

## TO BE SOLD. PUBLIC VENUE.

On third day the 21st of the 12th month (December) next.

At the farm of John Oden in Port Elizabeth, all the following described Tracts and Pieces of Land situate in the township of Maurice River and Millsville in the county of Cumberland, being part of the real Estate of Nathaniel Busby, dec.

No. 1. A Tract of WOOD LAND of about 50 Acres principally cut off adjoining Jonathan Dallas and others being part of the Browning Mill Tract.

No. 2. About 70 Acres principally young growing Timber adjoining Jonathan Dallas and others.

No. 3. About 10 Acres of Timber Land adjoining Jonathan Dallas and others.

No. 4. 150 Acres of Wood Land adjoining Jonas Vananion and others.

No. 5. 120 Acres of Wood Land adjoining lands formerly Jonas Hoffmans and others.

No. 6. 34 Acres of Wood Land adjoining John Welsh and others.

No. 7. About 10 Acres of very handsome Cedar Swamp on Musker.

No. 8. One Acre of about 50 Acres on Beaver Gut adjoining Isaac Townsend and others.

No. 9. and 10. — two HOUSES and LOTS in Dorchester.

No. 11. A HOUSE and LOT in Port Elizabeth.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and conditions made known at the time of sale. Those disposed to view the Premises will please to call on Isaac Townsend, or either of the subscribers at Port Elizabeth.

OWEN JONES,  
ISAAC BUSBY,  
Executors.

11th mo. 17th 1824. 4 1/2

## NOTES OF HAND LOST.

On Wednesday the 10th inst. while on my way from Bridgeton to my own residence, lost on the road the following papers, viz: One note of hand for sixty dollars—One note for twenty two dollars and seventy two cents—One note for twenty three dollars and thirty eight cents, which I had given to Peter Canlis, but had discharged and taken up on the day on which I lost it—and one note against Joseph Hines for fifty five dollars and fifty cents dated March 27th 1824, in favour of Peter Canlis, and by him signed over to me in the office of Elias P. Seelye Esq. of Bridgeton.—Also a receipt for one hundred dollars, given by Elias P. Seelye to me for John Laning jun. Sheriff.

Any person finding and returning the above notes and receipt to the Subscriber will be satisfied for their trouble.

Reuben Garrison,  
Turkey Point  
Nov. 20. 1824. 4 1/2

## 10 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 24th of October last, a Negro Man, named PRIME. He is about 23 years of age and slender built—he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of light complexion, and a little squinted in one eye—he has a large scar on one of his wrists. He had on when he went away a wool hat, a black coat, striped pantaloons, a pair of blue socks, and a pair of coarse shoes. It is supposed that his brother, about 18 years of age, with him.—He ran away about 3 weeks ago.—The above reward will be given to have him secured in any jail, or return him to his Master.

PETER RIGHTER,  
Parsippany, Morris co. Nov. 1. 4 3/4

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Nathaniel Busby late of the Township of Maurice River in the county of Cumberland dec. are requested to come forward and settle the same, and those having demands against said Estate are requested to forward them for adjustment.

OWEN JONES,  
ISAAC BUSBY,  
Executors.

11th mo. 17. 1824. 4 1/2

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons who have legal demands against the estate of Robert H. Bell deceased are requested to present their accounts, and all who are indebted to said estate are desired to come forward and make payment immediately.

Robert Bell,  
Administrator.

December 1, 1824. 7 3/4

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington City, December 7.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following

## MESSAGE,

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives—

The view which I have now to present to you of our affairs, foreign and domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations which have been entertained of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid beyond example; if to the States, which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength, by a native population, in every quarter; a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry proceeding from that cause inseparable from such vast domains, & which, under other systems, might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other—forming thereby a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the National and State Governments; governments which rest exclusively on the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our Union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers, are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorized by existing appropriations, to maturity, and due progress is made in the augmentation of the Navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law.—For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In adverting to our relations with Foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them, during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favourable to success, and others are still in negotiation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation to the interests and to the satisfaction, of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this government to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce, with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each, in a spirit of candor and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated by the seventh article of the Convention of Navigation, and Commerce, which was concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and France, that the said Convention should continue in force for two years from the first of October of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should

declare its intention to renounce it, in which event it should cease to operate at the end of six months from such declaration; and no such intention having been announced, the Convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains in full force. At the time when that Convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claims to indemnity for spoils which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty. The object has been duly attended to since, by the Executive, but as yet it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favourable opportunity will present itself for opening a negotiation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present King of France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last session of Congress.

With Great Britain, our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did last session. By the convention of 1815, the commerce between the United States & the British dominions, in Europe, and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years, from the 20th of October, 1818, the date of the latter.—The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty, or otherwise to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties, in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested, on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies, likewise on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped, that the British government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will ere long accede to it.

The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain, specified in the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision; and both governments have agreed to establish that boundary, by amicable negotiation, between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article, has been established, by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for the seventh, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negotiations, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government, on the principle that as the right of search was a right of war, of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty to an offence which had been made comparatively mild to a time of peace.—Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, founded on an Act of Congress, to propose to the British government an expedient, which should be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical.

In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question of search, or other question, between the parties touching their respective rights. It

was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade, in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects in those of other powers, with whom, it was hoped that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement and by means thereof its entire extermination forever. A convention to this effect was concluded and signed in London on the thirteenth day of March, 1824, by Plenipotentiaries duly authorized by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The differences between the parties still remaining, has been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world.—As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the House of Representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention until the definitive sentiments of Congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation, are, with that intent, submitted to your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity, by treaty; and with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic Cities, the Dukedoms of Oldenburg and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement, between the respective governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France, of the 6th of February, 1778; and by a formal commission which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The Act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations, to establish our commercial relations with them, on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of Congress, and all the negotiations of the Executive on the subject since.

A Convention for the settlement of important questions, in relation to the North West Coast of this continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the 15th of last, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Plenipotentiaries of the Imperial government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the Senate, for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted, on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the governments of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which under all of them, have been maintained with those powers, by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion, which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the independent South American governments. The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d'Affairs has been received from the independent govern-

ment of Brazil. The country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal had some years since been proclaimed, by the sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil, has established a new government there, with an imperial title, at the head of which is placed the Prince in whom the regency had been vested, by the King, at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect, that by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will ere long, be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American States, our relations are of a friendly character. We have Ministers Plenipotentiary, residing with the republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received ministers, of the same rank, from Columbia, Guatemala, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. Our commercial relations, with all those states, are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the republic of Columbia, a treaty of commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty, would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Ruffley, our Minister there, and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown, by the government of that republic. An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained by our consular agent residing there, the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the government has been drawn with great solicitude to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext by each that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and on just principles, which should be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power.

In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred, in which seemed probable, that all the controllable principles, involved in such wars, might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions having that object in view, have been made to the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but, as yet, no treaty has been formed, with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected, that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, with whose then reigning government our vessels were seized in port, as well as a sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter, that our vessels were likewise seized by the governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed, and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, who has rendered it. With parties we have abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this, all dif-

ferences were settled by a treaty, founded on conditions fair and honorable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove from our relations any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts to the Treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed \$18,500,000, which, with the sum remaining in the Treasury at the end of the last year, amounting to \$9,463,922.81, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interests on the public debt, and upwards of \$11,633,011.52 of the principal, leave a balance of more than \$1,000,000 in the Treasury on the first day of January next.

A larger amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent, becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than would be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of 26th May, authorized a loan of \$5,000,000 at 4 per cent, to meet the same. By this arrangement, an annual saving will accrue to the public of \$75,000.

Under the act of the 24th May last, a loan of \$5,000,000, was authorized, in order to meet the awards under the Florida treaty, which was negotiated at par with the Bank of the United States, at 4 per cent, the limit of interest fixed by the act.

By this provision, the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliation, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances, the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the Territory, in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1823, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of \$10,000,000 which is annually appropriated by the act constituting the Sinking Fund, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt, on the first day of January next, may be estimated at \$86,000,000, inclusive of \$2,500,000 of the loan authorized by the act of the 26th May last. In this estimate is included a stock of 7,000,000 dollars, issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, and which, as the stock of the Bank still held by the government will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating, then, the whole amount of the public debt at \$79,000,000, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the government, a well founded hope may be entertained, that, should no unexpected event occur, the whole of the public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the government be left at liberty afterwards to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sums applicable to these objects will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied, since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city, to the erection of fortifications along the coast and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the Navy; to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to Revolutionary officers and soldiers; and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects, the expense will annually be diminished, and at no distant period cease on most of all. On the first day of January, 1817, the public debt amounted to \$123,491,965.16; and, notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced, since then, to \$37,446,961.78. The fast of the public debt will be redeemable on the first of January, 1835, and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the government will be continually adequate to such portion of it as may become due, in the interval, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present

itself, to reduce the rate of interest upon every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favourable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow citizens, to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollected that no burden whatever has been imposed upon them.

The Military Establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties, assigned to each, justifies the favourable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by Congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The Military Academy, on which the army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained, in comparison with any other institution of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown, that the dispersed condition of the Corps of artillery is unfavourable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment. To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the fortifications erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school for artillery instruction; with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode, a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm will be extended throughout the whole Corps of Artillery. But, to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress, to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of Fortifications for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish proportionably the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress of the last sessions, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio, of the Harbour of Presqu Coast on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe that the appropriation in each instance will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendence of them has been assigned to officers of the Corps of Engineers.

(To be concluded in our next.)

### WASHINGTON WHIG.

Bridgeton, December 14, 1824.

Sir,  
A great error prevails among many of the farmers in this county, in the making of hay, and in the curing, and preserving of Cornstalks. Grass loses much both in quantity and substance by too much exposure to the sun whilst curing; and consequently much more when exposed in small bundles; both, but particularly the latter are injured by heavy dews and rains. Our grasses can for the most part, be sufficiently cured for hay, in good weather, without being shaken from the swarth. After laying one or two days in swarth, (according to circumstances, and the kinds of grass,) it should be raked, and put into small cocks in the hot part of the day, and remain there until cured for housing. After curing, if it be carted and housed during the hot part of the day, whilst heated by the sun, and a little salt be added to each layer as it is put in the mow, it will make excellent hay. Salt prevents mildew, and renders the hay more grateful and more beneficial to cattle. Clover cured in this way, and salted, will retain much of the colour of its blossoms and leaves.

In order to make good fodder for Cornstalks, they should be cut down close to the ground, with the corn on them, in the month of September, (when dry and the weather good),

and immediately put into small shocks in the field, for the purpose of allowing the corn to ripen, and the stalks to cure. In about 10 or 12 weeks the corn will have ripened, and become dry, it is then to be gathered. This will require more time and labour than the common method, but the farmer will be amply repaid for his trouble, in the excellency of his fodder, and the quantity of manure made from them. The stalks will be found completely cured, retaining much of their green colour, and filled with saccharine matter, — the blades and husks remaining on them, and greedily eaten by cattle. — After the corn is gathered, the shocks should be carted home and housed; — if this cannot be conveniently done, they may be placed in large shocks in the field, well tied up, to preserve them from the weather. As soon as the farmer begins to fodder his cattle, the stalks should be first fed out, as it is necessary when stacked, out, that they should be all consumed, or taken to the barn yard by Christmas; if left beyond that time exposed to the winter, they become injured — and, unless foddered out early, they are not sufficiently rotted for manure in the spring. When cured in this way, and fed out before they are damaged by the winter, I consider them preferable to any hay, except good red clover.

I am sorry to add that although Cornstalks are carefully preserved by many of us, and turned to profit both as an article of food and manure, yet there are numbers in this county, who suffer them to remain through the winter, exposed to the influence of the sun, and frost, or their half starved cattle are turned in, to trample upon, and gather a scanty living from them. Thus instead of converting every thing into manure, and making a liberal return to the soil, they take every thing from it, and thereby produce a complete barrenness of soil; to this cause may be ascribed, the ravages made on our woodlands, and the outcry about old fields, and worn out plantations.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,  
WM. ELMER.

WM. B. EWING, Esq.  
President of the Cumberland county Agricultural Society.

### POETRY.

#### COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Clarke,  
If you think it will add to the interest or usefulness of your valuable paper, I will thank you, to insert the following mathematical question, which will no doubt receive an answer from some of our ingenious mathematicians.

On the bow of a hill and at right angles stood,  
To the plane of the wide spread horizon,  
A liberty pole with as splendid a cap,  
As any man ever laid his eyes on.  
The length of this pole being unknown, I know  
I suspected man's mind could plummet,  
And found that one hundred and twenty  
feet would show.  
All the feet from the base to the summit,  
A wind from the North, that came furious  
and hard,  
Making rocks, woods and mountains to quiver,  
Quick swept the tall pride of this dignified  
hill.  
And it hung from the stump by a shiver,  
Measured, I measured its top from its base,  
On the hill side descending below me,  
And found that three hundred and twenty  
feet would hold.  
All the distance in inches would show me,  
A line, 100, of feet perpendicularity drawn,  
By my Reilly, and I let fear to trust him;  
What two, occur in length, and reach'd just  
to the point intersecting the frustrum.  
Oil Binges now boasts that no Tyro can fell,  
By the way, he broke, nay sets all at defiance,  
May show him, ye'versed in symbolic lore,  
Ye admirers of accurate science.  
December, 16 1824. M.

### Legislature of New Jersey.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Dec. 6.  
Mr. Griffith presented the memorial of Jos. Hill and H. Labay, complaining of the official conduct of Redford Jones, a justice of the peace of the county of Middlesex — referred to Mess. Griffith, Scheick and Dodd.  
Mr. Griffith presented a bill relative to wills, administrations, &c. proved without the state — ordered a 2d reading.  
The bill, respecting improvements in the navigation of the Delaware, was taken up and re-committed.  
A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill relative

to the jurisdiction of this State and that of New York, with amendments, which were agreed to and the bill ordered to be re-engrossed. Adjourned.

#### 3 o'clock the house met.

Mr. Sayre from com. respecting improvements in the navigation of the Delaware, reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill laid on the table.

The bill sup. to the act respecting divorces, and that relative to the estate of R. Fulton, dec. each passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Evans, the com. on incorporations were discharged from the further consideration of the subjects referred to them.

The bill incorporating the Jersey bleaching, printing and dyeing company, passed the house 28 to 7.

The bill to incorporate the Schuylker Copper Mine Company, was read a 2d time and postponed.

#### TUESDAY, Dec. 7.

Mr. Clawson reported the bill sup. to the act respecting pedlars &c. with amendments, which were agreed to and the bill ordered a 2d reading.

The house took up and passed to a 3d reading the Schuylker coppermine company bill.

The bill relative to the estate of R. Fulton; and that to authorize Jas. Woolley and F. Von Outerstrip to inherit certain real estate, passed the house unanimously.

The house took up the bill from C. relative to the estates of habitual drunkards, and passed the same to a 3d reading.

The bill relative to improvements of the navigation of the Delaware, was taken up, the 1st section disagreed to, and the bill dismissed.

The resolutions relative to the commissioners on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, were taken up and agreed to.

#### 3 o'clock the house met.

Mr. Sayre presented a petition from Wm. Winans and others to convey lands to trustees for the use of the orphan children of W. Vilbert — read and committed.

Mr. Miller reported a bill to divorce Cornelia Farrand from her husband, Moses A. Farrand; ordered 2d reading.

The amendments of Council to the Amboy Perry bill, were taken up and agreed to; and the further sup. to the act for the punishment of crimes passed to be engrossed.

The report of the committee on the revision of the Judiciary was taken up and agreed to as respects township courts, and the remainder referred to Mess. Griffith, Green, Chapman, Drake and Wurts, to which committee the bill for the more effectual administration of justice, &c. was referred.

A message from C. informed that they had passed a bill supplementary to the act to establish State Banks in New Jersey — read and committed.

The sup. to the act respecting divorces passed the house 39 to 3.

The sup. to the act to facilitate the intercourse between this state, that of Penn. and of N. York, was taken up, the first section disagreed to and the bill dismissed.

Mr. Brittin proposed a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of both houses to examine and report the business necessary to be acted upon the present session; agreed to and Messrs Brittin, Griffith and Woodhull appointed on the part of the house, and Council informed thereof. Adjourned.

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL.

#### 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.  
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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.

### Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds,

For Sale at this Office.

### Soldiers' Bounty Lands.

As those Rights are scattered in most every town, and are now liable to be lost to the owners, unless they are paid; and considering that in 3 years they will be worth from one to four dollars per acre, and considering the expense and liability to loss in transmitting by mail patents or deeds to be recorded, and monies to pay taxes, have thought of a plan more safe, and generally patronized by the owners of those lands, will be more to their interest.

My plan is to establish lines of agency through most of the United States, and continue in the business five years.

I propose to pay taxes, take patents and deeds to be recorded, and record lands that have been sold for taxes, in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas; and from every Post master or his Clerk, Editor, who has his advertisement posted up, I will, in the month of July and August next, call and receive the business entrusted to my care, and after executing the trust, make returns of the deeds and receipts, to the Post-master, or Editor.

My fees for this service to be paid in advance, is for each deed, two dollars; for each tax paid, two dollars; and for redeeming each lot, two dollars. Provided, however, that if the amount of fees received should exceed one thousand dollars, the excess shall be applied proportionably to each, on the next year's tax.

The tax on each right in Arkansas is 20 cts. 40 cts. — the charge for recording each deed is 15 cts. for every 100 words. Clerk's seal and certificate 20 cts. and a tax on each deed of 5 cts. In Missouri and Illinois, the average tax is about the same, and on first rate land something higher. At this rate a deed recorded, containing 400 words, will with my fees, amount to 3 dols. 30 cts. and for paying taxes, 4 dols. 40 cts. — for redeeming rights sold, the whole amount of expense cannot be definitively ascertained, as it depends on the number of years the lands were taxable previous to being sold.

All lands are taxable after three years from the date of the patent, if not transferred by the soldier; but if transferred, they are taxable from the date of the conveyance. All the soldier's rights in the state of Illinois, on which the taxes were not paid, were sold the first week of December last. Those persons who may wish to employ me to redeem their lands, or to pay their taxes, must be sure to leave money sufficient, and if there should be an excess, it will be accounted for.

The lands sold in Illinois and Missouri, last fall are redeemable only within one year, and at the cost of 100 per cent. on the amount of tax and cost of sale.

Although the above fees are required this year, yet as I agree to apply all monies I receive for my fees over \$1000 on the next year's tax, the probability is that the owners of these lands will have less to pay me as Agent in future years, than the postage would amount to, were they to send their deeds and money by mail.

All persons who may employ me to pay their taxes or redeem their lands, are requested to leave with the Post-master or Editor, a description of the tract, noting the quarter section, township, range, and state in which the land lies, together with the money for the fees, tax, &c. previous to the first day of August next; and those persons who now have agents, and will engage to employ me next year, will please to leave their names, to enable me to ascertain the same necessary to be paid by each individual.

As these lots are situated in different towns, I propose to select and class those lying in the same town, and give notice to the owners, by which means they may be enabled to sell their lots to far better advantage.

AARON LAWRENCE,  
Shoreham, Johnson County, Vermont,  
May 4th, 1824.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

Aaron Lawrence, Esq. of Shoreham, Vermont, who contemplates serving as agent, for paying taxes on Soldier's bounty Lands in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and Territory of Arkansas, is a gentleman well known to the undersigned, and in whose capacity and integrity they have the fullest confidence.

Charles Rich,  
Horatio Seymour,  
Washington City, April 15, 1824.

Aaron Lawrence, Esq. of Shoreham, county of Addison, Vermont, has been engaged by me thirteen years past, in selling lands in the northern part of this state, and receiving the proceeds thereof to me, and I am persuaded that my interests could not have been confided to a more faithful, judicious, and diligent agent.

JAMES KING,  
Albany, April 21, 1824.

Notices in the above line attended to by the editor of the Whig. 195

### BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.



