

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1824.

No. 209.

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on

**Thursday the twentieth day of January 1825.**

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck in Bridgeton—  
1st. A building lot joins Cedar creek, contains one acre.  
2d. A lot of Salt Marsh on the west side of Eagle Island, joins Daniel Elmer and others contains 9 & 3/4 Acres.  
3d. A lot of Cedar swamp joins the Foster Swamp, Daniel Elmer, and others, contains 2 & 4 Acres.  
4th. A FARM joins the road from Cedarville to Jones Island, land of William Westcott, and others, contains 55 Acres.  
5th. The Harris Farm, joins Moses Husted, Henry Brooks, the Elmer place, and others, contains 43 Acres, the above described land will be sold more or less as to quantity, together with all the lands and Rights of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Robert Alderman, taken in execution at the suit of James Clark, Ephraim Bateman, Joseph Cook and others, and to be sold by  
**DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.**  
Wm. R. FURMAN, late Sheriff.  
JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
Nov. 18th, 1824.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on

**Tuesday the eighteenth day of January next.**

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

1st. A building lot joins Cedar creek, contains one acre.  
2d. A lot of Salt Marsh on the west side of Eagle Island, joins Daniel Elmer and others contains 9 & 3/4 Acres.  
3d. A lot of Cedar swamp joins the Foster Swamp, Daniel Elmer, and others, contains 2 & 4 Acres.  
4th. A FARM joins the road from Cedarville to Jones Island, land of William Westcott, and others, contains 55 Acres.  
5th. The Harris Farm, joins Moses Husted, Henry Brooks, the Elmer place, and others, contains 43 Acres, the above described land will be sold more or less as to quantity, together with all the lands and Rights of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Robert Alderman, taken in execution at the suit of James Clark, Ephraim Bateman, Joseph Cook and others, and to be sold by  
**DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.**  
Wm. R. FURMAN, late Sheriff.  
JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
Nov. 11th, 1824.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on

**Monday the seventeenth day of January next.**

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Richard Jarman in Bridgeton—A House and Lot situate in the township of Downes, Lot contains four Acres more or less, joins lands of John White and others with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Samuel Jenkins taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Parvin Guardian, and to be sold by  
**DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.**  
Nov. 9th, 1824.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on

**Monday the seventeenth day of January next.**

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Richard Jarman in Bridgeton—A Lot of Woodland situate in the township of Millville, on the Road from Millverdam to Millville, containing 90 Acres more or less.—Also, A Lot of Upland and Meadow, in said township, adjoining lands of John Laning jr., containing 40 Acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant, and a better description given at the time of sale.

Seized as the property of John Brannon taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Elmer, and to be sold by  
**DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.**  
Nov. 9th, 1824.

## 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. 41f

## STOVES.

For Sale by  
**C. & J. E. Sheppard.**  
Greenwich, 12th mo. 1st 1824. 6

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued.)

Under the act of the 30th of April last, authorizing the President to cause a survey to be made with the necessary plans and estimates of such roads and canals, as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers and a distinguished Civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed in carrying into effect the objects of the act.— They have carefully examined between the Potomac and the Ohio Rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Alleghany and the Susquehanna; and the routes between the Delaware and the Raritan, Barnstable, and Buzzard's bay: and between Boston harbour and Naraganset bay. Such portion of the Corps of Topographical Engineers as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the very important route between the Potomac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed until the next season. It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season the execution of the other branch of the act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this city through the southern states, to New Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the corps of Engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals. To digest a plan for both objects for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the general government. For such a digest, it will be necessary that the information be full, minute, and precise.— With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of Congress, the propriety of enlarging both the Corps of Engineers, the Military and topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these Corps are engaged in the improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of Congress, and in aid of the states in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such road is desired, the happier the effect will be, in many views, of which the subject is susceptible. By profiting of their science, the works will always be well executed; and by giving to the officers such employment, our union will derive all the advantage, in peace, as well as in war, from their talents and services, which they can afford. In this mode also, the Military will be incorporated with the civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind be done away. To the Corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful—since, by the knowledge they would acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes, within our limits, have not been materially changed during the year.— The hostile dispositions evinced by certain tribes, on the Missouri, during the last year, still continues, and has extended, in some degree, to those on the upper Mississippi, and the upper Lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered, by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress at the last session made an appropriation for treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable military escort to accompany and attend the Commissioners at the places appointed for negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit, but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the upper Mississippi and the lakes, is, in no small degree, owing to the war which is carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves.— With the exception of the tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the most friendly footing; and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances to civilization, & the improvement of their condition. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the government, & particularly by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize treaties with the Creek and Quapaw Indians, Commissioners have been appointed and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information, respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress authorizing surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the Department of War, I refer you to the report of the Secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the report of the Secretary of the Navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and, in consequence, the "North Carolina," a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the Gulph of Mexico and in the neighbouring Seas, for the suppression of piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort, has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice, is far from being suppressed.— From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe that the pirates now complained of, are committed by bands of robbers who inhabit the land, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the towns, and seizing favorable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey.— The pillage thus taken, they carry to their lurking places, and dispose of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighbouring population.— The combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated, because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing, if any survived, their lurking places would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent, is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local governments, since it is doubted, from the high character of the Governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that if he had the power, he would promptly suppress it. Whether these robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measure be resorted to to suppress them is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

In execution of the laws for the suppression of the Slave Trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of the Slave Ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade.— None have been found, and it is believed, that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under their flags.

The health of our squadron, while at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the present than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated there, which it is believed, will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific our commerce has much increased; and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United States have many important interests, which require attention and protection.— It is thought that all the considerations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force, for maintaining it there, at least, on equal extent.

For detailed information respecting the state of our maritime force on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made in either, in the organization of the Naval Establishment generally, and of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post Office Department has received a considerable augmentation in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail within the year has been much increased.— A Report of the Postmaster General, which is transmitted, will furnish, in detail, the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this Department.

In conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the last session, an invitation was given to General La Fayette to revisit the United States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of France, which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic, whenever it might be convenient for him to sail. He declined the offer of the public ship, from motives of delicacy, but assured me that he had long intended, and would certainly visit our Union in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at New York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and disinterested services and sacrifices in our revolutionary struggle, so eminently entitled him. A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested in his favour throughout every portion of our Union, and affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visits to them. To these he has yielded, all the accommodation in his power.— At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the neighbouring country has been assembled to greet him; among whom it was excited in a peculiar manner the sensibility of all, to behold the surviving members of our revolutionary contest, civil and military, who had shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decrepid state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because none could be founded on pruder principles, none proceeded from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who had fought and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited, was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the hearts of every age, even the youngest among us.

There was not an individual present, who had not some relative who had participated in those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessings which we have derived from our success in it.— The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting

with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect profoundly every individual, and of every age. It is natural that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare, as we do. His high claims on our Union are felt, and the sentiment universal that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view, that, regarding his very important services, losses and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character, of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece in Europe, and between Spain and the new government, our neighbours, in this hemisphere. In both these wars, the cause of Independence, of Liberty, and Humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighboring powers, is obvious.— The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited in a high degree, in their favour. May we not hope that these sentiments winning on the hearts of their respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result, that they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbours are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. The new States had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it, with little foreign pressure.— The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new States are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness.

In this, their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbours, they are competent judges, and to their judgment they leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy.— The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated, we are, from Europe, by the great Atlantic Ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into which ever scale it may turn, in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all.— But in regard to our neighbours, our situation is different.— It is impossible for the European Governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to which are vital without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the pow-

ers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these few have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of our Union, and increased number of States, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of Congress. Some of our arrangements, and particularly the judiciary establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen States only. Since then, the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory; eleven new States have been admitted into the Union, and territories have been laid off for three others, which will I believe be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the Supreme Court, which assigns to the judges any portion of the duty which belongs to the inferior courts, requiring the passage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the States that may now be made, is not practicable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch, with advantage to the Union.

The duties of the Supreme Court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals; but when it is considered that this Court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the States and the United States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the judges of the Supreme Court should be exempted from every other duty than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior Courts would, of course, be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such a one might be formed as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The condition of the Aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of any of the States, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever.

It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honour of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety, and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside.

To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present States and Territories, and the Rocky Mountain, and Mexico, there is a vast territory to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature, and in the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attained with expense, and that not inconsiderable; but it is doubted whether any other can be devised which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interest which the United States have on the Pacific Ocean, and on the Western Coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea and along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a military post, to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the

tribes to the northwest, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also, that by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western States and Territories and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side of the Rocky Mountain, would be essentially promoted. To carry this object into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum to authorize the employment of a frigate, with an officer of the corps of Engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river, and the coast contiguous thereto, to enable the Executive to make such establishment at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The communication between the public buildings and various other parts, and the grounds around those buildings, require it. It is presumed, also, that the completion of the Canal from the Tiber to the Eastern Branch, would have a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, and expenses incurred by the citizens, in improvements of various kinds; but those which are suggested belong exclusively to the government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their resources. The public lots which are still for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest, that the situation of the United States, is in the highest degree prosperous and happy. There is no object which, as a people, we can desire, which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest which the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is, to preserve those blessings, and to hand them down to our latest posterity. Our experience to satisfy us that our progress, under the most correct and provident policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions from an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their utmost purity, every thing will depend. Extending, as our interest do, to every part of the inhabited globe, and to every sea, to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprise, to which they are invited by the wants of others and have a right to go, we must either protect them, in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting, as relates to other powers, and particularly to our Southern neighbours. We have duties to perform, with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger, we should pay the most vigilant and unflinching attention; remove the cause where it may be practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger the policy of the government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable, by a well-digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce by augmenting our Navy to a certain extent, which has been steadily pursued, and which is incumbent upon us to complete as soon as circumstances will permit. In the event of war, it is on the maritime frontier that we shall be assailed. It is there that our whole force will be called into action to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensable. Access to those works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction. The intercourse also, between every part of our Union, should be promoted and facilitated by the exercise of those powers which may co-operate with a faithful regard to the great principles of our Constitution. With respect to internal causes, those great principles point out, with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued. Resting on the people, as our governments do State and National, with well defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits prescribed to them.

Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of equal importance that the movement between them be harmonious, and in case of any disagreement, should, such ever occur, a calm appeal be

made to the people, and that their voice be heard, and promptly obeyed. But governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper, while those who made them are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect, that, by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantages be reciprocated by all.

I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting with great sensibility and heartfelt gratitude, the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support, which I have received from my fellow-citizens in the various trusts with which I have been honored. Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since, with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and incessant prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

JAMES MONROE.  
Washington, Dec. 7, 1824.

### Legislature of New-Jersey.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

A memorial was received from J. Davidson and others, stating the generally depressed state of agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts, and soliciting relief from the wisdom of the Legislature—laid on the table.

The bill sup. to the act respecting State Banks was reported with amendments, passed to a 3d reading.

The bill sup. to the act for the punishment of crimes passed the house, and that from C. to secure the estates of habitual drunkards was negatived, 21 to 17.

A message from C. informs that they had passed the Jersey printing and dyeing incorporation bill without amendment; also the Railway Banks and Insurance bill—ordered to a 2d reading.

The Monmouth Bank bill was progressed in and postponed.

The sup. to the act for the punishment of crimes passed to be engrossed. Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.

A petition from Chas. Whitenack of Somerset, for a divorce, and the petitions for the suppression of tippling houses, were committed.

The bill to improve the navigation of Great Timber Creek, and the one to incorporate the Monmouth Bank, passed to be engrossed.

A message from C. informed that they had appointed Messrs. Thompson and Ray, on the joint com. to ascertain what business is necessary to be acted upon this session.

The house re-considered their vote on the bill sup. to the act to facilitate the communication between this place, the States of Pennsylvania and New-York.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

A petition was presented for an extension of time to complete the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike, and a bill was reported to divorce Thomas Whitenack from his wife.

A report was made against the petition from Elizabeth, to allow the court to authorize store keepers to sell 3 quarts by small measure.

The bill to regulate the planting of oysters, and to secure a revenue to the state therefrom was taken up, and a motion to postpone the same to next session negatived; the first section however was disagreed to, but the house refused to dismiss the bill 19 to 17 when it adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.

The Weehawk Ferry bill passed to be engrossed.—The Monmouth Bank bill was recommitted; and the Railway Bank and Insurance bill passed to a third reading.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. Godwin, that the treasurer be authorized to request a statement from the public agent, relative to the condition of the property belonging to the state at Paterson, &c.—laid on the table.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

Bills reported.—A sup. to the Paterson and Hackensack turnpike act to incorporate the Orange Bank Company, incorporating the Fulton Fire Company of Burlington; for the more effectual administration of justice; to incorporate the N. J. Canal Company—ordered 2 readings.

The bill from C. relative to fugitives from justice, passed to a 3d reading; the sup. to the act for the preservation of deer, was gone through by section and refused a 3d reading.

The sup. to the act respecting hawkers and pedlars, and that relative to the distribution of the revised laws, passed the house.

The bill relative to the selection of jurors and increasing their pay was taken up and recommitted.

A message from C. informed that they had passed the bill to incorporate the People's Bank at Paterson, and that authorizing Wm. Bishop, ex of E. Parlier, to execute a certain deed of conveyance, without amendment.

Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.

But there not being a quorum present, no business was done.

MONDAY, Dec. 13.

Mr. Griffin moved the app. of a com. to examine and report the actual condition of the school funds, & whether additional appropriations were proper to be made for its augmentation—agreed to.

A message from C. informed that they had passed, with amendments, the bill to sell the real estate of R. Fulton, dec'd to which the house agreed; also that they had passed without amendment, the bill sup. to the act respecting divorces.

The bill relative to the boundaries of certain townships in the county of Warren, &c. passed to be engrossed; that for the relief of poor debtors confined for debt was gone through by section and postponed; and the bill to incorporate the New Jersey canal company taken up and committed.

Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.

Mr. Green reported a bill to incorporate the Jersey glass company.

A petition was presented from the Millville Blues, for arms from the state arsenal—laid on the table.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14.

A message from C. informed that they had agreed to the amendments to the bill sup. to the act to establish state banks.

The house took up the report of the military committee, re-considered their vote against the first proposition of the committee, & voted that the said com. bring in a bill in conformity with their report, 22 to 16. Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.

Mr. Sikes from the com. on the petition from Essex, for a law on tax bonds and mortgages, reported against the same; which was agreed to by the house.

The bill to incorporate the Monmouth Banking company, was negatived 20 to 17, and that to incorporate the Weehawk Ferry Company failed passing, there not being a majority of votes in its favour.

The bill to incorporate the Jersey glass manufactory (at Paulus Hook) passed to be engrossed. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

Mr. Boardman com. reported a bill to enable the majority of the owners of Copper Mines to work the same—ordered 2d reading.

Mr. Board from com. reported the bill to incorporate the New Jersey Canal Company, with amendments—ordered a 2d reading.

Mr. Goodwin from com. on the quarter masters department, made report of the arms loaned out.

Mr. Evans from the com. on balances due from Sheriff, County Collectors, &c. made report the com.—that 994 dollars 93 cents had been received by the Treasurer—that accounts amounting to 1514.56 were in the hands of the Attorney General for collection—that 1704 dol: 70 cts. had been settled by the production of receipts, or could not be collected.

The resolution relative to the state property at Paterson, submitted on the 10th inst. was taken up and agreed to.

The bill to incorporate the Orange Bank was gone through by section and postponed.

On motion of Mr. Danham the house re-considered their vote on the Weehawk Ferry bill.

The first section of the bill to incorporate the La Fayette bank at N. Brunswick, was disagreed to and the bill dismissed.

The supplementary bill to erect a turnpike from Paterson to Hackensack; and that for the relief of poor debtors imprisoned for debt, passed to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate the Jersey Glass Company, passed 24 to 11.

Adjourned.

5 o'clock the house met.

A petition was presented from John Stevens and others for authority to erect a railway from Paterson to Hackensack; and one from Andrew Barthelemy Hunterdon for authority to authorize the Executors of John Plum to execute a certain contract—committed.

Mr. Wurts from the committee to whom was referred the amendment to the U. S. constitution relative to the sale of colour, proposed by the Legislature of Georgia, reported against the same, which was agreed to by the house.

On motion the house re-considered their votes on the Monmouth Bank bill and the divorce bill of C. A. B. and Rand.

A message from C. informed that they had passed a bill to incorporate the Mechanics Insurance Company of the county of Essex—ordered a 2d reading.

The bill relative to the boundaries, &c. of certain townships in the counties of Warren and Sussex, passed the house unanimously; and that to incorporate the Weehawk Ferry Company 24 to 11. The bill to incorporate the Orange Bank was lost on the question of engrossing, 53 to 11; and the first section of the bill to authorize a turnpike from Paterson Landing, to intersect the Newark and Pompton Turnpike road, at or near the Little Falls, was disagreed to, and the bill dismissed.

A message was received from council informing that they had received the report of the joint committee on the two contemplated canals through the state, and had appointed a com. on their part, and request the house to appoint one on theirs, for the purpose of bringing in a bill agreeably to said report or with such modifications as they may deem proper; Whereupon the house took up the report of the joint committee, disagreed to the same and also refused to appoint a joint com. as proposed by Council.

Mr. Cooper gave notice that on Friday next he should call up the bill to incorporate the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company; which was accordingly made the order of the day for Friday next. Adjourned.

### Foreign Intelligence.

The items of foreign news lately received is of little importance. The late king of France was buried with great pomp, at the church of St. Denis, on the 25th of October.

The last accounts from Greece which appears to be authentic, inform that the united Ottoman and Egyptian fleets, which were considerable in number and force were blockaded by the Greeks in the ports of Budroum and Stanco. It now appears that Sir Frederick Adam, the High commissioner of the Ionian Islands, visited Napoli di Romania in person, accompanied by a frigate, a corvette and three armed brigs, where he had a conference with the Greek authorities relative to the views of the British government. On entering the harbour, he received a salute of 101 guns, which he returned by an equal number. As soon as he landed, he was received by seventy members of the Senate, each bearing a small white flag.—A body of eight thousand Greek troops, in good military order, formed a double file along the road by which his Excellency and suite passed. Having entered on the business of his visit, he is said to have given satisfactory explanations to the Greek government, and to have declared that it could not be prevented seizing neutral vessels; to whatever nation they might belong, if they had cargoes of ammunition or artillery belonging to the Turks, or if they had Ottoman troops on board; that under such circumstances, nothing would hinder these ships being condemned, as good and lawful prizes, but it was contrary to the rights of nations to burn them, as it had been announced in the Proclamation of the Greek government.

There was fresh indications of Russia entertaining a hostile design upon the Turks. It was stated in the Brussels papers, that a report was in circulation at St. Petersburg of an order having been issued to reinforce the Russian army on the frontiers of Turkey.

Letters from Havre confirm the report which we noticed a few days ago, that it was generally believed the negotiations for the recognition of the Independence of Hayti, would be renewed.

The Constitutionals continued so formidable in Spain, that it was not expected the French troops would be withdrawn by the 1st of January. The capital punishments had produced no effect. Numbers of patriots were in arms, and had occasioned much disturbance, particularly at Bilbao, which had induced several rich merchants and proprietors to leave that city.

### South American Intelligence.

The intelligence from Peru is of the most cheering and gratifying kind.—An account of a brilliant naval affair off Callao under Admiral Guise, has come to hand. One vessel of 20 guns was destroyed, and four or five taken, with almost no loss.

The Buenos Ayres papers give an account of the victories of Bolivar over Canterac, at Juncos and Acobamba. It appears that Bolivar passed

The Andes with his army in three divisions attacked General Monet who commanded the royalists, routed his army and took Monet prisoner. Before the action 500 infantry and 100 cavalry came over to Bolivar & fought for him. Four cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition, forage & many muskets were taken. This army was only the van guard of Canterac's army. Canterac was immediately pursued. He has fortified himself, is nearly surrounded, and strong hopes are entertained that his army will soon be either taken or destroyed.

# THE WHIG BRIDGETON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1824.

We perceive by the congressional proceedings received, that a resolution has been adopted instructing the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of annexing a penalty to the crime of duelling so as to punish the servants of the United States government when guilty of such offenses.

Should a law, prohibiting DUELLING, be passed, and severely punishing the offenders of it, would such a law make the act more criminal than it was before its passage? If duelling be an offence against the laws of God, it is equally criminal as if the laws of man had made it punishable with death. Civil enactments do not make the crime greater, where social and moral laws are violated; it only makes the crime recognizable. This shows that the boasted honour of miscreant duellists, is a violation of honour, law and decorum, because it is taking advantage of the absence or laxity of civil laws to commit violence on the lives of men contrary to the divine institutions. Let our great men look out, or some of them will be found to be not only the least, but the vilest and most dishonorable of our species.

The Trenton Federalist says, the legislature will probably rise at the close of this week. We may soon therefore expect to hear that they have arisen.

The collections made in favour of the Greeks in the United States, nearly equalled what was obtained for the same object, and through the same means, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Presidency—The Worcester Spy calculates that of the people of the United States, 3,572,213 are in favour of Adams—2,142,028 in favour of Jackson—1,071,014 for Crawford—1,071,014, for Clay. We have noticed several calculations on the number of votes given for the presidential candidates, all of which give Adams a considerable majority of the votes of the people.

The following notice appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 11th inst: accompanied by a prospectus of the work, which is to be published at an early day—price 50 cents in sheets.

"The Book of Revelation unveiled." "After remaining hidden during many centuries, the meaning of the Apocalypse has been revealed."

I certify, on honor, that I have discovered the meaning of the Apocalypse, which, (except some passages in the second and third chapters,) has never been approached by any expositor.

### ALEXANDER SMITH.

This unveiling of the Revelations by Smith, excepting that the Apocalypse is an inspired and mysterious book, will doubtless turn out something like Swift's key to Gulliver's Travels. When that singular work appeared, much excitement was the result, from a prevailing opinion that it contained some mysterious import; and all were exercising their wits to know what it was. In the midst of this ferment a cobbler, instructed by Swift, announced in the public papers that a KEY to Gulliver's Travels would be published at a place named on a certain day. The public thronged in multitudes to the place, and "the key" was sold as fast as he could take the money; but each purchaser, on looking into his book and finding it only a blank with the picture of a key on the first page, and the words "to Gulliver's Travels," printed beneath it, quickly stowed it into his pocket, and fled from the place to let others buy and be gulled as they had been that they might not be laughed at.

### CONGRESSIONAL

#### SENATE.

Dec. 13.—In Senate, the bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," was read the second time, and referred to a select committee.

Dec. 14.—This day much conversation took place in the Senate chamber, on the piracy in the Island of Cuba. A strong desire prevails to use every effort to expiate them.

Dec. 15.—That part of the President's message was referred to a committee, on motion of Mr. Hayne

which relates to making provision for Gen. La Fayette.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 10.—This day at an early hour the galleries began to fill with spectators to witness the entrance of Gen. La Fayette. Many ladies entered the Hall, took possession of the sofas appointed for them, and before the General made his appearance the hall presented such an exhibition of beauty and fashion as has, it is said, never been equalled. On motion of Mr. Condict, which was carried, the Senate was invited to attend the house of Representatives at 1 o'clock to receive Gen. La Fayette. A committee had previously been appointed to wait on, and conduct him to the house. The General, at the hour appointed, entered the house, supported on the right by Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the committee, and on the left by Mr. Livingston, and followed by the committee. On entering the centre of the hall, the speaker and members rose, and Mr. Mitchell addressed the chair as follows:

"Mr. Speaker; The select committee, appointed for the purpose, have the honour to introduce general Lafayette to the house of Representatives." The general was then conducted to a sofa prepared for him, and was addressed by the Speaker in a very handsome and appropriate speech. The general who was much affected, seated himself a few seconds, and then rose and made a reply which we regret we have not room to insert. We think it the best we have seen from him on any occasion. Immediately the house adjourned till Monday. The speaker then descended from the chair, shook the General's hand cordially, and introduced all the members of the house individually to him.

Dec. 13.—On this and following day considerable business was transacted, but of little importance to our readers. Several messages from the President were read &c.

On the 14th Mr. Wright of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law that any judicial or other civil officer of the government of the United States, who shall hereafter engage in fighting a duel, or in challenging, assisting, or encouraging any other person to engage, shall forfeit the office by him so held, and be ever afterwards rendered incapable of holding the like, or other office under the government.

This resolution after some opposition, was carried.

Dec. 20. The principal business transacted this day was the introducing of resolutions on various subjects, and debating on the occupation of the Columbia or Oregon river in committee of the whole. There seems to be a spirit among the members, of establishing a colony at that place. We think the sooner the better, as it will prevent other nations from intruding on our rights on that coast, and also give us a footing on the Pacific which must, in future, be highly favorable to our trade in that quarter.

Resolutions requesting the president to lay before the house such information as he may think proper to make public respecting our correspondence with the Spanish government relating to the West India pirates; and also the intentions of the Allied powers of Europe to aid Spain in the subjugation and recovery of her former Colonies—also on the expediency of building a Steam vessel of war for the defence of Lake Champlain.

General LA FAYETTE.—Mr. HAYNE, from the select committee, in the Senate, yesterday reported a bill, which was twice read, and made the order of the day for this day, authorizing an issue of Stock, dated July 4th, 1824, to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, in favour of Major General La Fayette. The stock to bear an annual interest of six per cent, payable quarterly yearly, and redeemable Dec. 31st, 1824.

The bill further grants to Gen. LA FAYETTE one entire township, (about two or four thousand acres,) of the public lands, to be located under the authority of the President of the United States. Nat. Jour.

### SUMMARY.

Notes on the Salem Steam Mill Company, altered from one dollar to ten dollars, are in circulation. The alteration is made in a clumsy manner.

Pigs—A gentleman who has tried the experiment, says Pigs kept as clean as possible by means of a curly comb and brush, fat faster, and consume less food, than those left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness.

Dr. Moore in Charleston says, through the papers, that a loadstone hung round the neck

of a person having intermittent fever, will effect a cure, certainly—infallibly in two or three days.

It appears by a Florida Agricultural Report, that an orange tree yields from 3,500 to 6,000 oranges in a season, which gives \$500 to an acre.

It is said that 20,000 Turkeys were sold in Boston market on the 1st inst.—so says the Palladium.

A son of Africa lately presented himself to the committee for promoting emigrants to Hayti, and inquired the way to that island, having travelled with his pack on his back from Whitewater, Wayne county, Indiana, by the way of Sandusky, Buffalo, Rochester and Albany, to New York, a distance of 1450 miles!

The Citizens of Philadelphia are raising subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a MONUMENT to the memory of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON. The Monument is to be erected in Washington Square, and the corner is soon to be laid by Gen. Lafayette.

The Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine, of Georgetown, D. C. was, on Thursday last week, elected Chaplain to the Senate of the United States.

Michael Monroe, alias James Wellington, was executed on Friday the 17th, near the borough of Chester, Delaware co. For pursuant to sentence pronounced upon him, for the murder of Wm. Bousell. He walked to the place of execution with a firm step attended by a number of clergymen, ascended the scaffold at a half past 12, and was launched into eternity at a quarter before 1 o'clock, P. M.

Road to Columbia River.—The St. Louis Enquirer, of the 28th ult. says, by the arrival of Major Henry, from the Rocky mountains, we learn that his party have discovered a passage by which loaded wagons can at this time, reach the navigable waters of the Columbia River. This route lies south of the one explored by Lewis and Clarke, and is inhabited by Indians friendly to us.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

[Returns, so far as they are known.]

States.	Elec.	Ad.	Clay.	Crawf.	Jack.
Maine	9	9	0	0	0
N. Hampshire	3	8	0	0	0
Massachusetts	15	15	0	0	0
Rhode Island	4	4	0	0	0
Connecticut	8	8	0	0	0
Vermont	7	7	0	0	0
New York	36	26	4	5	1
New Jersey	8	0	0	0	8
Pennsylvania	28	0	0	0	28
Delaware	3	3	1	1	0
Maryland	11	3	0	1	7
Virginia	24	0	0	24	0
North Carolina	15	0	0	0	15
South Carolina	11	0	0	0	11
Georgia	9	0	0	9	0
Kentucky	14	0	14	0	0
Tennessee	11	0	0	0	11
Ohio	16	0	16	0	0
Indiana	5	0	0	0	5
Illinois	3	1	0	0	2
Missouri	3	0	2	0	1
Mississippi	3	0	0	0	3
Louisiana	5	0	0	0	5
Alabama	5	2	0	0	3

### MARRIED.

On the 18th in Hopewell by the Rev. Samuel Lawrence, Mr. DAVID ROYAL, of Deerfield, to Miss CHARLOTTE MILLER of Hopewell.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. H. Smalley, Mr. BENJAMIN C. WEST, to Miss SARAH PERRY, all of Hopewell.

### DIED.

At Woodstown N. J. on the 14th inst. Doctor DANIEL BOWEN aged 80 years.

### Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.	
Wheat, per bushel,	\$ 1 00
Rye, do	55 to 40
Corn, do	20 to 25
Oats, do	20 to 25
Onions, do	25
Potatoes, do	25
Dry Apples do	50
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
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 1 75
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per do	5
Wool, per pound	31 to 37
Feathers, do	40 to 45
Candles, do	12 1/2
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Butter, per pound,	15
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 00 to 4 50
Oak dry, do	3 25
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

### Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday morning, the nineteenth instant, an apprentice boy, by the name of JONATHAN C. TAYLER, about 16 years of age, five feet two inches high, light complexion, black hair, and light eyes, with a scar on his right leg just below the knee, had on when he went away, a black cloth roundabout London brown cloth vest, grey casinet pantiles, fur hat, and a pair coarse lace boots, all nearly new; took with him, a wool hat, a black cloth coat much worn, a blue cloth vest half worn, three pair of woolen stockings, one cambrick, and one home-spun linen shirt. All persons are notified not to harbour said boy, nor trust him on my account; and any person returning said boy, or securing him in any jail in this state, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges. JAMES B. PARVIN. Fairfield, Dec. 23d 1824. 9 4t

### Vendue Sale of Real Estate.

Will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE On 4th day the 20th of first month (Thursday) the 20th of January) 1825,

At the Inn of John Ogden, jr. Port Elizabeth, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. the following described property, viz.

No. 1. 25 Acres of Meadow and Cripple, on Beaver-dam-gut, near Port-Elizabeth, joining lands of Isaac Townsend, Nathaniel Busby, dec. and others.

No. 2. 50 Acres of Wood Land, near Port-Elizabeth, joining lands of Isaac Townsend, and others.

### ALSO,

On the following day, the 21st of 1st month, (Friday January 21st) at the Inn of Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following Tracts of SALT MARSH, situate in the township of Fairfield, viz.

No. 1. Containing Several Hundred Acres of excellent Salt Meadow, bounding on Ayres' Creek, Colhaney and Drumbay, and near the mouth of the Cohadusey.

No. 2. A Lot of 50 Acres Salt Marsh, bounding on Middle-marsh Creek; Dividing Creek, and Ephraim Mulford.

The above is the property of William Reeve, dec.

Conditions made known previous to Sales on the days above mentioned.

Josiah M. Reeve, William F. Reeve, John Sheppard, Executors.

12th Mo. 25th, 1825. 9 1s Millinery & Mantau Making.

### Mrs. PHOEBE PAUL,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a shop on the East side of the Bridge, in Bridgeton, and between the store of Merrells and McCalla and the office of the Whig, Where she will keep a general assortment of articles in the Millinery line.

### LADIES' DRESSES,

Will be made on the shortest notice, and all orders in her business punctually and faithfully attended to. Bridgeton, Dec. 25, 1824. 9

### WAS TAKEN UP

On Sunday morning the 18th inst. on the Delaware Shore, just above New Castle, an Open Boat, having the appearance of a PLEASURE BOAT.

It is about 16 feet long, was capsized, the mast jib and mainsail hanging over the side in the water, &c. &c. Any person or persons who will come forward, prove property, and pay charges, shall have her by calling at this place on JOSHUA COBB, Port-Elizabeth, Dec. 25, 1824. 9 4tq

### FOR RENT,

### The Buckshutom FARM & Tavern-House & Landing.

(In the township of Downe in the county of Cumberland,) possession given on the 25th March next. The FARM contains about 70 Acres good Meadow, and about 90 Acres arable Upland. The improvements are a good Two Story DWELLING HOUSE—Two Large Barns and a Crib House, &c. &c. Rent three hundred and fifty dollars per year—100 dolls. of which to be appropriated to improving the Meadow. The Tenant to have his firewood off the adjoining Woodland Tract.

The TAVERN-HOUSE & LANDING, will be rented together for one hundred dollars per year.

For further particulars apply, either personally or by letter to JOHN F. BOWER No. 242 Filbert St. Philadelphia, or at this office. Letters per mail directed as above will be attended to. Dec. 14th, 1824. 8 5tq

### N. B. None but good practical Farmers need to apply for renting the Farm.

### Information Wanted.

Eli Wheaton, who enlisted as a private in Capt. Dolan's company of 4th Infantry, was discharged, in consequence of the Surgeon's certificate, October 23d 1822, at Camp Brady in Florida, since which time he has not been heard of. Any information respecting the said Eli Wheaton, if living; or of the time and place of his decease, if dead, will be gratefully received by his friends and may be addressed to the Editors of the Whig or of the Observer, at Bridgeton, Cumberland County, West New Jersey. Printers of newspapers are requested to insert the above notice. 6

### Cumberland Orphans' Court.

November Term, 1824.

William Brooks and David Lupton Administrators of Enoch Brooks deceased, Uriah Loper and Henry Loper Administrators of Uriah Loper deceased, Daniel C. Pierson Administrator of Azel Pierson deceased, James Solley Administrator of William H. Solley deceased, having severally by application in writing, under oath presented to this Court, that the real and personal estates of said decedents is insufficient to pay their just debts to the best of their knowledge and belief.

ALSO, at the term aforesaid, Abraham Reeves, Executor of Christopher Fight Bethdel deceased, and Richard Cresse Administrator of David Johnston deceased, having severally made application to this Court, to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands.

It is therefore ordered that the Administrators of Enoch Brooks, dec. Uriah Loper dec. Azel Pierson dec. and William H. Solley dec. give public notice to the creditors of said decedents, to exhibit under oath or affirmation their debts, claims and demands, against the estates of said decedents, on or before the tenth day of June next by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places, in this county, for the space of two months; and by publishing the same for the like period of time, in one of the public newspapers of this State; and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand in the manner above stated, within the time so limited, shall abide by the provision of the act entitled "An Act concerning the estates of persons who die insolvent." And that the creditors of Christopher Fight Bethdel, dec. and David Johnston dec. bring in their respective claims, on or before the tenth day of December eighteen hundred and twenty five, the Executor and Administrator giving public notice as above directed.

By the Court. T. ELMER, Clerk. Dec. 18th, 1824. 8 2m

### Cumberland Orphans' Court.

November Term, 1824.

George Corson, Administrator of Joshua Corson dec. having exhibited to this Court duly attested accounts by which it appears that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedent died seized of real estate situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

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

By the Court. T. ELMER, Clerk. Dec. 18th, 1824. 8 6w

### TO BE RENTED, TWO PLANTATIONS,

In the township of Downe, in the County of Cumberland, a DWELLING HOUSE, and Store House, at Buckshutom, ALSO,

A PLANTATION, and Grist and Saw Mill. Possession given on the 25th day of March next by the Subscriber living on the Premises.

John Matthews. December 4. 6 6t

### 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 1st, 1824. 5m

### Creditors take Notice.

That we have applied to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland and they have appointed Saturday the 15th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House in Bridgeton to hear what can be said or alleged for or against our liberation from arrest or confinement as insolvent debtors.

JOHN F. MILLER, JACOB HITCHNER, SAMUEL WATSON, THOMAS TRIBBIE. Nov. 30. 6

### WANTED,

At this office, an active, intelligent boy, from 12 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice. He must know how to read and write a good hand; be well recommended, and of respectable connections. None other need apply.

