

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**JOHN CLARKE,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

**Laws of the United States,  
PUBLIC ACTS.**

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

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first, second, third, and fourth sections of an act, entitled "An act to protect the commerce of the United States: and punish the crime of piracy," passed on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, be, and the same are hereby, continued in force, in all respects, as fully as if the said sections had been enacted without limitation, in the said act, or in the act to which this is an addition, and which was passed on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.*

Washington, Jan. 30, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

*An Act concerning the disbursement of Public Money.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passing of this act, no advance of public money shall be made in any case whatever; but in all cases of contracts for the performance of any service, or the delivery of articles of any description, for the use of the United States, payment shall not exceed the value of the service rendered, or of the articles delivered previously to such payment: Provided, That it shall be lawful under the special direction of the President of the United States, to make such advances to the disbursing officers of the government as may be necessary to the faithful and prompt discharge of their respective duties, and to the fulfilment of the public engagements; And, provided, also, That the President of the United States may direct such advances, as he may deem necessary and proper, to such persons in the military and naval service as may be employed on distant stations, where the discharge of the pay and emoluments to which they may be entitled, cannot be regularly effected.*

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every officer or agent of the United States, who shall receive public money which he is not authorized to retain, as salary, pay, or emolument, shall render his accounts quarterly to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, with the vouchers necessary to the correct and prompt settlement thereof, within three months, at least, after the expiration of each successive quarter, if resident within the United States; and within six months, if resident in a foreign country: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrain the Secretaries of any of the Departments from requiring such returns from any officer or agent, subject to the control of such Secretaries, as the public interest may require.*

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every officer or agent of the United States, who shall offend against the provisions of the preceding sections, shall, by the officer charged with the direction of the department to which such offending officer is responsible, be promptly reported to the President of the United States, and dismissed from the public service: Provided, that, in all cases, where any officer, in default as aforesaid, shall account to the satisfaction of the President for such default, he may be continued in office, anything in the foregoing provision to the contrary notwithstanding.*

*Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no security given to, or obligation entered into with, the government shall be in any wise impaired, by the dismissing any officer, or from failure of the President to dismiss any officer coming under the provision of this act.*

Washington, Jan. 31, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

*An Act to provide for the appointment of an additional Judge for the Michigan Territory and for other purposes.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and*

*House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed an additional Judge for the Michigan Territory, who shall possess and exercise, within the Counties of Michilimackinac, Brown, and Crawford, in the Territory aforesaid, as said counties are now defined and established, or may hereafter be defined or established, the jurisdiction and power heretofore possessed and exercised by the Supreme Court of the said Territory, and by the County Courts of said counties respectively, within the said Counties, and to the exclusion of the original jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court: and the jurisdiction of the said Court, hereby established, shall be concurrent with the said County Courts; but in all suits, either at law or in equity, appeals shall be allowed from the decisions of the said County Courts to the Court established by this act, in the same manner as is provided for appeals from said Courts to the Supreme Court of said Territory: Provided, always, That the said Supreme Court shall have full power and authority to issue writs of error to the Court established by this act, in all civil causes; and to hear and determine the same when sitting as a Supreme Court of the territory, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to the statutes adopted and published by the Governor and Judges of said Territory: And, provided, Also, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to give cognizance to the Court hereby established, of cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, nor of cases wherein the United States shall be plaintiffs, except as hereinafter mentioned.*

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Supreme Court are hereby authorized; upon the reversal of a judgment of the Court established by this act, to render such judgment as the said Court ought to have rendered or passed, except where the reversal is in favor of the plaintiff in the original suit and the debt, or damages to be assessed are uncertain in which case the cause shall be remanded to the county from whence it came, in order to a final determination.*

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, when any person, not being an executor or administrator, applies for a writ of error, such writ shall be no stay of proceedings in the court to which it issues, unless the plaintiff in error, his agent or attorney, shall give security, to be approved of by a judge of the said supreme court, which shall be certified on the back of such writ, that the plaintiff in error should prosecute his writ to effect, and pay the condemnation money, and all costs, or otherwise abide the judgment of the court, if he fail to make his plea good; and no cause except suits in equity, shall be removed to said Supreme Court from the Court hereby established, but by writ of error, as herein before provided; and suits in equity may be removed by appeal, in the same manner as is provided for appeals from the County Courts to the Supreme Court.*

*Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Court established by this act, shall hold one term in each of the counties aforesaid, yearly, at the following times and places, to wit: at Prairie du Chien, on the second Monday in May; at Green Bay, on the 2d Monday in June; and at Mackinac, on the third Monday in July, in each and every year; and shall then and there proceed to hear and determine the pleas, process, and proceedings, depending therein, in the same manner as the said supreme or county courts might, or could have done, in case this act had not been passed; and the Clerks of the said Court, shall be Clerks of the Court, hereby established in their respective counties, and shall be entitled to such fees for their services as may be allowed them by law; and the officers appointed to execute the process of the said county courts within the said counties, are hereby authorized and required to execute the process of the court hereby established.*

*Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said court, hereby established, shall have and possess concurrent jurisdiction with the said Supreme Court, in and over all actions arising under the acts and laws in force, or which may be enacted, for the regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians, and over all crimes and offences which shall be committed within that part of the Indian country lying north and west of Lake Michigan, within the territory of Michigan.*

*Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall reside in one of the counties aforesaid, and shall receive the same salary, and payable in the same manner, as is provided and established by law for the Judges of the said Supreme Court of the territory of Michigan.*

*Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect, and be in force, from and after the twentieth day of March next.*

Washington, Jan. 30, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**State of New-Jersey.**

A SUPPLEMENT to the act entitled "An act concerning Justices of the Peace, and Courts of General Quarter Sessions," passed 22d day of November, 1794.

1. BE IT ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the respective Sheriffs of the several counties, in this state, shall cause to come before the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, of the several counties of this state, at the times and places of holding their respective Courts, twenty-four good and lawful men to serve as grand jurors, and so many good and lawful men to serve as petit jurors, as shall be necessary, and without any precept being issued for those purposes.

2. And be it enacted, That so much of the second section of the act, to which this is a Supplement, as comes within the purview of this act, and is contrary thereto, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," passed the eighteenth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

1. BE IT ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in addition to what is provided by the act above recited, it shall be the duty of the Court, at the time of hearing to examine the debtor touching his confinement, whether his imprisonment was compulsory or voluntary, and whether he has not, at any time, between the day of his application to the Court or his hearing and the time of his examination, been without the prison limits prescribed by law; to all which, and such other questions as shall be asked by the creditor, under permission of the Court, the debtor shall a full answer make, subject to the requirements and liabilities of the original act; and if it shall appear that the debtor has been without the prison limits, or that his confinement was not compulsory, or will not a satisfactory answer make to the questions proposed, it shall be the duty of the Court to stay all further proceedings in the case.

2. And be it enacted, That the weekly stipend, allowed by the sixth section of the act to which this is a supplement, to be paid to the debtor, under the direction of the Court be extended, at the discretion of the Court, to one dollar, and that the same may be paid to the debtor, or left with the jailer, at such time, and in such sum, as the creditor or creditors may choose: PROVIDED, the said allowance be not withheld for a space longer than one week at any one time.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An act making provision for carrying into effect the act for the punishment of crimes," passed the 15th February, 1798.

1. Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of the Inspectors of the State Prison, of this state, to discharge, from confinement every offender, now imprisoned, or who may hereafter be imprisoned in said Prison, by the sentence of any Court, as soon as the term of his or her imprisonment shall expire, upon the payment of the costs of prosecution and fine (if any fine shall have been imposed by the court;) PROVIDED, That they shall not discharge any person imprisoned as aforesaid, who labors under any acute or dangerous distemper, unless at his or her request, until he or she can be safely discharged; and further that, no person being so discharged shall be liable for any charge which may have been made for his or her support or clothing, during his or her confinement in prison.

2. And be it enacted, That the prisoners in the yard be classed by the Inspectors of the prison, and the greatest offenders be confined at night in the solitary cells, separately, so far as the vacant cells will permit.

3. And be it enacted, That the seventh and twentieth sections of the act to which this is a Supplement, and so much of the second and eight sections of the act entitled A Supplement to an act entitled "An act making provision for carrying into effect the act for the punishment of crimes," passed Februa-

ry the fifteenth one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as comes within the purview of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

**POETRY.**

For the Whig.

How many slumbers in the tomb,  
Laid low in beauty's proudest bloom!  
How many mourners weep and sigh,  
And all more innocent than I.

While others mourn or die unknown,  
Oh! why to me is kindness shown:  
Ah! who can ever tell me why  
I live while youth and beauty die.

The shortest journey to the tomb,  
Is long enough for Vice to bloom,  
And long enough for aill to find,  
Forbearance which should win the mind.  
LAURA.

HOPE.—BY HENRY NEALE.

O! why should we seek to anticipate sorrow,  
By throwing the flow'r of the present away:

And gather the dark rolling clouds of to-morrow,  
To darken the generous sun of to-day.

How often we brood over misery madly,  
'Till we murder the Hope that was sent to inspire;

And pleasure, grown old and decrepid, turns sadly  
To shake his grey locks o'er the tomb of his sire.

Cherish Hope—and tho' life by affliction be shaded,  
Still her ray shall shine lovely and gild the scene o'er;

Like the dew drop that glistens on leaves when they're faded,  
As bright, and as clear as it glisten'd before.

**DEFERRED SUMMARY.**

The London papers contain a Letter, addressed to the editors, and published in the Constitutional of Paris by Count Bertrand, to whom Dr. O'mera referred for proof of the authenticity of his work. "A voice from St. Helena," in which the count declares: "that he is a perfect stranger to the contents of the publication, and that he had not heard the conversations which the author states himself to have had with the illustrious prisoner at St. Helena."

Great business—It was lately stated in the British house of commons, that Longman & Co. booksellers in London, sold five million volumes annually; that they afforded constant employment to sixty clerks, and 250 printers and book binders; and their yearly expenses for advertisements was 5,500l. (824,429.) These facts were derived from one of the partners.

A premium being lately offered by an agricultural society, for the best mode of irrigation, and the latter word being made irritation by the printer, a farmer sent his wife to claim the prize.

A dissent between the Catholics of Philadelphia was originally created by a difference between the bishop and one of his clergymen, but has now gone so far as to involve the question of the authority of the head of the church. The Philadelphia Union informs us that such is the state of irritation prevailing with many that, on a recent occasion, a very worthy member of a grand jury wished his fellow members to join with him in presenting the pope as a nuisance!

A revolutionary pensioner in Vermont, in furnishing the war office with an inventory of his property previously to his applying for his pension, included "one walking stick or cane, left by a British officer on his retreat in the revolutionary war, \$200."

A coach, splendidly finished, and drawn by six elegantly caparisoned dogs, has been lately parading the streets of Washington, greatly to the amusement of the inhabitants. It is said to have been brought up to turn into ridicule a fashion lately introduced in that city by one of our distinguished republican brethren who has lately returned from an embassy to Europe.

A vessel will sail in a few days, by order of the board of managers of the American Colonization Society, from Baltimore, for the coast of Africa. Dr. Ayres, agent for the society, with several coloured people, will take passage in her for Cape Mesurado.

The whole number of deaths in New York in 1822, were 3221, viz. 997 men, 695 women, 887 boys, and 708 girls.

In Charleston, the deaths in 1822 were, 925.—viz. White males 286, white females 142—total whites 426. Black males 253, black females 388.

**Brown University**—The Hon. Nicholas Brown has erected during the last season, wholly at his own expense, an elegant brick building, four stories high, 120 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and containing 48 rooms, which he has presented to the corporation of the University, to be held by them with the other corporate property, according to the charter. The corporation, at the suggestion of the liberal donor, have named the building Hope College.

**Cure for Dysentery**—A physician in Ohio publishes, that when the dysentery prevailed in that country during the two last years, and none of the common prescriptions were successful, he resorted to the prussiate of iron, administering ten grains in milk every two hours, and that the effect was immediate, salutary and complete; so much so as to astonish the nurse, the friends and himself. He derived the hint of using it from Dr. Wright of Baltimore.—The prussiate of iron should not be given except by a skilful physician.

**Lace Loom**—The Manufacturer's journal, printed at Providence, states that the lace loom at Medway, Mass. is completed and in operation. It cost 2000 dollars. It is a very complicated machine; 1230 shuttles play at one time; it has three treadles, and is moved by the labour of one man. In constant operation the machine would keep in employment sixty females to prepare the lace for market.

Dr. Renauld of Grenoble, (France,) has invented an instrument, by which the operation of cutting for the stone is performed in less than two minutes, and it is asserted without danger.

**Mutilation**—A man was lately convicted in New Castle, (Del.) of stealing horses, and sentenced to be cropped, to receive 78 lashes, and to pay a fine of 480 dollars. He entreated that his ears might be spared on account of his children and connections, without effect.

A young woman, aged 14, was severely burned at Ludlow, Mass. by her cloaths taking fire, that she expired in great agonies three days after the accident.

A man in England in October last, was committed to prison for stealing his own property. He had given his clothes to a laundress to be washed, and agreed to call for them on the following day. He did not call on the woman for ten days, but meanwhile stole them. When he called they were not to be found, and he compelled the woman to pay for them. Another felony soon after committed, brought him up, he was searched and his own clothes, stolen from the laundress was found on him.

The legislature of Missouri have fixed the salaries of the governor of that state at 1500 dollars—those of the superior judges at 1100 and those of the circuit judges at 1000 dollars.

Proposals are published in Georgia, for issuing at Augusta, a new paper, to be called the SOUTHERN PACIFICATOR, whose avowed object is to preserve an unanimity of southern feeling and southern interest.

Upwards of 11,000,000 of specie was exported from the United States last year.

"Four fine looking Cherokees" and the Mexican ambassador, were among the persons who paid their respects to the President on New year's day.

A woman, named Mermes in France, was murdered in October last. When discovered, she still held in her hand some of the murderer's hair, which she had grappled in her struggle, and which led to his arrest.

A valuable mill, in the upper part of Albany, worth 20,000 dollars, owned by Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq. was destroyed by fire, on Friday night the 24th ult.

The bill for the erection of an Exchange in New York, has become a law. A proper situation for a public building to cost a million of dollars is now to be selected by the trustees.

A young lady in South Carolina, 18 years of age, who was born blind, was lately restored to sight by the operation of couching. Dr. Beckworth was the operator.

So strong is the belief in New York that a war will take place between France and Spain, that insurance cannot be effected on French vessels for less than fifteen per cent!

Professor Lindsley, of Princeton, has been elected president of Cumberland college at Nashville, Tennessee.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor of the Washington Whig, dated, WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.  
The new Tariff Bill.

Domestic Manufactures" having at length gained the favor of a consideration in the House, I propose to furnish something at a detailed account of the proceedings on the bill.

Mr. Toombs, chairman of the committee on manufactures, who reported the bill, gave notice last week, that he should on Monday of this week, ask the House to consider it.—Other unfinished sub-

the state of the union avowedly for the purpose of taking up this bill pending the motion Mr. Butler of New Hampshire moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill and postpone it

tion was given of measure.

It was how Dr. Condict and the House Mr. Tomlinson Ca

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Mr. Tatnall of Georgia followed on the opposite side: He is a young man formerly of the army, and on one occasion before the present gave evidence of at least a great share of tartness, if not acrimony of temper. He ran over several of the common place objections to the system proposed by the bill which he denominated, infernal and abominable—contended that it would produce a monopoly of the most execrable kind, with power to rob, and fitch the agriculturists, and especially those of the South of their hard earnings &c. He called the manufactures miserably reptiles, and was otherwise very liberal in his epithets, and threats, for he declared the people would not submit to it, By Heavens! they would not &c. at the close of his speech he moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, which would be equivalent to its destruction. Gen. A. Smith of Va next spoke, in addition to other weighty objections, which had determined him to vote in favor of the amendment he had discovered that the bill was unconstitutional, and therefore if he entertained different sentiments in relation to its expediency, he was precluded from voting for it.

Mr. Cambreling again spoke somewhat at length, intimating that he should contest every inch of the ground.

Mr. Burrows of Connecticut, advocated the bill and replied to some of the remarks of Mr. Tatnall and Cambreling.

system an infernal one—he would not support it. Mr. B. is a plain man, at this time a minister of the Gospel. On motion of Mr. Cook the committee rose.

Yesterday (Friday,) Mr. Cook of Illinois spoke at considerable length in favor of the bill. He thought New England was capable of being to the rest of the Union, what Old England formerly was to the whole of the United States. That the more extended intercourse which would thereby be produced between different sections of the Union, and particularly the South and East, would dissipate local prejudices, and strengthen the Union. Mr. Mallory of Vermont, took the same side, he was not so sanguine as some of the friends of the bill appeared to be as to its beneficial effects, but believed that it would nevertheless be salutary—he thought there could not be a doubt but that if we fabricated more, and imported less, that the nation would be benefited by it. As a public Speaker Mr. M. stands decidedly at the head of the Vermont representation, and it is worthy of remark that in this subject he appears to have changed his mind—some two or three years ago he was on the other side.

Mr. Rhea of Tennessee a singular looking old man, whom once known will always be recollected, next spoke for near an hour, his enunciation is no good, and as my situation was unfavorable, I did not hear distinctly much that he said. He seemed however to think it was a measure that was to operate our committee and consequently the revenue, and he was of course opposed to it. He wished to see the public debt discharged by our present system of revenue and hoped to live to see it effected.

He is a man of great industry, and certainly for his age uncommonly active,—he lodges a considerable distance from the capital, but seldom is seen in a carriage, and walks erect and smart. I understand that he on all occasions declines to name his age—but apprehend he must be upward of 70 perhaps nearer 80 years old.—He was an early settler in Tennessee and it is said by speculations in land has acquired a handsome estate.

Mr. Baylies of Mass. next followed and took a middle ground—he was opposed to striking out the first section of the bill, and yet should vote against some of its principal provisions. He lived among manufacturers, commented their general character, repelled the ungenerous charges of Mr. Tatnall, believed that the exclusion of East India cotton goods had been of great service to the nation, was in favor of encouraging the manufacture of straw goods—but was opposed to the minimum principle in regard to woolsens, because we had not a supply of the raw material—and of the increase of the duty on bar iron, considering it more in the nature of a raw, than manufactured material. Mr. B. is a fine looking young man, of respectable talents, and good education—in his manner like most of the New England scholars rather formal and precise. His prepared speech on the occupation of the Columbia River, was well delivered and favorably received, and I think I can perceive that it is likely to have an influence on him. It is quite probable that he will become a more frequent speaker.

On motion of Mr. Durfee of Rhode Island the committee rose, and the House adjourned to Monday. Feb. 3.

No less than three petitions were presented this morning, praying an exploring outfit to the north pole map be granted to John Cleves Symme which were respectively laid on the table.

Several petitions, well written and respectfully signed, have been presented from Trenton, New-Brunswick, an Essex and Bergen Counties in New Jersey praying that further protection may be afforded to certain branches of Domestic Manufactures, the imposition of heavier duties on foreign, and the levy of an excise on domestic distilled spirits.

The bill supplementary to the "act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage" which has for some time been lying on the table waiting for certain information in relation to it from the Treasury Dept. has this day been taken up and considered—the bill for the encouragement &c. of certain manufactures, having been laid aside for the time.

Mr. Dickerson has offered in the Senate an amendment to Mr. Taylor's proposition to amend the Constitution

of the United States. The plan for the districting the States for the choice of Representatives and Electors, with the addition, that if no choice of President be made by the people, that both Houses of Congress shall convene in Joint-Meeting ballot for the highest on the list not exceeding three. On the first ballot a majority shall be required to constitute an Election, but on the second ballot a simple plurality to decide—and that no person who has been twice elected resident, shall again be eligible to that office.

Dr. Condict, after a short speech in which he portrayed in vivid colours the demoralizing and ruinous effects of the intemperate use of ardent spirits, loved to refer that part of the New Jersey memorial, which relates to an excise on domestic distilled spirits to the committee of ways and means.—This however was resisted by Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Williams of N. C. on the ground that it ought not to be disconnected from the system reported by the committee of manufactures, and it was finally committed to the committee, that have that subject under consideration.

According to all former usage the subject clearly belonged to the ways and means, and at any other time there would not have been a question about the propriety of sending it to them. It was evident, that some gentlemen considered the committee of Manufactures as having travelled out of their proper orbit already, and therefore out of their system &c. determined that they should have this subject. It is but a session or two since the committee of ways and means, at a time when the Treasury was much worse off than now, reported adversely to a system of excise on domestic spirits, and is the present session is far advanced, I presume it could hardly be expected, even if there was a more general disposition to do it, that such a system could be matured at this time—nutwithstanding the commendable object to those in favor of it, it would perhaps all things considered have been prudent not to have stirred it. The occasion, as I apprehended, was embraced to give a side blow to manufactures.

New Dollars, of a Mexican Iturbide, coinage are in circulation here—and on the motion of Mr. Smith of Md. the committee of Finance of the Senate have been instructed to enquire into the expediency of admitting the silver coins of Mexico, as a currency of the United States at their true value.

Senate have passed the bill appropriating \$1,000 for the erection of a monument to the late Vice President Eldridge Gerry.

A contract was made July 17th 1818, between Joseph G. Swift on the part of the War Department of the United States, and Richard Harris of Richmond Va. by which the latter engaged for the considerations therein stated, to construct a fort on Dauphin Island Mobile Bay, of such dimensions &c. as the United States Engineer should direct. The compensation for the excavations, embankments and mason work to be estimated by the cubic yard, and the timber by the running foot &c. The work to be commenced by the 1st of December 1818. Nimrod Farron of Va. was the surety for Harris, and soon after became, and was recognized as a partner in the contract—and in that capacity to ensure the United States from loss mortgaged the whole of his estate in Virginia, consisting of 200 acres of land, with costly building, two merchant mills, and about 60 negroes, and afterwards gave three of his friends as additional security, and finally they transferred to Capt. Gadsden in trust, every species of property, real and personal, which had been purchased for the purpose of carrying the contract into effect. He arrived at Dauphin Island before the stipulated time, with a large body of mechanic laborers, and overseers; with an ample supply of provisions, tools, implement, carts, wagons, teams, materials for building &c. &c. all of which were at immense expence, and labor collected and shipped from the Eastern States. The United States Engineer however was not there, and did not appear for near two months afterwards—in the mean time the workmen became dissatisfied and mutinous—many of them went off.

The contractors found no clay fit to make bricks nearer than 20 miles of the place, and met in the year 1819 a great many discouraging incidents, and had to encounter very heavy expences before they could finish any part of the work, so as to be entitled to a credit for it: The men brought from the North, as before stated behaved badly, and many of them died—supposed that lands from New Orleans were better adapted to the climate, they tried that plan, but these were so lazy and worthless that they could get no labor from them; and having recourse again to the Northern cities, they had the mortification to find them discontented, unsteady, and particularly obnoxious to the climate—of from 800 to 1,000 which were brought to the place 200 died. Thwarted in all their attempts to get the labor done, as a dernier resort they formed a connection with a General

Starke of Alabama, and procured 200 negroes, which went to work under the superintendence of said Starke.—This plan succeeded, the difficulties with which they had so long contended, appeared to be surmounted, the business progressed satisfactorily, and they had a fair prospect on account of the diminished price of labour and materials, to have profitable contracts, notwithstanding the extremely adverse character of the circumstances which marked the early attempt to fulfil it—when all at once towards the close of the second Session of the last Congress, the whole business was arrested by the refusal of Congress to make any further appropriation—for the object.—The contractors had received about \$162,000, and the amount of their finished work was only \$48,899—the balance however of \$111,000 had been more than expended by them, but for this balance they are held responsible, and have together with their sureties been sued by the United States. When it was ascertained that the work was to be arrested, the sub-contractors, workmen &c. prosecuted them wherever they could be found, and both were imprisoned.

Farrow now for himself, and in behalf of Harris petitions Congress for relief. He has submitted his case to several lawyers for their opinion.—Mr. Walter Jones concludes his opinion in the following terms "as to the ulterior claims to indemnify from Congress it is impossible for council to speak, with the same confidence in the decisions of a body, which wields a discretion, uncontrolled by any positive law; and which is called upon to redress an act of its own committed in direct contravention of every principle of law and good faith.

The case however, is one of such cogent equity; is so simple in its principles; and addresses itself so powerfully to the common sense, and the moral sense of men; that it bespeaks as much confidence in its ultimate success, as can be predicated of any claim whatever, which depends on that anomalous, and not very responsible branch of jurisprudence; that administers justice, through the instrumentality of new and special enactments for each case."

This case presents an example of the ill effect of making contracts in advance of appropriations—a practice which has been much complained of and will probably be in a great measure discontinued.

## FOREIGN.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, February 9.

### Very Lute from Europe.

By the arrival of the elegant packet ship James Cooper, Capt. Marshall, in the short passage of 36 days from Liverpool, we are furnished with advices from that place to the 1st of January, inclusive, and London papers to the evening of Dec. 30th.

It appears from the subjoined extracts, that a change has taken place in the French Cabinet, and that the views of that government towards Spain have assumed a pacific appearance—while Prussia, Austria and Russia have determined to maintain a hostile tone.

The squadron under Com. Owen, sailed from Portsmouth on the 24th of December, for the West Indies.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

### FRANCE AND SPAIN.

(From the *Moniteur*.)

We hasten to give to the public the first authentic document which it has been possible to communicate since the opening of the Congress. So many interests are connected with the determination of the different Cabinets on this great occasion, that it is of importance to make them known as soon as they are definitively adopted.

The President of the Council of Ministers, Charged ad Interim with the Department for Foreign Affairs, to the Count de la Garde, his majesty's Minister at Madrid.

M. le Comte.—As your political situation may be changed in consequence of the resolutions adopted at Verona, French candour requires that you should be directed to make known the views the Government of his Most Christian Majesty to the government of His Catholic Majesty.

Since the Revolution, which took place in Spain, in April, 1820, France, notwithstanding the dangers that Revolution presented for her carefully endeavoured to draw close the two bonds which unite the two Kings and to maintain the relations which exist between the two nations.

But the influence under which the changes in the Spanish Monarchy were brought about, has become more powerful in consequence of the very results of these changes, as it was easy to be foreseen.

A constitution which King Ferdinand, on resuming the crown, neither recognised nor accepted, was imposed on him by a military insurrection.

The natural consequence of this transaction has been, that each dissatisfied Spaniard considers himself authorized to seek, by the same means, the establishment of an order of things more in harmony with his opinions and principles. The employment of force has created the right of force.

Hence the movements of the Guards at Madrid, and the appearance of armed corps in different parts of Spain.—The provinces bordering on France have been chiefly the theatre of the civil war. Thus it has become necessary for France to protect herself from this state of disorder in the Peninsula. The events which have occurred since the establishment of any army of observation at the foot of the Pyrenees have sufficiently justified the foresight of his Majesty's Government.

Meanwhile the Congress, which since last year had been looked to for deciding on the affairs of Italy, assembled at Verona.

As an integral part of this Congress, France was bound to explain herself with respect to the armament to which she had been compelled to have recourse, and to the manner in which she might eventually employ them.—The precautions, of France appeared just to her Allies, and the Continental Powers adopted the resolution of uniting with her to aid her (if their ever should be occasion, in maintaining her dignity and tranquility.

France would be satisfied with a resolution at once so benevolent and so honorable with respect to her; but Austria, Prussia and Russia judged it necessary to add to the particular act of alliance a manifestation of their sentiments. Diplomatic notes are for this purpose addressed by these three Powers to their respective Ministers at Madrid, who will communicate them to the Spanish Government, and their ulterior conduct follow the order which they shall have received from their Courts.

For your part, M. Le Comte, in giving these explanations to the Cabinet of Madrid, you will declare to it, that his Majesty's Government intend to be firm.

Resolution to repeal, by every means, revolutionary principles and movements; that it equally concurs with its Allies in the wishes which they form, that a remedy may be found by the Spanish nation itself for these evils—evils are of a nature to disturb the Governments of Europe, and to impose on them precautions which always must be painful.

You will, in particular, take care to make known, that the people of the Peninsula, restored to the tranquillity, will be their neighbours faithful and sincere friends. You will, therefore, give to the Cabinet of Madrid the assurance, that the succours of every kind which France can dispose of in favour of Spain will always be offered to her for the purpose of assuring her happiness, and increasing her prosperity; but you will at the same time declare, that France will in no case relax the preservative measures which she has adopted, while Spain continues to be torn by factions. His Majesty's Government will not even hesitate to recall you from Madrid, and to seek guarantees in more efficacious measures, if its essential interests continue to be compromised, and if to lose the hope of an amelioration, which it takes a pleasure in expecting from the sentiments which have so long united Spaniards and Frenchmen in love for their Kings, and for wise liberty.

Such are, M. Le Comte, the instructions which the King has ordered me to submit to you, at the moment in which the notes of the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg are about to be presented to the Cabinet of Madrid. These instructions will serve to make known to you the views and the determination of the French Government on this momentous occurrence.

You are authorized to communicate this despatch, and to furnish a copy of it, if it be demanded.

## THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1823.

Next week being Court-week in this town, we hope such of our subscribers as are in arrears, and shall have business at court, will avail themselves of the opportunity to call and pay us.

William Whitehead, Esq. of Newark, formerly cashier of the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, has been appointed cashier of the new bank at Amboy.

The N. Y. Gazette says, what will not our brethren in other cities say, when they are informed that four of our Aldermen are thus disposed of? One in bridewell, one in the state prison, one in the penitentiary, and another in the alms-house!!!



Every few weeks we hear of the failure of some bank or other in the different states of the Union. These misfortunes have become so frequent as to cease in some measure to give any alarm when they occur. When a bank fails, the notes it has circulated generally fall into the hands of some poor person who cannot well bear the loss. This has long been considered as an evil of no small magnitude; to remedy which, the sapient legislators of the different states in the Union have generally contrived to establish new banks as fast as the old ones fail, and by this means keep up the failing stock!! This method of relieving the public of their miseries is something like the fabulous account of the hero who undertook to destroy the monster with many heads; the blood of one head produced others, until the Lernean monster became more terrible than at first—and fire only could correct the evil. Indeed the legislative interference so often interposed in favor of declining banks, puts us in mind of an Irish farmer's bill to his master—"To curing your honor's horse that died."

The trustees of St. Mary's church have petitioned the legislature of Pennsylvania against an application made to that body by the friends of bishop Conwell, to have an alteration made in the charter of that church. Our readers will recollect that the present trustees are the friends of the Rev. Mr. Hogan, and that the minority in that congregation are exerting their efforts, again to obtain the ascendancy, and to place in the power of the bishop the right to appoint pastors over that congregation. The present subject of dispute resting upon this point, the trustees applied to Peter S. Duponceau, L. L. D. one of the most learned gentlemen of the bar in Philadelphia, and a Roman Catholic, for a legal opinion on the subject; That gentleman's opinion has been given in the negative;—that is, he is of opinion, on the question "Whether the selection and nomination of pastors by the laity is contrary to the faith and discipline of the Roman Catholic Church?" that it is not. His arguments we think conclusive. He says patronage has always been exercised by corporations or individuals, where churches were originally founded by such—that the pope himself admits this right—that the reason why the right of patronage is exercised by individuals in Europe is, because property there, being collected in few hands, churches were formed in general by great lords, or wealthy individuals, and the nomination of pastors have descended to their representatives. He says, the raising and building of churches by associations of individuals is a thing of modern date; Near the conclusion he says, "It is clear that it has nothing to do with the faith and tenets of the Roman Catholic religion, which after all is the religion of him who said 'My kingdom is not of this world.'"

Great exertions were made in the legislature of Pennsylvania last year, to have a bill repealed imposing a duty on retailers of foreign merchandize. The same real bill has been brought up during the present session, but accounts say, it is not likely to succeed. Pennsylvania is a republican state, but we think the bill laying duties on retailers, as it now stands, is in the highest degree unequal, unjust, anti-republican and oppressive—was dictated by aristocratical feelings, and is a strong indication of the want of understanding, of republicanism, or of principle, in the majority of that legislative body, by whatever name they may be called.

Our readers will perceive by a perusal of our paper for some time past, as well as the present week, that our Congressional Summary has been unusually interesting. The person who attentively reads the remarks of our correspondent, cannot be ignorant of any thing that passes in our national legislature which is worth knowing. We believe, our correspondent furnishes the readers of the WHIG with a more full and comprehensive, yet concise account of what is transacted in the hall of congress, than is to be found in any

weekly paper in the Union. Some have affected to say that the proceedings of that body are uninteresting, and leave them either almost or altogether unnoticed. We look upon this as tricking the public out of their rights, by keeping back information which should not be withheld. Every paper worth any thing, should be the vehicle of what is necessary to be known on this subject, and its editor, when he neglects it should be made responsible in some degree to his readers—at least his only excuse should be incompetency.

Died in this town on Wednesday last, Mr. Michael, Hoshel Alkier, aged 26.—The day after his death he would have been four weeks married.

On Tuesday last two weeks he went out with a number of others on a shooting party. On their return the deceased obtained some live fowl for the use of his family, which he carried by his side. One of the party put some powder in his gun with a design to shoot the fowl, as he carried it, but unknown to the other. He fired, and in the act of discharging the piece, his foot slipped on a stone, and the aim accidentally took another direction and lodged the wadding, (there was no shot in the gun,) in the thigh of the deceased—the wad and some of the cloaths penetrating to the bone. Surgical aid was immediately procured, and for many days he was thought to be on the recovery and doing well, but a day or two before his death he was seized with a violent lock-jaw, which after a short time of extreme suffering, put a period to his life. Let this circumstance serve as a warning to all who handle guns, not to trifle or attempt to sport with them—as such conduct almost in every instance, terminates in some calamitous catastrophe.

We have not room in this week's paper for all the details of foreign news which have been received since our last. The most interesting, however, will be found in our columns of this number. The constitutional army of Spain continues to be successful against the royalists, and they seem to urge their measures with activity and energy. The marriage of the British monarch to one of his own subjects begins to obtain general belief. It is not yet stated to whom, or whether by consent of parliament. The queen of Portugal having refused to swear to the new constitution, will as soon as her health is restored, be compelled as a refractory subject, to quit the kingdom. Ten physicians have been appointed to attend her. In Germany, disturbances among the students in some of the universities occasionally break out. They are preparing for future scenes. Accounts from Madrid state that an alliance offensive and defensive, has been formed between Spain and Portugal, in which the latter, whose troops are excellent, engages to send 6,000 picked men to assist the Spaniards. It is reported, that three regiments of the French army of observation had deserted to the Spaniards and joined Mina. The English recognition of the blockade declared by the Greek government, is important news, and the precursor of something more so.

**Imprisonment for Debt.**—We have received an essay on this subject for our paper of this week, for which we regret we could not find a place. We cannot, however, in offering an apology to our correspondent for its omission, avoid a brief remark or two on that topic. Imprisonment for debt, like all subjects connected with slavery, is one of those which, while a majority of the baser passions govern in the human heart, will be yielded with extreme reluctance. But in the present age, when light, and liberty, and civilization, and nobler feelings begin more widely to disseminate themselves in society, and engross in a greater degree the heart of man, many doubts begin to arise about its propriety. The friends of philanthropists and statesmen are now very generally directed to this subject. Those who were but a few years ago zealous for the principle, are not only now abandoning it them-

selves but active in procuring converts to their doctrine. Indeed we consider the practice a relic of ancient barbarism, and the sooner it is annulled by our laws the better. When it ceases, the subjects of imprisonment for debt will be fewer, as more care in extending credit will be preserved, and those desiring it, will be more anxious to deserve the favor. Does not the present power of the creditor over the debtor influence him often to give credit where he knew credit was not due?—Does not the love of power over our fellow creatures too often cause gross acts of injustice to be legalized? Is any creditor compensated by the imprisonment of a debtor? Or is any thing but revenge gratified? Is it not in the power of the laws to compel the debtor to satisfy the demands of his creditor to the full extent of his ability, much better without a prison than with it? Is not the imprisonment of a debtor an apology for legislative neglect or incompetency in providing security for the creditor?—We know that no human institution can make honest men of rogues against their will, but where a debtor is unfortunate and honest he should not fare equally with the outlaws and dishonest and vile of society—nor will a humane person subject them to the same treatment.

Mr. Cannon in his speech in the house of representatives at Washington on the 10th of January, on the bill to provide for disciplining the militia, computed that there were in the United States and territories 11,028 companies, 1,578 regiments, and 275 brigades of militia. But as he takes the latest returns of militia amounting to 937,447, and gives 85 to each captain's company, it is probable that he is wide of the fact, as from some of the states there have been no returns for years, and it is quite certain that the captains companies will not average any thing like 85, perhaps not much more than the half of it. He estimates the number of militia officers of the U. States at between 47 and 48 thousand, but including the brigade and regimental staff, may they not be estimated at one-tenth of the whole number?

We have been informed that Mr. Jonathan Sockwell, to prevent any mistakes, requests us to say, that he is the person who exhibits himself gratuitously in the stone cage of this town, as advertised in our last.

### Agricultural Meeting.

FEBRUARY 13, 1823.

At an adjourned meeting of the Farmers of Cumberland county, was held this day at Smith Bowen's Hotel, in Bridgeton.

Ebenezer Elmer, Esq. chairman, and E. Buck, secretary.

Wm. B. Ewing, chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following constitution and bye-laws, which were adopted.

[The late hour at which the Constitution and Bye-laws were received, and their length, precludes the possibility of our giving them an insertion this week. They shall appear in our next.]

After subscribing the constitution and bye-laws, an election for officers was held, when the following persons were elected.

Wm. B. Ewing, president.  
John Laning, junr. 1st vice president.  
Lewis Paulin, 2d do.  
Norton O. Lawrence, 3d do.  
Adrian Cluon, 4th do.  
Ephraim Buck, secretary.  
Ebenezer Elmer, treasurer.

### Directors.

Philip Fithian, Stoe Creek.  
John I. Davis, John Miller, Hopewell.  
James Lummis, Ephraim M'Queen, Deerfield.  
Daniel Parvin, Wm. M'Chesney, Fairfield.  
Peter Ladou, Charles Brown, Downe.

Greenwich, Maurice River & Millville, not being represented by persons who had subscribed the constitution, no directors could be appointed in those townships.

The President having taken the chair, it was on motion Resolved, That the Secretary of the Society be directed to publish the minutes of the proceedings of this meeting in the newspapers printed in this town, and to procure 500 printed copies of the constitution and bye-laws, and place them in the hands of the Treasurer. One copy to be given to every member on his paying the sum required at the time of subscribing the constitution. The Society then adjourned until

the annual meeting, to be held in Bridgeton, on the third Tuesday in November next.

EPHRAIM BUCK, Sec'y.

### MARRIED.

On the 13th by the Rev. H. Parvin, Mr. LOT CARLE to Miss MIRIAM DOUGHTY, both of Deerfield.

At Dennis Creek on the 9th inst. by Samuel Matthews Esq. Mr. RICHARD NICKERSON to Miss MARY CRANDLE, both of Cape May.

### Obituary Register.

#### DIED.

At Malacca, in May last, Dr. Milne, Missionary to China, employed by the London Missionary society, author of several learned works on the literature of China, and historian of the first ten years of the Chinese mission.

At her residence in Va. Mrs. MARIA TUCKER, wife of the Hon. Geo. Tucker, a representative in congress from that state.

In Va. Col. J. Dillard, aged 71 years.

In Illinois, lately, Col. Michael Jones.

In Bethlehem, Pa. on the 31st ult. in his 80th year, the Rev. John Heckewelder, a man who was equally distinguished for piety and learning.

At Princeton, on the 3rd inst. after a short and distressing illness, Col. ERKURIE BEATTY, member of the Legislative Council of this state from Middlesex county.

### Sunday School Union.

The managers of the Cumberland Sunday School Union, are to hold an adjourned meeting in the secretary's office on Monday the third day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. to make arrangements for the exercises and proceedings at the annual meeting of the society in April.

EBEN. ELMER, Secretary.  
Feb. 15. 112 St

By Shangar Hewitt, Stephen Young and John L. Smith, esquires, judges of the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Cape May.

Notice is hereby given; that on application to us by Thomas Beesley, who claims an undivided two sixteenth parts of all that tract of land, saw-mill and mill-seat, situate in the Upper township, in the county of Cape May, containing three hundred and fifty acres, commonly called and known by the name of the Spicer mill—tract adjoining lands of Jacob Leaming, Philip Rice, Joshua Brick and others. We have nominated Nicholas Willets, David Townsend and Isaac Townsend, commissioners to divide the said tract of land into sixteen equal shares of parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the house now occupied by Joseph Cooper, (Innkeeper,) in the Upper township, in the county of Cape May, on the thirty first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the said Nicholas Willets, David Townsend and Isaac Townsend, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act entitled, "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, 1789.

Given under our hands, the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Shangar Hewitt.  
Stephen Young.  
John L. Smith.

Feb. 15. 112 St

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on

Tuesday, the 11th day of March next, Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, Bridgeton.

A farm, or tract of land, situate in the township of Stoe Creek, joining lands of the estate of Gabriel Dare, Leonard Gibbons, Ralph Burt, Mason Mulford and others, containing about one hundred acres, more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Edward S. Keatbey, and taken in execution at the suit of DeLlzal Keasbey and Rachel Gibbons, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.  
JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
Sold by consent of parties.  
Jan. 9.—Feb. 15. 112

### Creditors' rake Notice.

That I have applied to the Judges of Cape May common pleas for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and they have appointed Saturday the 22d of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the court house in the Middle township, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement.

SAMUEL T. GOSFREY,  
Cape May, Feb. 12. 112. 5tg

### BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

### WILL BE SOLD AT Public Vendue,

On third day, the 25th of this month, At the dwelling of the subscriber, near Greenwich, Cumberland county, the following described property, viz,

#### ABOUT

### 20 Head of Cattle,

Consisting of Cows and Calves, two yoke of working Oxen, and several pair of Steers, two hundred or more

### MERINO SHEEP,

Several Horses and Swine; Corn and Oats by the bushel,—a quantity of Fresh Hay of an excellent quality. Wheat in the ground, and some Farming Utensils.

Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, at which time attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

JOHN REEVE.

Hopewell, 2d Mo. 8 1823. 111. 2tg.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, out of the court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, On Tuesday the eleventh day of March next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, land,

At the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton,

The following described Lands, situate in the township of Downs; the first, a tract of land, joins John Vandiford, Ethan Lore and others: contains 80 acres. A farm near Newport, joins land of Ebenezer Westcott, John Tuft and others: contains 150 acres. A tract of land and meadow, joins land late of Wesley Budd and others: contains 50 acres. A tract of marsh, joins Esther Gaskill and others: contains 80 acres. A lot of land near Newport: contains six acres. The above described land will be sold, more or less as to quantity, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Jonathan Sockwell, and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Shaw and Zachus Joslin, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.  
January 8 111

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued from the court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 11th day of March next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, the following described lands, situate in the township of Downs: first, a farm in Newport Neck, joins land of George Taylor, Smith Bowen and others; contains 135 acres more or less. A lot in the Bare Swamp, joins Petr Camlis, Joseph Hains and others; contains 20 acres. The moiety half part of a piece of Bare Swamp, joins Timothy Elmer, Richard Whitacre and others; contains 18 acres. A house and lot of land in Newport, joins Ebenezer Westcott, Henry Brudford and others; contains half an acre. The land will be sold, more or less as to quantity, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of William Sockwell, and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Shaw, Esq. Zachus Joslin and Jonathan Sockwell, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.  
JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

January 8.

The lands of Enoch Towzer, and Michael Hersh, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Monday the 3d day of March next, at the Inn of John Kimsey, Port Elizabeth, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.  
Feb. 4. 111

The sale of the property of Ann Howell, Samuel L. Howell, John L. Howell and others, is adjourned to Tuesday the 18th of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton.

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff  
Jan. 21. 109

### NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Phebe, hath eloped my bed and board without any provocation:

This is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Wm. Shuster.

Feb. 1. 110q. 3t

### NOTICE.

I have heard that John Duffield has forged some notes against me and others. I caution any person from taking any assignment or any notes or bond that he may offer upon me, as I never gave the said Duffield any bond or note.

THOMAS LONG.

Feb. 8. 111 3t

### GERMAN FLUTE,

With Preceptors.

For Sale at this Office.

