting was held, agreeably to public notice, on Saturday the 31st ult. at which about one hundred and sixty attended. At this meeting William F. Hunt, esq. was appointed Chairman, and Edward Q. Keasby, Secretary.—Several resolutions were adopted expressing their high esteem for the virtues, talents and unblemished reputation of JOHN Q. ADAMS, and recommending him to the support of their fellow citizens for our next president. From the Salem Messenger we would conclude that very few Jacksonians are to be found in that county. One party are for Adams, another against Jackson, but have not yet taken sides, and a few for the hero of New Orleans. It is true that if the friends of Jackson did not on former occasions claim more than they had any right to, there are now many deserting his standard rapidly, for numbers who were some time since recorded on his side we know to be now in favour of Mr. Adams.

It will be seen that the people of that county, assembled at Woodstown, have used stronger language respecting Jackson than we are accustomed to hear on such occasions. We would rather see more moderation.

The citizens of Hunterdon county have had a meeting of which John Cavanaugh was Chairman, and Benjamin Egbert, Secretary. The object was to pass resolutions in favour of Gen. JACKSON for the Presidency. It being a Jackson meeting, of course the majority present were his friends. Several resolves were made recommending the General—some objections made to John Q. Adams, not one of which was intended to affect his reputation or his competency. It would appear that this is not assailable—but no man exists against whom objections may not be made.—The meeting wound up with a resolve to support the General for the Presidency.

We observe in the Trenton papers that a public notice is given for a meeting to be held at Ringoe's tavern on the 21st inst.—This notice is signed by twelve respectable gentlemen of that county. It is made in consequence of some alleged unfairness in the Flemington meeting noticed above, and all parties are invited to attend.

The legislature of New York, agreeably to a call of the governor, convened at the capitol in Albany at the time appointed. They transacted no business, and not only passed a vote of censure on the governor for calling them, but also rejected the electoral law giving the people liberty to vote for and appoint a man of their own choice for the presidency. While the legislature was in session the populace thronged the galleries, and on any of the friends of the people getting up to speak in favor of the people's bill, they were applauded with loud huzzas, while the opposite party were hissed on their rising to speak. The members of that legislative body, it appears, were elected to their seats in consequence of pledges made by them that their support would be given to such a law. It is said that the people are nearly unanimous in favor of it. We may expect soon to hear of revolutions in that quarter. The Philadelphia Gazette says, "as politicians they have displayed considerable sagacity, but as representatives of the people they have betrayed their trust—for the true spirit of the constitution of the United States is, that the election of the president belongs to the people—and to deprive them of it is usurpation."

Much has been said in the newspapers on the subject of Mr. Crawford's health. We rejoice, as we hope for the honor of human nature his bitterest enemies will, to learn that he is now out of danger, and able to attend to some of his official duties. We cannot help noticing, however, the system of misrepresentation that has been adopted by the Editors of the National Intelligencer and other papers devoted to the caucus candidate upon this as well as many other subjects connected with the ensuing election for the presidency. They have, for many months, confidently asserted that he was "convalescent," and "free from disease," and that he was about to undertake a journey. The plain truth, we believe to be, that for at least ten months past Mr. Crawford has not been in his office upon an average once in a fortnight. That his sight is impaired and his speech affected is certain—we sincerely hope, however, not permanently. His name has been affixed to official papers sometimes by his daughter, and sometimes by means of a *fac simile*! That a *fac simile* has been used, and so lately as in the month of July, we have the evidence of our own eye sight. All this, which the public are certainly interested to know, has been wilfully denied or studiously concealed. Indeed we believe pains have been taken to deceive even the president himself.

By the laws of the United States, the President, in case of sickness, &c. is authorized to appoint any person to perform the duties of either of the Secretaries pro tempore.—This he has done more than once. When Mr. Calhoun was sick in 1819, the President supplied his place till his health was restored. The correct course for Mr. Crawford would certainly have been, to request the President to take this step, rather than violate the law by causing his signature to be counterfeited by his daughter or imitated by a *fac simile*. But this would have exposed the truth! The President, no doubt, has refrained from acting from an anxious desire not to do any thing the meaning or intention of which might be perverted to serve electioneering purposes. In this, we think he is wrong. He should have acted as his duty required, regardless of the consequences. It is said indeed, that he applied to the attorney general for his opinion whether the law made it obligatory upon him to remove Mr. Crawford. The opinion of the attorney general rendered it necessary to ascertain the precise state of Mr. Crawford's health before any step was taken, and the President then called upon the 1st comptroller for a report of the actual condition of the Secretary.—Whether a report has yet been made, or what it was, we are not informed.

Since these sagacious cautious editors have become convinced that Mr. Adams is the candidate from whom they have most to fear, they have lost no opportunity of assailing him. We are led to notice one of the charges against him as well for exposing the littleness of those who would seek such a subject for censure, as for the purpose of giving the real truth of the case.

The charge was, that he sat in his pew at

church with Mr. Ninian Edwards, and paid him the most pointed attention.

The National Journal, a Washington paper, states that Mr. Edwards went to the church that Mr. Adams and family attended, and being a stranger, proceeded down the middle aisle, as most strangers do, expecting some person or other, seeing that he was a stranger would invite him to a seat. Mr. Joseph Gales jr. one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, whose pew adjoins that of Mr. Adams, upon seeing Mr. Edwards apparently looking for a seat, with his characteristic politeness, got up, opened the door—not of his pew, but that of Mr. Adams—and invited Mr. Edwards to a seat. Mr. Adams at this moment, had not arrived at church, but came in soon afterwards. If Mr. Edwards had really been the "liar" and "calumniator" the cautious Editors call him, and if Mr. Adams had known it by the most conclusive proofs, we ask would it have been Mr. Adams' duty to have turned him out of his pew? Mr. Gales best knows why he who has been the cause, perhaps innocently, of all this calumny against Mr. Adams has permitted the circumstance to remain so long unexplained.

SUMMARY.

The board of engineers, composed of general Bernard, colonel Totten, and others, are now industriously employed in the examination of the country between the Potomac and the Youghagany rivers in Pennsylvania, with a view to connect the Chesapeake and Ohio by a canal.

The Hussar frigate.—The enterprising party who undertook to raise, by means of a diving bell, the treasures contained in this vessel, sunk at Hurl-Gate, during the revolutionary war, meet with encouragement in their labors. They have succeeded in raising several valuable articles.

Major Long, of the topographical engineers, is on his way to a point in the river Ohio below Louisville, for the purpose of making arrangements for the effectual removal of sand bars, and other obstructions to the navigation of that river.

Mr. Wirt, attorney General of the United States, publicly affirms that he would have united with Messrs Adams, Calhoun and McLean, in the part they took respecting the Washington dinner, throughout—that it is like them, he would have withdrawn his name from the dinner, and with them would have signed the letter published by the Washington Republican.

The Richmond Whig, an Adams print, of the 3d inst. says, "We have no doubt, that, in the course of the fall, notwithstanding the contradiction of the Franklin Gazette, an amalgamation will take place between the friends of Adams and Jackson."

The prime cost of all the Leghorn hats imported last year into the U. S. exceeded 700,000 dollars.

In Maryland the old revolutionary patriots are said to be almost to a man in favor of Adams.

An attempt was made to poison a family in Virginia lately, by mixing arsenic with butter. The family with medical assistance have recovered.

1610 grains of good wheat have lately been raised from a single grain in Pennsylvania.

General Dearborne has arrived at Boston from Portugal

Baron de Maruell, French minister to the United States, arrived a short time since in a French frigate at Norfolk, proceeded to Washington, and has been presented to the president.

The Columbia college, New York, has lately conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, on Langdon Cheves esq. of Philadelphia, Daniel Webster esq. of Boston, and Thomas Addis Emmet esq. of New York.

Madam Riego lately died in England.

Com. James Barron has been called to office, and has been appointed to the command of the Philadelphia station. We think this is as it should be—and we suspect, notwithstanding the opinions of the editor of the National Gazette, who roundly censures and ridicules such a measure, that a great majority of the nation will be on our side.

The heat at New Orleans in the beginning of July was for about 10 days excessive. The mercury stood on an average from 90 to 95 degrees.

In Salem, Mass. the poor-house is a source of revenue to the amount of 1300 dollars per annum.

MARRIED,

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. M. Swing, Mr. John Elmer to Miss Mary Dixon, both of Fairfield.

At Buenos Ayres, on the 2nd June John Eschinberg esq. of Germany, merchant, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Cæsar A. Rodney.

DIED,

In Philadelphia on the 6th inst. Mrs. Emily Skinner, wife of the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, in her 28th year.

In Richmond, Va. on Friday last Mrs. Sarah Moore, wife of Bishop Moore.

At Greenwich on Thursday the 6th inst. James B. Hunt, Esq. in the 71st year of his age.

This respected citizen has departed in a good old age, esteemed and respected by an extensive circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances. Few individuals have been more distinguished than Judge Hunt for urbanity of manners, integrity of conduct, and purity and sincerity of life. In his youth he engaged in the war of the revolution—accompanied our army in their retreat through the Jerseys—was one of the followers and supporters of the illustrious Washington—was at the battle of Princeton, and was engaged in various other affairs which took place between the contending armies during that most interesting period of the war. In his advanced years it was his pleasure, his honor, his pride, to have thus served his country. In addition to his military services, he was for some years a member of the state legislature, and subsequently for a long period a Judge, of the court and justice of the peace for this county.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig

Wheat, per bushel,	\$ 1 00
Rye, do	50 to 60
Corn, do	37½ to 45
Oats, do	20 to 24
Onions, do	37
Potatoes, do	25
Dry Apples, do	75
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	75 to 1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	3 25 to 3 75
Rye do. do.	1 50 to 2 00
Butter, per pound,	12½
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per do	7 or 8
Wool, per pound,	51 to 37½
Feathers, do	40 to 44
Candles, do	12½
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 00 to 4 50
Oak dry, do	3 00
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

WANTED, a smart, active, industrious Lad, who can be well recommended, between the ages of 14 and 16 years, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office. July 24.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Thursday the 16th day of September next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of John Ogden, jr. in Port Elizabeth,

A lot of land with the improvements thereon, containing seven acres, situate in the township of Maurice River, county of Cumberland, adjoining lands of Hosea Rankins, together with all the lands of the defendant, be the same more or less.

Seized as the property of Reuben Robinson, taken in execution at the suit of David Townsend, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. July 14—August 14. 190

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

Thursday the 16th day of September next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of John Ogden, jun. in Port Elizabeth,

The several described lots of land, situate in the township of Maurice River, county of Cumberland, viz.

Two houses and adjoining lots in Dorchester, bounding on the roads leading from Dorchester to Leesburgh and Carlisle's farm, and Credwy run, containing six acres more or less.

Three small lots of meadow, near Dorchester, adjoining lands of Robert Bell, containing two acres.

One small lot adjoining lands of Jonathan Erickson, containing one acre more or less.

Seized as the property of William Lowry, taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Henderson, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. July 15—August 14. 190

LUMBER.

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

PANNEL BOARDS,

First common do.

Second do. do.

ALSO,

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

J. L. James,

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

A BOAT LOST.

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

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of FOTTERS & WOODRUFF, are hereby requested to pay the same immediately to the surviving partners. J. B. & R. B. POTTER. April 17. 173

SHINGLES.

30,000 Three feet Shingles for Sale by C. & J. E. Sheppard. Greenwich, 4mo. 9th 1824. Likewise a few pounds of Manglewortzel 179 6t q

Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of Eli Stratton, and others, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Saturday the 14th day of August next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the inn of John Ogden, jun. in Port Elizabeth, to be sold by JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. July 15.

White Pine Boards,

Viz. PANNEL, 1st, 2d, and 3d, common, of a good quality, for sale by Chs. & John E. Sheppard. Greenwich, 5th mo. 20. 178 if. Likewise a quantity of GRINDSTONES.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL, AND REGISTER OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THIS publication, which is exclusively devoted to the compilation of Official Documents, State Papers, &c. is issued once in each week, (or oftener if necessary) by Peter Force, at the seat of the National Government. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. The National Government Journal will contain—The Proceedings of Congress at a large; The Laws; Treaties; Executive communications of Congress; Official Correspondence; All appointments to Offices, Civil, Military, and Naval; Promotions and Resignations in the Army and Navy.

And, generally, such other official information, as may from time to time, be promulgated by the National Government. It is printed in a convenient form for binding and reference, and to each volume will be added a copious Index. The first Volume commenced with the last Session of Congress; and each future Volume will begin with a Session. The Papers, sent by mail, are packed with the greatest care, in strong wrappers.

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By the President of the United States.

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

East of the Meridian line of the District West of Pear River. FRACTIONAL TOWNSHIPS, Nos. 14, 15, 16, & 17 of range No. 4 14, 15, 16, & 17. 5 West of the Meridian Line of the Choctaw District. Townships No. 7, 8, 9, 10, & 12, of range No. 1 7, 8, 9, & 10, 2 7, 8, & 9, 3 East of the Meridian line of the Choctaw District. Townships No. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, of range No. 1 The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will be excluded from the sales, which will commence with the lowest number of section, township and range, and will proceed in regular numerical order.

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

Tuesday the 17th day of August next,

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

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

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

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

Tuesday the 31st day of August next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton,

All the right, title, claim and interest of Zacheus B. Cook, of, in and to a certain lot or tract of land and premises, situate in the township of Stone Creek, adjoining lands of Hannah McConnel, Daniel Gilman and others, containing 40 acres more or less.—Also all said Cook's right, claim, interest and title, of, in and to a certain Mill-seat and Manufacturing, 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, 1831—also, all the defendant's right and interest in lands in the county of Cumberland, be the same more or less.

Seized as the property of 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. 188

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on

Monday the thirteenth day of September next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of John Ogden, jr. in Port-Elizabeth, a tract of land situate in the township of Maurice River on the south side of West Clerk, containing forty-one acres and one quarter—Also, one other tract adjoining the above described tract containing fifty acres more or less.

Seized as the property of Denny Shropshiers taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Lee, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. July 11th 1824 189

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to me directed shall be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue on

Monday the thirteenth day of September next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of John Ogden, jun. in Port Elizabeth, a tract of land and Saw-Mill situate in the township of Downe adjoining lands of Joseph B. Harris and others, together with all the defendants right to lands in the county of Cumberland be the same more or less.

Seized as the property of Thomas Hodgson, and taken in execution at the suit of George Harris and Charles Eaton and to be sold by

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

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

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

MOLADORE EARNEST. July 22—31. 188 31

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

AMOS C. MOORE, Assignee of JONATHAN CRANDAL. July 17. 1862m.

BLANKS, For Sale at this Office.

CHEAP Books and Stationery.

M'Carty & Davis,

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

No. 171, Market street, Philadelphia. Now offer for sale, at very reduced prices, for cash, or city acceptances, a large and extensive stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY; consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, and Miscellaneous Books; particularly, an extensive variety of the latest, and most approved editions of English, Latin, Greek, and French School Books;—and articles suited to the demand of Country Merchants; such as, an extensive assortment of Family Bibles, School Bibles, Testaments, Webster's, Beyer's New American, and other Spelling Books, Sew England and American Primers; Slates and Pencils of various sizes; Ink Powder, Wafers, Quills, Sealing Wax, Indian Rubber, Lead Pencils, Mathematical Instruments in cases; Gunter's Scales, Paint Boxes of different sizes; Cattel's Hair Pencils, Burable Ink, Copy Slips, Wedgewood, Pocket and Ink Inkstands, Music Paper, Ivo y Folders, Visiting Cards, Conversation Cards, twelve and fifteen inch Globes; and every article in the Book and Stationary line.

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

Paper and Blank Book Warehouse.

Writing Papers, Foolscap, from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per ream. Letter Paper, from \$2.00 to 5.00 per ream. Gilt and Hot pressed do. Drawing papers of all sizes, for academies, schools, &c. Wrapping paper of all sizes. Writing papers, for deeds, records, mortgages, &c. &c. Blue and white Bonnet Boards. Cap, demi, and medium, record, docket, and 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 stationery, will be sold at the most reduced prices. Apply as above, to M'Carty & Davis, at Benjamin Warner's old stand, No. 171, Market-street, Philadelphia. The most liberal price paid for RAGS by the quantity. 171 y

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

June Term, 1824.

Jacob Miller, administrator of Ruben Shull deceased; James Leslie, administrator of Thomas Leslie, deceased; 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 knowledge and belief:

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

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

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

June Term, 1824.

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

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

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

CASH

Will be paid for

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

REMOVAL,

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

EAGLE TAVERN,

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

EDMUND DAVIS. April 3. 171 6m

Dis-solution of Partnership

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John and James Ward, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them duly authenticated, to John Ward and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

John Ward, James Ward.

Leesburgh, Cumberland county, Feb. 10

P. S. In consequence of Daniel Ward having purchased James Ward's part of the stock on hand, the business in future will be conducted under the firm John and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, where they invite the customers of the former firm to give them a call. 165 t

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cape May, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the 11th of September next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises:

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

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

3. Also a lot of Bush land, joining lands of John Peterson, said to contain 6 acres more or less, late the property of Noah Williams, deceased. Also as much of the Homestead farm as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and demands of the said deceased.

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

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder & Paper Ruler,

Over No. 171, Market street.

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

200 DOLLARS REWARD.

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

William Leaming. Cape May July 26. 188 1m

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly. Bacon and Hinch, per lb \$0 6 to 8; Beans bushel 1 00 scarce; Beef, mess barrel 11 13; Brick, run of Kilo, M. 6 50; Butter, lump, 14 13; Do. salt, insp. 8; Candles, tallow dipt 10; Coffee, W. I. fine gr. 19 20; Do. 2d quality 18; Do. Java 20 22; Cheese, 32 55; Feathers, American lb. 10 9; Flax, clean 5 00 6 35; Firwood, hickory cord 3 50 4 25; Do. oak 2 50 3 25; Do. pine 5 50; Do. gum logs 5 50 5 25; Flour, wheat, barrel 2 12; Do. rye 2 00; Do. corn meal 1 00 1 05; Glass, wind 8 by 10, 100 feet 10; Grain, wheat bushel 1 00 1 05; do. rye 42 46; do. corn 37 40; do. oats 20 25; do. bran double 17; Flams 10 12; Lard lb. 0 9 0 10; Lumber 1000 feet 14 00; Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch 25 30; do do heart, 1 inch 25 30; do white pine, panel 25 50; do do common 17 50 22 50; Scantling, pine 1000 15 20; do heart do 25 30; do sap do 14 3; Lath, oak 20 25; Oar, rafters 25 20; Timber, pine 12 20; do inch spruce 22 25; do oak 22 21; Shingles, cedar 3 ft. 17 25; do cyp. 22 inch 3 50 4; Sitaves, pipe, w. o. 1200 55; do hid. do 35; do do redoak 25; do barrel w oak 23; Heading, oak 38 50; Hoops, shaved 25; do rough 3 50 7 00; Maleses, sug. house gall 0 42 0 41; do West India 20 26; Peas bushel 75; Pork, Jersey barrel 14 50 15 00; Rice, new crop cwt. 3.75 4 00; Shad, southern barrel 7 00 6 50; Salt, fine bushel, 55; do ground 4 00; Seed, clover 55 2 75; do herd grass 55; do timothy 2 75; Spirits, viz. 75 80; Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall. 50 60; do Penn' alt pf. 57 40; Gin, Philad. dist. do 35 35; Rum, New England 27 38; Whiskey, rye 27 37; Sldrsh apple 8 8; Sugar, New Orleans cwt. 12 00 11 50; do loaf lb 15 17; do lump 13 14; Tallow, country a; Tobacco, Virg. manu. 9 14; do do caven. 27 32; do do large 15

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par. Banks in New Hampshire, 2 Boston Banks, 2 do. Massachusetts Banks generally, 2 do. Rhode Island Banks do. 2 do. Connecticut Banks do. 1 do. NEW YORK BANK NOTES. All the city Bank Notes, par. Albany Banks, 1 p. c. dis. Troy Banks, 1 do. Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, 1 do. Lansingburgh Bank, 1 do. Newburg Bank, 1 do. Newburg branch, at Ithica 1 do. Orange county Bank, 1 do. Catekill Bank, 1 do. Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 do. Utica Bank, 1 do. Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 do. NEW JERSEY NOTES. New Brunswick Bank, 1 do. State Bank at Trenton, 1 do. 811 others par. PENNSYLVANIA NOTES. Philadelphia Notes, par. Farmers Bank at Lancaster 1 par. Lancaster Bank, Easton, do. par. Germantown, Northampton, Montgomery County, par. Harrisburg, par. Delaware county at Chester, par. Chester county at West Chester, par. Newliepe Bridge Company, 40 par. Farmers Bank of Reading, 1 do. Susquehanna Bridge do. 1 1/2 dis. Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 1/2 do. York Bank, 1 do. Chambersburg, 1 do. Gettysburg, 1 do. Carlisle Bank, 1 do. Swatara at Harrisburg, do. Pittsburg, do. Greensburg, and Brownville, 5 do. DELAWARE NOTES. Bank of Del. at Wilmington, 1/2 d. par. Wilmington and Brandywine, 1/2 Commercial Bank of Delaware, Branch of do. at Millford, 1/2 Farmers Bank of Delaware, par. Laurel Bank, 25 MARYLAND NOTES. Baltimore Banks, 1/2 d. Baltimore City Bank, 1 do. Havre de Grace, 1 do. Elkton, 1 do. Annapolis, 1 do. Branches of do. 1 1/2 Hagerstown bank, do. Bank of Caroline, 75 do. VIRGINIA NOTES. Richmond and Branches, 1 do. N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 4 do. All others, 1 do. Columbia District Banks, generally, 1 North Carolina, 5 dis. South Carolina, 3 do. Georgia, generally, 6 do. Bank of Kentucky end branches, 70 OHIO—Chillicothe 5 dis

CEDARVILLE FACTORY

The Cedarville Factory having undergone necessary repairs, is now ready to resume its operations.

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

The Subscriber has for sale, or has on hand, for wool or country produce, a considerable stock of woollen cloths of various descriptions.

EPH. BATEMAN. Cedarville May 1st 1824 175 t

JOHN E. JEFFERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery,

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

CONVEYANCING In all its various branches done with cheapness, accuracy, and despatch. May 8. 17G 6m

Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa WARE-HOUSE,

No. 52 North Front-street, below Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

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

Thomas Nossitter, April 3. 171 y

FOR SALE,

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

A House near Roadstown, on the Salem road, with a thrifty young Apple Orchard of choice fruit trees; about twelve acres or 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. 1821f

NOTICE.

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

Dan Simkins, Timothy Elmer. September 6.

All persons indebted to the estate of Stephen and Hannah Miller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Dan Simkins, Adm'r. September 6. 141 t

NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at Bridgeton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, for the convenience of those who have business to do with him in the Sheriff's Office. JOHN LANING, jun. April 12. 120

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN CLARKE, FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE. CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION. THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance.—An additional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid within the year. The Whig will be forwarded by Stage or Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they paying the expensed carriage. No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the time, will be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly. Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents. Larger advertisement at the same rate.