

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. IV.

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No. 191.

POETRY.

PROLOGUE—On opening the theatre, at Sydney, Botany Bay, spoken by the celebrated Mr. Barrington.

From distant climes, o'er wide spread seas we come,

Tho' not with much eclat or heat of drum,
True patriots we, for be it understood,
We left our country for our country's good;
No private views disgraced our generous zeal,

What urg'd our travel was our country's weal;

And none will doubt but that our emigration
Has prov'd most useful for the British nation.

But you inquire, what could our breast in-
flame,

With this new passion for theatric fame?
What, in the practice of our former days,
Could shape our talents to exhibit plays?
Your patience, sirs, some observations made
You'll grant us equal to the scenic trade.

He who to midnight ladder is no stranger,
You'll own will make an admirable Ranger,
To see Macheath we have not far to roam,
And sure in Fitch I shall be quite at home.
Unwail'd there, none will dispute my claim
To high pre-eminence and exalted fame.

As off on Gadsbill we have taken our stand,
When 'twas so dark you could not see your hand,

Some true-bred Falstaff we may hope to start,

Who, when bolster'd, well may play his part,
The scene to vary, we shall try in time
To treat you with a little pantomime.—

Here light and easy columbines are found,
And well-tried harlequins with us abound;
From durance vile our precious selves to keep,

We often have recourse to the flying leap;
To a black face have sometimes ow'd e-
scape,

And Hounslow Heath has prov'd the worth
of crape.

But how you ask, can we 'ere hope to soar,
Above these scenes, and rise to tragic lore?
Too oft, alas, we forc'd the unwilling tear,
And petrif'd the heart with real fear.

Macheath a harvest of applause well reap,
For some of us, I fear, have murder'd sleep;
His lady too, with grace, will sleep and talk,
Our females have been us'd at night to walk.

Sometimes, indeed, so various is our heart,
An actor may improve and mend his part;
"Give me a horse" bawls Richard, like a drone,
We'll find a man would help himself to one.—

Grant us your favor, put us to the test,
To gain your smiles we'll do our very best:
And, without dread of future turnkey lockets,
Thus in an honest way, still pocket.

We have not heretofore been able, through the medium of the Whig, to furnish our readers with much of an interesting nature on the canal question, which now so much agitates the speculators, and politicians, and friends of domestic improvement throughout this state. We are ourselves very friendly to canals, and would be glad to see them constructed in every place where they would improve a dull call into action the energies and resources of our country, and at the same time be made at an expense not above the advantages and the revenue which would result from them. We have noticed a series of essays published in the Newark Eagle, up on the canal proposed to be cut through Morris county, which may be interesting to many of our readers who have not read much on this subject. We shall continue to give extracts from these essays, leaving out such parts and paragraphs only as do not affect the main question or illustrate the subject.—We are under the necessity of this measure on account of their length. Those parts which we exclude might be of some interest to such as live in the district of the canal—to us they are of little or no importance.—With the canal itself we are more or less interested. No I. we have omitted, as being merely introductory. [Ed.]

From the Newark Eagle
MORRIS CANAL.

No II.

Purposing to close that department of the inquiry which seems to have been left unfinished last year, and to present the whole subject in its financial aspect, it may perhaps be not inexpedient to commence by a short recapitulation or abridgement of the information already submitted to the people. Had it pleased the Legislature to appoint a new commission to perform this task, there can be no doubt that persons acting under authority, could have prosecuted their inquiries with more facility, certain-

ty and extent than myself, an individual unsanctioned and holding no official character. I therefore invoke the indulgence of my fellow citizens towards a performance originating less in ability than in zeal to promote the general welfare.

In order to avoid unnecessary repetition, the reader is requested to observe that the materials extracted from the reports of last year, rest upon the joint talent, reputation, science and experience of

Governor Clinton,
Benjamin Wright, chief engineer of the Erie Canal,

General Bernard, Colonel Totten, Forming the board of engineers of the U. S.

General Swift, formerly chief of the U. S. engineer department,
Professor Renwick, Columbia College,

E. Beach, chief engineer of the Schuylkill Canal.

Charles Kinsey, Thomas Capner, G. P. McCulloch, Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of N. J.

It may, with great safety be said that such a weight of concurrent evidence has never yet appeared upon a subject of this nature. The success of no enterprise, until tested by actual execution, can rest upon a firmer basis of preparatory demonstration.—To use the words of Governor Clinton, "the work is as certain as any future event can be, whose accomplishment is not yet realized."

In shaping our course through this discursive investigation, let us steer by the following landmarks—

1st. The practicability and cost of the Canal.

2d. Its Revenue.

3d. The accession it will bring of dignity, importance, and prosperity to the State, and of wealth and activity to individual industry.

4th An inquiry after the fittest agent or organ of its accomplishment.

5th. Its financial practicability, or the sources from which pecuniary power may be derived.

We begin then, by inquiring into the

Practicability and cost of the Canal.

The physical practicability of every canal depends upon the quantity, permanence and position of its supply of water; and also upon the nature & shape of the ground which that water is destined to traverse.

The quantity of water annually requisite for the greatest trade possible on the Morris Canal, [350,000 tons] and supposing each boat ascending and descending to consume two locks full of water, is calculated by Mr. Renwick, at cubic yards, 17,034,227.

Messrs Bernard and Totten estimate the trade at what appears to them its probable annual amount, 290,722 tons: and they suppose each boat to require only 1-2 locks full. By these differences, combined with some light variations in the data of their calculation of leakage, evaporation, &c. their estimate of the supply of water requisite is reduced to cubic yards 10,264,414. Taking the average of these two authorities, we may consider as ascertained that the utmost annual demand of the Canal will be cubic yards 13,649,320.

Lake Hopatkung, on a convenient elevation commanding the summit level, is found by actual measurement of the gates through which its waters are discharged, to yield an annual supply of cubic yards 55021991: or more than four times the quantity demanded, without relying upon any resort to the copious streams which occasionally intersect the line of navigation. The waste gate at Brooklyn, used only for discharging the overflow after continued rains, or on the breaking up of winter, last year gave vent to 19,304,243 cubic yards, being greatly more than it is possible for the canal ever to consume. This last enormous volume of water, the periodical terror of the mills below can be treasured up against the dry season by a strong & easily made dam: and may become the useful auxiliary instead of an enemy to the manufactures situated on its current. It is its idiom, however, that these works, excepting Stanhope alone, are dependent on supplies from Topatkung.

Whoever has roamed among our valleys with enalling propensities, will find difficulty in crediting that

the ground is most singularly auspicious for that object. It reflects no small credit upon the persons who acted as local guides, that, amidst a chaos of mountains and rocks, they conducted the engineering parties through a smooth path, in which no important obstacle or difficulty is encountered. The whole route has been surveyed at separate times, by Messrs Clinton, Renwick, Wright, Totten, Bernard and Beach, the most interesting points have been examined by General Swift and their unanimous opinion is, that the whole line, in proportion to its length, presents less blasting and fewer impediments than any route within their knowledge.

While the nature of the ground is unusually favorable, its altitude presents a very formidable barrier: The ascent from Easton to Hopatkung, and the descent from thence to the tide between Acquackanonk and Newark, may be called in round numbers 1600 feet. To overcome this elevation, the following methods presented themselves—

Out stone locks, as on the Erie canal, which would probably cost per foot \$800

Hammered stone locks, 400

Locks of wood, supported by iron buttresses 325

Perpendicular lifts, upon a plan proposed by Mr Sullivan 250

Inclined planes, upon a plan proposed by Mr. Renwick 150

The first of these modes of surmounting altitude, is too expensive for our intrepidity, if not for our finances. The second and third lay completely within our power, in every respect, and the profit of the Canal, if constructed on either of these principles, would amply remunerate the expenses; but New-Jersey is unaccustomed to summon forth her whole strength, or to enact public works upon an enlarged scale. The fourth mode is eligible only under circumstances of rare occurrence.

Independently of its expense, the passage of such a height by lockage, would occasion much waste of time to the boats, and expend a body of water applicable to the most lucrative purposes. Thus it became evident that the cost of this navigation would be increased its utility diminished, & the probability of its becoming a state concern rendered extremely questionable, unless some improved expedient for ascent and descent were projected. An investigation here presented itself, involving difficulties, and demanding a patience and labour not easily appreciated. All that had been done in Europe on the same subject, being examined and found inapplicable to our exigencies, Mr. Renwick at length projected a novel modification of the inclined plane, which will render the Morris Canal at once the cheapest and boldest artificial navigation in existence.

The success of no untried invention can be incontestably certain, but no invention was ever ushered into notice with a greater weight of testimony in its favor, or under the deliberate auspices of men better qualified to appreciate whatever relates to calling. It was determined to remove all doubts, by exhibiting, at the next session of our Legislature, a working model of large dimensions, and showing the operation practically in all its stages. The cost would probably have been about \$200, but all appropriation in furtherance of the views of the Commissioners being refused, this invention remains still open to the criticisms which invariably attend untried experiments. It is consoling to hope that the enlightened liberality of some of the citizens of Essex, will perform a service which should have been defrayed from the public purse. Measures are now adopted to erect the required model at Paterson, from whence, after being fully tested, it should be exhibited in New York, and be finally transferred to Trenton, for the satisfaction of the ensuing Legislature.

The cost of the Canal, with an entire system of hammered stone locks, would be \$1,148,103. With a combined use of locks and inclined planes, the cost would be, according to our Commissioners and the Engineers of the state of New York, \$609,313, & according to the Board of Engineers

of the United States \$824,263.—The average is \$816,788.—A prejudice exists against all estimates, and a supposition is entertained that every extensive work will necessarily outrun the calculation of Engineers. In the present instance, one of the chief contractors of the New York Canals, a man of experience, character and responsibility, stands ready to assume the whole enterprise, at the estimated cost, and to complete it within two years. This circumstance should suffice to allay the dread of unforeseen expenditure, or of receptive misrepresentation. It fixes at once the cost of the Canal, which for the sake of round numbers, I shall in future take at \$800,000.

The Devil fairly voted out of Penn-Yann.—Fashionable as it has lately become to apostatize from former faith, and to desert from friends, yet we must confess we were considerably surprised to learn, a few days since, that his Satanic Majesty was fairly voted out of his most favorite residence, and that too by those, who judging from their former professions and past conduct, might be considered by him and the world at large, his best and warmest friends.

On Sunday, the 26th ult a Jury of inquest was held at Penn Yann, upon the body of a young woman, whose death was occasioned by opium, taken with the intention of committing suicide. The jury being collected and unimpeached, and having become satisfied of her felonious intent, both by conclusive testimony and ocular demonstration, the District Attorney at the request of the jury, drew up their inquisition in the old established legal form, commencing with "Whereas, A. B. not having the fear of God before her eyes, and being instigated by the devil, &c." But upon the reading of this instrument, a new and unexpected difficulty arose. Many of the jury wishing to shew the world, that they had completely divested themselves of the superstitious notions they had imbibed from education, refused to sign a paper recognising the existence of the Devil—who, as they alleged, was a mere imaginary being, the offspring of superstition and credulity. Yet some of the jury still retained so much of what their opponents termed, the old presbyterian superstitions: they had received from their mothers, that they insisted upon the obnoxious words being retained. Here then arose a debate of considerable length, and which was strenuously sustained on both sides.

First one objected to the instrument on the ground that there was no devil at all.—Another refused to sign it, because he had always been taught to believe in a plurality of Devils. Then arose a learned gentleman in a bob wig, who opined, that although he believed there was a devil, yet inasmuch as it had formerly been decided by a jury of said village, "that to constitute an habitual drunkard, a man must be drunk more than half his time,"—therefore he believed it unfair to charge the devil with the instigation of this crime, inasmuch as it had not been proved to his satisfaction, that his Satanic Majesty dwelt more than half his time in Penn-Yann—although sufficient proof was offered shewing the reverse was the case. Lastly arose a little gentleman, the profoundness of whose knowledge and the depth of whose learning must however, be measured in a reverse ratio from the shortness of his stature—and observing, that he regretted to say, he could not coincide with the very learned gentleman who had preceded him—that he must be under the disagreeable necessity of considering all their arguments as the result of friendship and partiality—as a mere pretence to shield a friend from merited censure, and the devil from the reprehension he so justly merited—and for his part, he must agree with the old adage of "Give the devil his due."

Thus learnedly and wittily was the debate bandied to and fro, through nearly the whole of Sunday, and the question was only decided at last by a vote, when it appeared that there were 16 for expunging, or expelling the devil, and 7 for retaining him.

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times. The lion called the sheep, to ask her if his breath was unpleasant; she said aye; and he bit off her head for a fool. He called the wolf & asked him; he said no; he tore him in pieces for a flatterer. At last he called the fox, and asked him; "Truly," said the fox, "I have caught a cold and cannot smell."

FEMALE PIETY.—An Extract.

Religion in a female secures all her interests. It graces her character, promotes her peace, endears her friendship, secures her esteem, and adds a dignity and worth indiscribable to her deeds. How sweet! when the mistress of a family is the handmaid of the Lord—when the mother of the children is an example of piety—when the wife of the bosom is espoused to the Redeemer! how desirable that the daughter be a chaste virgin to Christ! that the sister leaneth on the arm who sticketh closer than a brother! that the songstress of the temple belong to the heavenly choir! How pleasant, when the absent husband can think of home, and reflect that angels watch the place, who may guard the interest and the health of his heaven-born companions, & the children of the covenant! When about to leave her a widow, and commit to her exclusive care his helpless offspring, how consoling, if her character is such that she can lean upon the widow's God, and put her children under the guardianship of him, who is the father of the fatherless! Then he quits the world calm and happy, supported by the hope, that he shall meet them in heaven.

Religion has a peculiar sweetness when it mingles with the softness of the female character; so the dew drop horrors odour and color from the rose.

John Paul Jones.—A letter addressed to this distinguished hero was accidentally discovered in a baker's shop in this city, a few days since which induced the examination of several chests of old manuscripts, when upward of 700 papers were found, such as drafts of his official communications, and letters to the most distinguished persons of the age, and their letters to him, from the year 1775 to '83—many are in the hand writing of Franklin, Hancock, La Fayette & John Adams, which prove beyond doubt their authenticity. We understand that the gentleman whose perseverance recovered them from destined destruction, has handed them to the author of the Pilot, with a view to the publication of a part by Mr. Wiley. N. Y. E. Post.

A French physician has written a treatise on yellow fever, founded upon the examinations in Barcelona, and has arrived at the conclusion that yellow fever is a specific contagion secreted in the holds of vessels, and originally conveyed to the West Indies by vessels engaged in the slave trade.

The average number of gallons of water supplied from Fair-mount water works to Philadelphia averages 1,425,000 gallons per day.

Tobacco is raised in considerable quantities in upper Canada. 24,000 pounds was lately sent from Queens-town to the lower province.

The Mammoth ship said some time since to be on the stocks at Quebec, has been launched. It excited unusual interest at Quebec on the day of launch.

Nautical Accuracy.—The track across the Atlantic is so well understood by American navigators, that the Francis, lately arrived at Norfolk from Liverpool, spoke no less than three of our line ships, the Pacific, W. Thompson and Canada, on her passage.

DOVER, July 6.

Fourth of July casualty.—A man of the name of Jotham Young, was killed at Kennebunk yesterday while firing a salute in honour of the day. The swivel burst, being too heavily loaded His head was dreadfully shattered. He lived about half an hour after receiving his wound.

Cruelty.—A Major Schefer is recruiting in almost every part of Germany, for colonists to go out to the Brazils, promising them lands and wealth on their arrival.—Having huddled a number of them together, he lately shipped off three hundred from Hamburg, on board a ship of one hundred tons, bound for the Brazils, where these unfortunate beings will be landed without money or even the necessary papers to shew who they are.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

FOR THE WHIG.

A Visit to the Erie Canal and Niagara Falls.

MR. CLARKE.

Having recently made a tour, along the Canal, from the Hudson to Lake Erie, and to the falls of Niagara, in company with a friend, I send you some extracts from my journal, supposing they may prove interesting to your readers. My principal object was to examine the canal, of course other subjects of inquiry were only incidental.

New Jersey, August 2, 1824.

Friday, July 9th.—We left the dock at New York, for Albany, in the Steam Boat Richmond, Capt. Bissell, at 5 P. M. This is one of the boats of the North River company, which until the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, enjoyed the exclusive right to navigate the waters of the North River with Steam boats. Since that decision, opposition boats have been started, reducing their fare, to the low rate of two dollars, including board. The charge made by the company was at first eight dollars; more recently six, and now five dollars.—We had but few passengers—the captain and crew were attentive and obliging, and the fare good. The boats charging two dollars, carry from three, to six hundred passengers a trip.

Upon leaving the dock, we were gratified with a fine view of New York harbour, said to be one of the most beautiful in the world. Crowded with ships and vessels, of all descriptions and sizes, the sight impressed us with a favourable idea, of the extensive commerce, of this great emporium of North America. Proceeding at a rapid rate, up the majestic Hudson, we were presented with a succession of the most interesting scenery. On the New York side country seats and cultivated farms line the shore. The Jersey side, is for many miles, a perpendicular wall of rock, from three to four hundred and fifty feet in height. Small dwellings are scattered here & there, along the margin of the water, accessible only by means of boats, and overhung by the lofty cliffs. In the dusk of the evening and hid by the deep shade of the mountains, they resemble the dwellings of men.

Entering the Tappan sea, we found ourselves in the midst of a fleet of sloops and schooners, taking advantage of the tide and a light wind, to proceed upwards. Notwithstanding the daily trips of the steam boats, many of their decks, appeared to be crowded with passengers. The transportation upon this river must be immense—a few years ago, it was estimated by Gov. Clinton, at half a million of tons annually. When the great chain of inland navigation, from Lakes Erie and Champlain, shall be completed, and the country is filled with the population it is capable of supporting; it will present a scene of industry, probably unrivalled in the world.

We entered the Highlands, between ten and eleven. The moonlight, afforded us but a glimpse of this interesting part of our route. Passing West Point, two or three cadets were landed and a few came off to join us. The place seemed buried in repose. The occasional notes of a bugle, alone interrupted the stillness of the night. The river diminished in width, until the hill ahead of us seemed almost to touch; and often, some jutting point threatened to arrest our further progress. After remaining on deck till a late hour, I retired to the berth; and in spite of the creaking of the machinery and ringing of the bell at the different landings, slept soundly.

July 10th.—The morning found us opposite the Catskill mountains.—They are from ten, to fifteen miles distant from the river, but have the appearance, of being much nearer.—The highest peak called the Round-top, is 3804 feet above the level of the sea. On the eastern side of the river, is the manor of Livingston; and we had a view of the Seats of Gen. Armstrong and Gen. Lewis.—Further on, we touched at the city of Hudson, on the east bank of the river, at the head of ship navigation, 115 miles north of New York and about thirty south of Albany. Opposite is the beautiful and flourishing town of Athens. A team boat ferry is established here. A small island, situate in the middle of the river, has a canal cut through it and wharfed; thus shortening the distance very

considerably. The city of Hudson, is finely situated on a high bank; the principle streets extending with a gentle slope, more than a mile from the water. The first house, was commenced in 1783; and now it numbers between 5 and 6000 inhabitants.—We arrived at Albany about 2 o'clock P. M. in a heavy rain, which prevented us from making a very minute examination, of the city. It is one of the oldest settlements in the union; the Dutch having had a post here, in 1612. Several old fashioned weather beaten buildings, with their gable ends to the streets, and covered with tiles, are still standing, as proofs of its origin. The population, is now about fourteen thousand; and bids fair to increase with great rapidity. Its general appearance, is that of a wealthy and prosperous city. Many of the private dwellings are large and elegant. The state house is a fine building, occupying a commanding site, at the head of State street. Near it is a very large and handsome Academy. The ground having been dug away, where it is situated; it has the appearance of being in a hole. The corporation it seems, intended to have levelled the whole hill, but new men, made new laws.

There are 4 banks and 12 churches; several of the latter are spacious buildings, with lofty spires. The predominant sects are the Presbyterian and Dutch reformed. At the Northern extremity of the city, the canal enters the Hudson. The first boats, passed the lock into tide water, on the 8th of October last. The canal was commenced July 4 1817, unfortunately, this lock not being well constructed, gave way a few days before our arrival. Preparations were immediately made to repair the breach; and it is intended now to construct two locks; one for ascending and the other, for the descending navigation. Such is the immense trade, that will pour through this canal, that it is expected a double set of locks will be required, for almost the whole distance. An artificial harbour is constructing in the river, where the canal enters it; the mole extending half a mile down the river, is partly finished.

July 17th.—In the afternoon we rode in the stage, to Schenectady; a distance of 15 miles. The country through which we travelled, along the great western turnpike, is principally, a barren waste. This city, is also of Dutch origin, and of pretty ancient date. Many elegant buildings are found here; and a sufficient number of the old edifices to exhibit the improvements of a century. The population is about four thousand.—There are four churches; Episcopal, Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed and Methodist.

Union College, is situated on a most beautiful and commanding situation, a little to the north east of the city.—The view, from the walk in front, is one of the finest we saw. To the left, and just below you, is the city; on your right the Mohawk winds through the valley; while in front, the eye stretches across a vast extent of country, resting upon the blue hills in the distant horizon. As we stood, admiring this scene, the last rays of the setting sun, were shining on the tops of the hills, the valleys being almost lost in the shade. The college buildings, when the plan is completed, will do justice to their location. At present, they consist of two large wings of free stone, capable of accommodating about 200 pupils, besides the professors. The institution is under the direction of Dr. Nott, the President, four professors and two tutors. There are 208 students; of which, 86 are seniors, 76 juniors, 39 sophomores and 7 freshmen.

*We have often been surprised, that something like this has not been attempted in the Delaware at Philadelphia. Ed.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CLARKE.

I lately have been reflecting upon the pride of the human heart, and from the discovery that I have made, also from observation, I am ready to conclude that the poor and the wealthy are equally involved in it; perhaps no condition is free from pride—and my own experience has served to confirm me very much in that opinion.—of which I send you a specimen. A few years since I was in very different circumstances from what I am now. I then was what we commonly call *well off*; and you must know that within my heart I felt the workings of pride, I then considered myself the owner of several plantations in this neighbourhood, of which I certainly felt a little proud.

On these plantations I had several tenants, and when I would meet them they would hail me with "how do you do," landlord; and appear to be glad to see me, of which I am sensible I felt a little pride.

I also had a number of men in my employ for a length of time, and they always seemed ready to wait on me to do any thing that I wished them to do. I confess, of that I felt not a little pride.

I carried on farming on a little plantation on which I lived, which was not exceeded by any of my neighbours, of which in my heart I felt the workings of pride.

Amongst other things I had several hundred bushels of corn for sale every year, beside a general supply for my labourers—and when the poor came, in real want, they were not turned empty away; in this I must say I felt a little pride.

I had a numerous family, well provided for, although not grand, and of that I must have felt a little proud.

I was sensible that I might have had any office within the gift of my country had I asked for it, and of this I most certainly felt no small degree of pride.

I was guardian for a number of children, which always seemed pleasant to see me, as well as their mother, &c. of which I certainly felt a small degree of pride.

But to this prosperity there was an end, and the prison was my doom; and here I also soon felt the workings of pride.

Having now a fair opportunity of exercising my fortitude, I felt myself, and all it might concern knows, that I was not cast down at trifles, for I became cheerful, and none saw me otherwise for months, and until I was liberated; and of this certainly I felt the risings of pride.

I then found myself poor and not one foot of land I could call my own, yet I find as much land to live on and labour on as there was before, of which I feel willing to do my share and in this I now take pride.

I now have no tenants to hail me as formerly, but with them I am now not plagued nor bothered, but can *plague a landlord myself*, and in all this I take a little pride.

I now have no men in my employ, but am employed by a number of men, and while in their employ have given general satisfaction, of which I am not a little proud.

And although I do not carry on farming, I still have a lot in the tillage of which I take a considerable pride.

I now have no corn for sale, but as yet I never have wanted without getting, and I get a bushel on my shoulder I step off to the mill with manly stride, being pleased I can get something to stop the cravings of nature in myself and family; and of it I am not a little proud.

My numerous family have now become few, and have still enough, although our fare is a little coarser, but health and hunger makes it sweet, and that we have enough makes me feel a little pride.

I now am no more a guardian for any children, but my own, and but few of them, so I am free from the care of these persons, and vexation with their property, and of this I most certainly feel proud.

And as it relates to office I consider that entirely past; but I am free from solicitation, and am not incommoded thereby, and still feel free that others should fill them, and of this I still feel proud.

Now I wish you would tell all my poor neighbours that they have as good a right to a manly pride as any body—and not to be cast down nor discouraged, but strive to do the best they can; for there is nothing befalling them but what is common to men—then is men they should bear poverty with fortitude, remembering to them "the gospel is preached"—and that "God hath chosen the poor of this world rich in faith, and heirs to the kingdom," and that "breadth the ravens and clothe the grass, will clothe and feed them."

And tell the rich to give them a full reward for their labour, and doing their drudgery. This will encourage them, and is the happiest way of helping the poor, and he that oppresses the hireling in his wages is a curse to any neighbourhood—put them in remembrance that the day is close at hand that the poor and the rich will be on equal ground, and God will judge between them and the poor. Hoping that all may do their duty in their different calling, as well as the printer, I bid adieu.

JONATHAN SOCKWELL.

Newport, July 30th 1824.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CLARKE;

In the Observer of last week I noticed a communication from "Cape May" stating what he wishes the public to believe were facts, but which are in their spirit and meaning totally untrue, respecting the two meetings held at the Court-House, on the Presidential question. It is true some of the friends of Adams were desirous to attend the meeting held by the friends of Jackson, but on being refused admittance, and without any previous notice, they came down stairs, procured a room, and opened books for all the candidates. As usual on all such occasions, some liquor was called for,—it remained on the table until after the Jackson meeting broke up, when they joined the Adams men—drank their spirits, and it is reported, signed their book! As the weather was warm, the water not good, and the crowd considerable, so that the room became unpleasant, it would have been singular had spirits not been introduced. After opening the book for signatures to the Adams meeting, which was the first notification the public had of it, upwards of 50 names were recorded in fifteen minutes time. There was here nothing done privately—all was done in the presence of as many Jacksonians as pleased to attend. It was the rapid—the enthusiastic manner in which the friends of Adam came forward to subscribe that chagrined the other party, and made them attribute to *spirits*, what it will be found on election day are their real sentiments.

It is passing strange that the writer who signs himself "Cape May" should object to *rum*, when it is well known that he and a number of his associates shared freely in the comforts of the Adamsite bottle. Some malicious person has gone so far as to report, that the cause of "Cape May's" ire was owing to the supply of rum not being renewed after his friends had assisted to drink it up. This I think a vile story, as it was, in my opinion, owing to the triumph of the Adams party, who met without notice or previous arrangement, & gained such an unexpected majority, that made them so angry.

Besides, "Cape May" has passed no very favorable compliment on his friends by his statement, and I cannot believe that his friends will thank him for it. If they are such men as he represents them to be, he has no cause to be proud of his associates, unless his own character cannot be made lower. But I am inclined to believe the writer either has not common sense, or much prudence, or he would not have thus insulted the feelings of his party, and for it they must feel indignant at him.

The Adams party here are misrepresented if they are said to be supported by the friends of any other. This is not the case with all the partisans of Mr. Jackson. One of them at least, a little lawyer from Bridgeton, whose name, with one or two others shall be given to the public, along with some of their performances, if this motion will not suffice, is secretly, it is said, urging the claims of Mr. Crawford while he openly advocates Jackson. I mention this to warn the friends of both to keep a sharp look out. Mr. Crane, who supplied the Jackson meetings of Cumberland and Cape May with orations from his excellent manufactory, I believe to be sincere in his professions. I should be glad if he would give a *hint* to "Cape May" when he next resumes the pen, to write the truth; and also not to introduce the names of respectable citizens into his communications to give them an air of truth, or he may see the precedent brought into practice to his own regret.—Had the Adams party in Cape May taken half the pains to gather a meeting that the Jackson men did, it is thought there would have been 200 present at it.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1824.

Canals—The vast improvement of which our country is capable, by means of an extensive system of Inland Navigation, begins to be well understood by our enlightened citizens. New York has set an impressive example more glorious to her than the trophies of the most victorious war. The General Government has at length shaken off its lethargy and made a commencement which may lead to the most important results. New Jersey has felt the impulse; and we trust the time is not far distant, when she

will complete her link in the great chain.

Our readers will recollect, that two routes for a canal through this State, have been surveyed by order of the legislature. One is designed to connect the waters of the Delaware, with those of the Raritan. The importance of this, to the prosperity of the state and of the union, must be acknowledged by all. A survey made in 1817, under the superintendence of John Rotherford, George Holcombe and John N. Simpson, Esquires, shows it to be of easy accomplishment.—Since that survey, great improvements have been made in this branch of canal engineering, and much experience required respecting the proper location and construction of canals. Doubts have arisen whether the route surveyed, was the best that can be selected, and whether the country will afford water adequate to the supply of a canal, of the dimensions then recommended. For the purpose of making use of these improvements and experience and to remove the doubts above suggested, the legislature at its last session appointed a new commission consisting of Silas C. Udick, Lucius Q. C. Elmer and George Holcombe Esqrs. The first named gentleman, we are informed, declined the task, in consequence of his other engagements, and the Governor appointed Peter Kean Esq. of Essex, in his place. The commission thus constituted, we learn, has commenced its labours, and have made arrangements to procure the assistance of a Brigade of Engineers in the service of the United States, organized under the late act of Congress, so as to complete the survey in the course of the ensuing fall.

A route to unite the waters of the Delaware, from opposite Easton, with those of the Passaic, above Newark; passing principally through Morris county, and therefore called the Morris Canal; was surveyed last year, under the direction of George McCulloch, Charles Kinsey and Thomas Capner Esqrs. These gentlemen, employed as their engineer Captain Ephraim Beach, who had been recently in the employ of the New York commissioners. Besides this gentleman, they had the occasional assistance of General Bernard and Col. Totten of the U. S. corps of Engineers, Dewitt Clinton, General Joseph G. Swift and Professor Renwick of New York, and Benjamin Wright, formerly one of the chief engineers of the Erie Canal, and now Engineer for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The length of the documents, forbade our attempting to publish them. We avail ourselves now, with great pleasure, of some essays relative to this Canal, recently published in the Newark Eagle over the signature of Publicola. They are attributed to the pen of Mr. McCulloch, one of the commissioners. We cannot publish the whole, but have extracted sufficiently to give our readers a view of the whole subject.

We wish it distinctly understood, that although we have given a place to some of the essays of Publicola, we by no means agree with the writer, in all his views. Should one of our correspondents take up the subject, it is probable we may feel ourselves called on hereafter to notice some of the numbers, more particularly. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say that we object especially to his, "scheme of finance." If Canals cannot be constructed in New Jersey without more *Bank Charters and Lotteries*; we say, let them alone.

It is our intention to follow up these essays, with some information, respecting the route from the Delaware to the Raritan, which we are promised from a competent source. The subject of those canals, will no doubt, be agitated at the ensuing session of the legislature; and the public mind, should be well informed. We regard both these works as of great importance; and we trust that no spirit of jealous rivalry, will be suffered to defeat them. If they cannot be undertaken together, let that have precedence, which is of the most easy execution and which promises the most speedy benefit. When the facts in relation to each are ascertained and fairly presented, it cannot be difficult for the Legislature to make a wise decision.

From the Wilmington "Watchman" it would appear that the very circumstance of *Martin Van Buren* of New York appearing in that state is sufficient to cause an alarm among the people. The editor says, intrigue—a desperate intrigue is on foot in that state, and that it has been set on foot by the wildest intriguer that ever existed in any country, namely *Martin Van Buren*. He says, "we speak of what we know," when he warns the public to be on their guard.

Mr. Van Buren has, some how or other, got his name up for an intriguer; we believe he richly merits the epithet—and in our humble opinion a more contemptible character cannot be given to man.

The case of *Russel vs Seth Hunt*, noticed by us about two years ago, is noted for trial at New York sessions in September.

Thunderstorm at Trenton.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock, on Sunday night last, this city was visited with an appalling thunder storm. The evening had been mild and calm until 11, when some dark clouds arose in different directions—met over the city—poured down a deluge of rain accompanied by constant bursts of lightning, and the most awful peals of thunder. The cry of *fire!* was quickly heard—and it was soon ascertained that two barns, and some stacks of grain were consumed by the strokes of lightning—two horses struck dead near the city, and one or two persons slightly injured.—In a few minutes the storm ceased and at 12 the moon was again shining out, and all looked as peaceful as ever.

The only thing interesting we perceive in the late foreign intelligence received, is the victory of the Greeks over the Turks at the pass of Thermopylae, and some successes said to have been obtained over the Egyptian squadron.—The south of Ireland continues in a very disturbed state.—The Queen of the Sandwich Islands died in London on the 16th of July, and a distinguished Chinese lady, the first that had ever visited England from that nation, died on the day previous.—The British government were sending out new commercial agents to South America.—The Holy Alliance have expelled 250 students from the University of Halle, in Prussia. They were accused of holding secret meetings. The place of M. Chateaubriand has not been filled in the French cabinet.—The King of France has been seriously ill—his end speedily approaches, and we may, in such an event, calculate almost to a moral certainty that it will be followed by violent commotions all over Europe. In short, we believe the death of Louis will be the harbinger of war. The extraordinary exertions of the holy tyrants to keep their slaves in awe, show plainly that they fear them—and, as Solomon says, "The fear of the wicked it shall come upon them."

The body of Lord Byron was conveyed to England in good spirits, and buried with great pomp and ceremony.

Next week we intend to make up for the deficiency of summary in this number.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Franklin co. Indiana, to his friend in this town dated July 4, 1824.

"We have had a great squirrel hunt in this place a few days ago. The company divided themselves into two parties, and were two days out. The party to whom I was attached killed in that time EIGHT THOUSAND. The other party SEVEN THOUSAND AND SEVEN. The losing party by agreement gave a dinner to the other, at which was served up every thing good which the country afforded, either to eat or drink."

MR. CLARKE,
Were raised by John Sinley, esq. in Bridgeton, on 18 1-3 perches of ground, 45 Bushels of very excellent potatoes—an average of 400 bushels per acre. S. B.

New Jersey Convention. To the Republican Electors of the State of New Jersey.

FELLOW CITIZENS—By the death of the venerable Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, President of the last convention, it devolves on me very respectfully to apprise you, that a convention of delegates from all the counties of the state, will be held on Tuesday the 19th of October next, at the house of Joseph M. Bishop in the city of Trenton, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting a ticket, for representatives in the 18th Congress, and for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the citizens of New Jersey at the election in November.

DANIEL COLEMAN,
Secretary of the last convention.
Trenton, August 13th 1824.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York National Advocate, August 16

Gen. La Fayette.

"We have the satisfaction to announce to our readers, that the Cadmus has arrived from Havre, having on board, in good health, our distinguished fellow citizen, GENERAL LA FAYETTE, the soldier and patriot of the revolution, & the friend and companion in arms of our great WASHINGTON."

It is upwards of forty years since L. Fayette left a country which he eminently assisted to make sovereign and independent, for which he freely expended his treasure, and shed his blood. Providence has rewarded his patriotism by sparing his life and protecting his health, and guiding him in security to that land which in his time contained

less than three millions of people, and now boasts an increase of upwards of ten millions of freemen; which from thirteen Continental States, has swelled to twenty-four independent sovereignties, which boasts of a powerful government, equitable laws, and institutions.

We will not anticipate his surprise and pleasure at the great improvements which he must witness, nor forestall that hearty, sincere and most cordial welcome which a free and grateful people will extend toward him. All are anxious to see and welcome him to our shores.—As the GUEST OF THE NATION, he must be every where free of expense: the nation owes him an impayable debt of obligation.

A number of his old companions in arms are ready to receive him; and many a Continental soldier, who served under La Fayette and fought with him at Yorktown, Brandywine, and in Rhode Island, are saving a part of their pensions to come down to New York, and shake hands with their old general. The arrangements for his reception are complete:—the roar of artillery, the thrill notes of the bugle, and the "spirit-string drum," will announce his landing; and we hazard little in saying, that his arrival may be considered as a general jubilee.

The General and his son George Washington La Fayette, landed from the Cadmus at an early hour yesterday morning, and received an invitation from the Vice-President, and repaired to his house on Staten Island. The Committee of the Corporation chartered the Bellona Steam-Boat for the purpose of waiting on the General, and we had the pleasure of seeing him in excellent spirits—full of conversation, and rejoiced beyond measure in having his foot upon American ground—talking with several of his revolutionary comrades on old events—being very agreeable, communicative and happy.

The military arrangements for his reception are all made. About 10 o'clock this morning, the Steam ship Robert Fulton, manned with 200 seamen from the Constitution frigate and the officers of the Navy on the station, and decorated with the flags of every nation, will lead the way, followed by the Chancellor Livingston, with a band of music. The steam boats Connecticut and Oliver Elsworth, and other boats with passengers, will fall in, and the whole proceed to Staten Island, where he will be received on board the chancellor, and the Robert Fulton will fire a salute, and the whole move up to the city. The military will receive him on the Battery, whence he will be escorted, about 12 o'clock to the City Hall, when the Common Council will in session to receive him after which he will repair to the quarters prepared for him at the City Hotel.

We should be pleased to see these ceremonies conducted with the least possible fatigue to the veteran general who is lame, occasioned by breaking his thigh some years ago, but with as much joy and spontaneous feeling as the occasion warrant. Let us prove to Europe, that Republics are not ungrateful.

We expect, of course, to see the balconies & windows filled with the beauty and fashion of our city, as the streets we are sure, will be crowded to receive and welcome the Patriot and Soldier of our Revolution.

A private letter from Zané, dated May 14, in the Journal de Marseille, says that news had been received there of the defeat of the Egyptian fleet by a squadron of 18 Greek vessels, off Souda. It was added, however, that the news needed confirmation.

Maj. Gen. Charles Turner is appointed Governor of Sierra Leone and its dependencies.

The Greek government has ratified the loan negotiated in England.

The King of France, as reported, had been very ill.

Paris, July 8.—The Prince de Galitzin set off day before yesterday from Paris for London, en-courier with despatches from the Russian Ambassador.

In the Lisbon Gazette of the 26 June is an order of the king, directing that the proceedings instituted against persons for their political opinions, shall be accelerated as much as possible, that all those who are entitled to the benefit of the amnesty, may not be kept in suspense.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase forbidding any Russian functionary writing in any language whatever, or to publish without special authority, any writing relating to the internal or external affairs of Russia.

Obituary Register.

Departed this life on Monday evening the 16th inst. in the 32d year of his age, Doctor WILLIAM H. MCALLEN, of Woodbury N. J.

On Monday evening, the venerable and much respected CHARLES TOMPSON, the esteemed Secretary of Congress during the whole of the Revolutionary War. His is a name which does honor to his native land and to the country that adopted him.

At an advanced age, on the twenty-

third ult. PAUL BUSTI, of Philadelphia, late agent general of the Holland Land Company, after a severe indisposition of 18 days, which he bore with christian fortitude and meek resignation to the divine decree, which has appointed all men to die.

Prices Current at Bridgeton. Corrected Weekly for the Whig

Wheat, per bushel,	\$ 1 00
Rye, do	50
Corn, do	37 1/2 to 45
Oats, do	20 to 25
Onions, do	37
Potatoes, do	25
Dry Apples do	75
do Praches 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 00 to 3 50
Rye do. do.	1 50 to 2 00
Butter, per pound,	12 1/2
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per do	7 to 8
Wool, per pound,	\$1 to 37 1/2

FOR SALE:—About 40 TONS of good fresh HAY in stacks, by the side of Maurice River, on the Meadow opposite Leesburgh.
For terms apply to
James Diverty.
Dennis' Creek, August 19. 191 41

Cape May Orphans' Court. Term of August 1824.

William L. Stites administrator &c. of David Scull, deceased, having presented to this court duly attested just and true account of the personal estate and also of the debts and credits of the said decedent, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay his debts, and the said administrator having set fourth to the court that the said decedent died seized of real estate in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.—It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the lands tenements hereditaments and real estate of David Scull do appear before this court, at the court house in the county aforesaid on Monday the twenty-fifth day of October next at ten o'clock in the morning, to show cause if any they have why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold for the payment of his debts.

Ordered on application of Nathaniel Holmes Executor &c. of Benjamin Stites deceased—William L. Stites administrator &c. of David Scull deceased that the creditors of the estates of said decedents bring in their debts demands and claims against the same on or before the first Monday in February next or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefore against said Executor or Administrator. The said Executor and Administrator giving notice of this order by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in Bridgeton.

By the Court.
JEM TOWNSEND, Clerk.
August 9th 1824. 191 81

Susquehanna White Pine and other Lumber.

The Subscribers offer for sale at the **Fire Proof Store near the Hotel:**—
Seasoned Pannel Boards,
First Common do
Second do do
Pannel Plank
First Common do
ALSO,
Inch Cedar Boards
Cedar Siding
Heart Scantling
Heart and Sap Pine Boards
White Oak Plank and Scantling
Apply to
J. B. & R. B. POTTER.
August 21. 191

Coroner's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland to the Coroners directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on **Saturday the second day of October next,**
Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Jeremiah Buck in Bridgeton, a certain DWELLING HOUSE, Store House & Lot of Land containing half an Acre more or less adjoining John Bowers and others at Bucksfootem in the township of Downe.

ALSO,
A Tract of Land joining Jonathan Bailly—the heirs of Albert Hawkens & others in Downe Township having thereon a Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Dwelling House—Also: A House and Lot in the township of Millville, together with all other Lands of the defendant.
Seized as the property of John Matthews, taken in execution at the suit of John Lanning jr. and to be sold by
Enos Woodbury, Coroner.
July 29—August 21. 191 1m

Adjournment.

The land of Robert Alderman which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 14th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton, to be sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
JOHN LANNING, jun. Sheriff.
August 17th 1824. 191

J. Shin's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIN'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale—he has reduced the price from three dollars and fifty cents, to \$2 50, or by the dozen twenty-four dollars.

All charitable institutions in the United State, and the poor, will be supplied gratis.
If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases: scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, & all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

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

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

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

W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN SMITH, Chemist.
Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823.

For sale at Smith and Pearsall's N. E. corner of Third and Market sts. Dec. 13, 1823. 155 Jan 12m

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 LANNING, 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 Crowsy 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 LANNING, 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 Synepuscent, 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 **POTTERS & WOODRUFF**, are hereby requested to pay the same immediately to the surviving partners.
J. B. & R. B. POTTER.
April 17. 173

SHINGLES.

30,000 Three feet Shingles for Sale by
C. & J. E. Sheppard.
Greenwich, Am. 9th 1824
Likewise a few pounds of Manglewortzel Seed 172 6 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 LANNING, jun Sheriff.
July 15. 186

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. 78
Likewise a quantity of GRAND LUMBER.

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 each week, (or oftener if necessary) by Peter Force, at the seat of the National Government.

Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance.
The National Government Journal will contain—

The Proceedings of Congress at large;
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All appointments to Offices, Civil, Military, and Naval;
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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.
189

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 Chactaw Indians, viz:

East of the Meridian line of the District West of Fear River.
FRACTIONAL TOWNSHIPS.
Nos. 14, 15, 16, & 17 of range No. 4
14, 15, 16, & 17.

West of the Meridian line of the Choctaw District.
Townships No. 7, 8, 9, 10, & 12, of range No. 1
7, 8, 9, & 10,
7, 8, & 9.

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 ts

