

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. III.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1823.

No. 121.

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 supplementary to, and to amend, an act, entitled "In act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the third day of March next, no goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, and imported into the United States, shall be admitted to an entry, unless the true invoice of the same be presented to the collector at the time of entry, or unless the same be admitted in the mode authorized and prescribed in the next ensuing section of this act: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not extend to such goods, wares, or merchandise, as shall have been taken from a wreck.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when no invoice has been received of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported and subject to ad valorem duty as aforesaid, the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, shall make oath of the same, and the Collector of the Port shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his judgement, the circumstances under which such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall have been imported, or any other circumstance connected therewith, to admit the same to an entry, on an appraisement thereof, duly made, in the manner hereinafter prescribed: *Provided*, That the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, of such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall, previous to such entry, give bond, with sufficient sureties, to the United States, to produce to such collector the invoice of the same within eight months from the time of entry, if the same were imported from any port or place on this side, and within eighteen months if from any port or place beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, or from the Cape of Good Hope, and to pay any amount of duty, to which it may appear, by such invoice, the said goods, wares, or merchandise, were subject, over and above the amount of duties estimated on the said appraisement.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, shall not have been entered in pursuance of the provisions of this or any other act, regulating imports and tonnage, the same shall be deposited, according to existing laws, in the public warehouse, and shall there remain, at the expense and risk of the owner, until such invoice be produced: *Provided, however,* That, when the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall have remained in the public warehouse nine months, if imported from any port or place on this side, and eighteen months, if from any port or place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Horn, or from the Cape of Good Hope, and no invoice shall be produced, then the said goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be appraised, and the duties estimated thereon in the manner hereinafter directed: *Provided, also,* That nothing herein contained, shall be understood to prohibit the sale of such quantities of goods, stored as aforesaid, as may be necessary to discharge the duties thereon, and all intervening charges, at the time or time, when such duties shall become due and payable: *And provided further,* That the collector be, and he is hereby, authorized to direct an earlier sale of articles of a perishable nature, and of such as may be liable to waste; first giving such notice of the sale, as circumstances may admit, by public advertisement, in one or more papers, at or nearest the port where such sale may be had; which said articles the Collector shall previously cause to be appraised, and the duties estimated thereon, in the manner hereinafter directed; and the proceeds of such sale shall be disposed of at the expiration of the said periods of nine and eighteen months, respectively, as the case may be, in the manner prescribed by the fifty-sixth section of the act regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine: *Provided, also,* That nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the cases contemplated by the fifty-sixth section of the act regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases where goods, wares, or merchandise, shall have been imported into the United States, and shall be entered by invoice one of the following oaths, according to the nature of the case, shall be administered by the collector of the port at the time of entry, to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, in lieu of the oath now prescribed by law in such case:

Consignee, Importer, or Agent's Oath.

I do solemnly and truly (swear or affirm), that the invoice and bill of lading now presented by me to the collector of _____ are the true and only invoice and bill of lading by me received, of all the goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in the _____ whereof _____ is master, from _____ for account of any person whomsoever, for whom I am authorized to enter the same; that the said invoice and bill of lading are in the state in which they were actually received by me, and that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any other invoice, or bill of lading of the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the entry now delivered to the collector contains a just and true account of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, according to the said invoice

and bill of lading; that nothing has been, on my part, nor, to my knowledge, on the part of any other person, concealed or suppressed, whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise, and that if, at any time hereafter, I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now rendered of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district. And I do further solemnly and truly (swear or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, (insert the name and residence of the owner or owners, is or are) owner of the goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned in the annexed entry; that the invoice now produced by me exhibits the actual cost, (if purchased,) or fair market value, (if otherwise obtained,) at the time or times, and place or places, when and where procured, (as the case may be,) of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, all the charges thereon, and on other or different discount, bounty, or drawback, but such as has been actually allowed on the same.

Owner's oath in cases where goods, wares, or merchandise, have been actually purchased.

I do solemnly and truly (swear or affirm) that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of _____ contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares, and merchandise, imported by, or consigned to me, in the _____ whereof _____ is master, from _____; that the invoice which I now produce contains a just and faithful account of the actual cost of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, of all charges thereon, including charges of purchasing, carriage, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing, putting up, and packing, and no other discount, drawback, or bounty, but such as has been actually allowed on the same; that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them. And I do further solemnly and truly (swear or affirm) that I have not, in the said entry or invoice, concealed, or suppressed any thing whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; and that if any time hereafter, I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now produced, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

Manufacturer's or owner's oath in cases where goods, wares, and merchandise, have not been actually purchased.

I do solemnly and truly (swear or affirm) that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of _____ contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares, and merchandise, imported by, or consigned to me, in the _____ whereof _____ is master, from _____; that the said goods, wares, and merchandise were not actually bought by me, or by my agent, in the ordinary mode of bargain and sale, but that, nevertheless, the invoice which I now produce, contains a just and faithful valuation of the same, at their fair market value, including charges of purchasing, carriage, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing, putting up, and packing, at the time or times, and place or places, when and where procured for my account, (or for account of myself and partners) that the said invoice contains also a just and faithful account of all charges actually paid, and no other discount, drawback, or bounty, but such as has been actually allowed on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that I do not know, nor believe in the existence, of any invoice or bill of lading, other than those now produced by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them. And I do further solemnly and truly (swear or affirm) that I have not, in the said entry or invoice, concealed or suppressed any thing whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; and that if, at any time hereafter, I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now produced, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the ad valorem rates of duty upon goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be estimated in the manner following: to the actual cost, if the same shall have been actually purchased, or the actual value, if the same shall have been procured otherwise than by purchase, at the time and place when and where purchased or otherwise procured, or to the appraised value, if appraised, except in cases where goods are subjected to the penalty provided for in the thirteenth section of this act, shall be added all charges, except insurance; and also twenty per centum on the said cost or value, and charges, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond that, or from beyond Cape Horn, or ten per centum if from any other place or country; and the said rates of duty shall be estimated on such aggregate amount: *Provided*, That in all cases where any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, shall have been imported from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value at the time of exportation in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, subject to ad valorem duty, and belonging to a person or persons residing in the United States, but who shall, at the time, be absent from the place where the same are intended to be entered, shall be admitted to an entry, unless the importer, consignee, or agent, shall previously give bond, the form of which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sufficient sureties, to produce, within four months, to the collector of the

port where the said goods, wares, or merchandise may be, the invoice of the same, duly verified, according to the circumstances of the case, by the oath of the said owner, or one of the owners, prescribed in the fourth section of this act: which oath shall be administered by a collector of the United States, if there be any in the place where the said owner or owners may be; or if there be none, by some public officer duly authorized to administer oaths.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, imported as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons not residing at the time in the United States, and who shall have actually purchased the same, shall be admitted to entry, unless the invoice be verified by the oath of the owner, or one of the owners, certifying that the said goods, wares, or merchandise, were actually purchased for his account, or for account of himself and partners in the said purchase; that the invoice annexed thereto contains a true and faithful account of the actual cost thereof, and of all charges thereon; and that no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks are contained in the said invoice, but such as have been actually allowed on the same; which said oath shall be administered by a consul or commercial agent of the United States, or by some public officer duly authorized to administer oaths in the country where the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall have been purchased, and the same duty certified by the said consul, commercial agent, or public officer, in which latter case, such official certificate shall be authenticated by a consul or commercial agent of the United States: *Provided*, That if there be no consul or commercial agent of the United States in the country from which the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall have been imported, the authentication hereby required, shall be executed by a consul of a nation at the time in amity with the United States, if there be any such residing there; and if there be no such consul in the country, the said authentication shall be made by two respectable merchants, if any such there be, residing in the port from which the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall have been imported.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, imported as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons, not residing at the time in the United States, who may not have acquired the same in the ordinary mode of bargain and sale, or belonging to a person or persons, who may be the manufacturer or manufacturers, in whole or in part, of the same, shall be admitted to entry, unless the invoice thereof be verified by the oath of the owner, or of one of the owners, certifying that the invoice contains a true and faithful account of the said goods, wares, or merchandise, at their fair market value at the time and place when and where the same were procured or manufactured, as the case may be, and of all charges thereon; and that the said invoice contains no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks, but such as have been actually allowed: which said oath shall have been duly administered and authenticated in the mode prescribed in the seventh section of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in all cases, where goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, imported as aforesaid, shall belong to the estates of deceased persons, or of persons insolvent, who shall have assigned the same for the benefit of their creditors, the oaths required by the fourth, seventh, and eighth sections of this act, may be administered to the executor, administrator, or assignees of such persons, in the manner prescribed by this act, according to the nature of the case.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, imported as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons not residing in the United States, shall not be accompanied with an invoice verified (verified) by oath, and authenticated as required by the seventh, eighth, and ninth sections of this act, as the case may be; or where it shall not be practicable to make such oath, or there shall be an immaterial informality in the oath or authentication, so required, or where the collector of the port at which the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be, shall have certified his opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that no fraud was intended in the invoice of said goods, wares, or merchandise, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, to admit the same to an entry: *Provided*, That the consignee, importer, or agent, shall, previous to such entry, give bond, the form whereof shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sufficient sureties, to produce the invoice, if the same be practicable, sworn to and authenticated as may be required by this act, according to the nature of the case, and in the time and mode prescribed in the second section of this act, in cases where no invoice has been received: *And provided always*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall in no case admit any goods, wares, or merchandise, to an entry, where there is just ground to suspect that a fraud on the revenue is intended.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, imported as aforesaid, shall belong in part to a person or persons residing in the United States, and in part to a person or persons residing out of the United States, the oath of one of the owners residing in the United States, shall be sufficient to admit the same to an entry according to the provisions of this act: *But it is expressly provided*, That, in all cases, where the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall have been manufactured in whole, or in part, by any one of the owners residing out of the United States, the same shall not be so admitted to an entry, unless the invoice shall have been verified and authenticated by such manufacturer in the manner prescribed in the eighth section of this act.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted,

That, whenever the invoice of goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, imported as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons not residing in the United States, shall not have been duly verified and authenticated, and upon application to the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the tenth section of this act, the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall have been refused an entry, they shall be deemed suspected, and shall be liable to the same additions and penalties as are provided in the case of fraudulent invoices, in the following section.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That, whenever, in the opinion of the collector, there shall be just grounds to suspect that goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, and imported into his district, have been invoiced below their true value, in the place or country from whence they were imported, or originally procured, as the case may be, as prescribed in the fifth section of this act, such collector shall direct the same to be appraised in the manner prescribed by this act; and if the value, at which the same shall be so appraised, shall exceed, by twenty-five per centum, the invoice prices thereof, then, in addition to the ten or twenty per centum, as the case may be, laid upon correct arid regular invoices, according to law, there shall be added fifty per centum on the appraised value, on which aggregate amount, the duties on such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be estimated: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impose the said penalty of fifty per centum for a variance between the bona fide invoice of goods, produced in the manner specified in the proviso in the fifth section of this act, and the current value of the said merchandise, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases where the appraised value of any goods, wares, or merchandise, appraised under this or any other act concerning imports and tonnage, shall exceed, by less than twenty-five per centum, the invoice value thereof, such appraised value shall be considered the true value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, upon which the duty shall be charged, with the addition of such per centum as may be by law required: *Provided*, That, in no case, shall the value be estimated on an amount less than the invoice value, with the addition by law required.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the revenue shall cause at least one package out of every invoice, and one package, at least, out of every twenty packages of each invoice of goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into their respective districts, which package or packages shall have first designated on the invoice, to be opened and examined, and if the same be found not to correspond with the invoice thereof, or to be falsely charged in such invoice, a full inspection of all such goods, wares, or merchandise, as may be included in the same entry, shall be made; and in case such goods, wares, or merchandise, be subject to ad valorem duty, the same shall be appraised, and subjected to the penalties provided in the thirteenth section, in case of suspected or fraudulent invoices; and in every case, whether such goods, wares, or merchandise, be subject to ad valorem or specific duty, if any package may be found to contain any article not described in the invoice, the whole package shall be forfeited: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to remit the said forfeiture, if, in his opinion, the said article was put in by mistake, or without any intention to defraud the revenue.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That, for the appraisement of goods, wares, or merchandise, required by this or any other act concerning imports and tonnage, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint, in each of the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, two persons, well qualified to perform that duty, who, before they entered thereon, shall severally make oath, diligently and faithfully to examine and inspect such goods, wares, or merchandise, as the collector may direct, and truly to report, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the true value thereof, according to the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and when any appraisement is to be made in any port, other than those above named, the collector shall appoint two respectable resident merchants, who, after having taken the oath required by this section, shall be the appraisers; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to direct the appraisers for any collection district, to attend in any other collection district for the purpose of appraising any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported therein; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in the recess of the Senate, to appoint the appraisers for the ports provided for in this section, which appointments shall continue in force until the end of the session of Congress thereafter.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That each of the appraisers, who may be appointed under the sixteenth section of this act for the ports of New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, shall each receive, as a compensation for his services, fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and the appraisers for the port of New York shall each receive two thousand dollars per annum; and the merchants who may be appointed to act as appraisers under this act, shall receive for their services, while actually employed on that duty, each, a compensation of five dollars per diem; and whenever the appraisers, appointed under the sixteenth section of this act, attend in any district, other than that in which they reside, for the purpose of appraising any goods, wares, or merchandise, they shall respectively receive at the rate of five dollars for every twenty-five miles in going to, or returning from, such district, in addition to the salary or pay provided for in this section.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the owner, consignee,

importer, or agent, shall be dissatisfied with the appraisement of any goods, wares, or merchandise, made by the appraisers appointed under the sixteenth section of this act, it shall be lawful for him to employ, at his own expense, two respectable resident merchants, who after being duly qualified, according to the sixteenth section of this act, shall, together with two appraisers appointed on the part of the United States, under this act, examine and inspect the goods, wares, or merchandise, in question; and, after such examination and inspection, they shall report the value thereof, if they agree therein, and, if not, the circumstances of their disagreement, to the collector; and, in case such owner, consignee, importer, or agent, shall be dissatisfied with such report and second appraisement, it shall be lawful for him to refer the case to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to decide thereon, or to require further testimony, in the case, in such manner as he may deem proper and to order the said goods, wares, or merchandise, to be entered accordingly.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That any merchant, who shall be chosen by the collector, or by the party in interest, to make any appraisement required under this or any other act respecting imports and tonnage, and who shall, after due notice of such choice has been given to him in writing, decline or neglect to assist at such appraisement, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and to the costs of prosecution therefor.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That one half of the excess of duty accruing in consequence of the fifty per cent. added to the value of any goods, wares, or merchandise, under the thirteenth section of this act, shall be divided among the customs officers of the port in which such goods, wares, or merchandise, may be, in the manner prescribed by an act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine: *Provided*, That in no case shall the appraisement of the said goods, wares, or merchandise, be entitled to, or receive, any part of the said duty.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That, before any goods, wares, or merchandise, which may be taken from any wreck, shall be admitted to an entry, the same shall be appraised, in the manner prescribed in the sixteenth section of this act, and the same proceedings shall be ordered and executed in all cases where a reduction of duties shall be claimed on account of damage which any goods, wares, or merchandise, shall have sustained, in the course of the voyage; and in all cases where the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, shall be dissatisfied with such appraisement, he shall be entitled to the privileges provided in the eighteenth section of this act.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That, for every verification and certificate, made under this act, before a consul or commercial agent of the United States, such consul or commercial agent shall be entitled to demand, and receive, from the person making the same, a fee of two dollars: *Provided*, Each shipper shall have the right to include all articles shipped by him in the same invoice.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That, when any goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be admitted to an entry upon invoice, the collector of the port in which the same are entered, shall certify the same under his official seal; and no other evidence of the value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be admitted on the part of the owner or owners thereof in any court of the United States, except in corroboration of such entry.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons, who shall counterfeit any certificate or attestation made in pursuance of this act, or use such certificate or attestation, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall upon conviction thereof before any court of the United States having cognizance of the same, be adjudged guilty of felony, and be fined, in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That any bond of the United States, entered into for the payment of duties by a merchant belonging to a firm, in the name of such firm, shall equally bind the partner or partners in trade, of the person or persons by whom such bond shall have been executed; but no clerk or hired person, in the constant employment of another, shall become principal or surety to any bond to which his employer is a party.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That no bond for duties on goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, shall be accepted by any collector of the revenue, unless the principal be a resident of the United States, and the surety, or sureties, citizens thereof.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That, in every case where the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported as aforesaid, and the duty upon which shall amount to fifty dollars, or upwards, may at the time of entry, desire to pay the duties thereon in cash, the collector of the port where the said goods, wares, or merchandise, may be entered, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to receive the same, and to allow a discount on the amount of the duties, at the rate of four per centum per annum, for the legal term of credit which would have been allowed by law on such duties.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, the duties on which shall have been paid, or secured to be paid, may be transported coastwise, from the district into which they were imported to two other districts, and exported from either of them with the benefit of drawback: *Provided*, That all regulations and formalities now in force, relating to the transportation of goods, wares, or merchandise, coastwise,

from the district into which they were imported to another district, for benefit of drawback, and such other regulations as are prescribed under and by virtue of this act, for the further transportation of such goods, wares, or merchandise, to other districts, shall be complied with: *And provided, also*, That all the regulations and formalities now in force, respecting the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, for the benefit of drawback, shall be complied with, so far as may be consistent with other provisions of this act: and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe the form of the certificate to be used, and of the oaths to be taken, on the transportation of such goods, wares, or merchandise, from the second or other district, into which they may be so brought, to the third district.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, and intended for exportation, with benefit of drawback, which shall be transported from one district to another, shall be accompanied by a copy from the invoice, of the cost thereof, certified by the collector of the district from which they may have been last re-shipped, which certified copy shall be produced to the collector of the district from which such goods, wares, or merchandise, are intended to be exported; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, as well as all such goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, as shall be exported from the district into which they may have been originally imported, shall be inspected by the appraisers at the time of exportation, in the manner provided by this act, on the importation of such goods, wares, or merchandise; and if the same are found not to correspond with the original invoice, the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be subject to forfeiture, according to the provisions of the eighty-fourth section of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of entry of goods, wares, or merchandise, for the benefit of drawback, the time of twenty days shall be allowed, from the date of the clearance of the ship or vessel, in which the same shall have been laden, for taking the oaths, completing the entry, and giving the exportation bonds of the same: *Provided*, That the exporter shall have, in every other particular, complied with the regulations and formalities heretofore, and by this act, established for entries of exportation of goods, wares, or merchandise, for the benefit of drawback.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases where goods, wares, or merchandise, entitled to drawback, shall be re-shipped for transportation coastwise, before the necessary certificates are issued by the collector of the port where imported, the same shall be allowed to be entered for drawback, at the district to which they shall be so transported, without forfeiting the benefit of drawback: *Provided*, That the person or persons, so entering said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall produce, from the collector of the port from whence the same shall have been last shipped, a certificate that the coastwise certificates were not issued at the time of the sailing of the vessel on board which the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall have been so shipped, and shall deliver the coastwise certificates required in such cases, to the collector of the port where the same shall have been so entered, within two months from the date of entry, and before the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall be entered for exportation.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases where the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, entitled to drawback, may wish to transfer the same into packages other than those in which the said goods, wares, or merchandise were originally imported, the collector of the port where the same may be shall permit the said transfer to be made, if necessary for the safety or preservation thereof: *Provided*, That due notice of the same, in writing, setting forth sufficient cause for the said transfer, be given to the said collector, who shall appoint an inspector of the revenue; to ascertain if the said allegation be true, and, if found correct, to superintend said transfer, and to cause the marks and numbers upon the original packages to be inscribed upon the packages into which the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall be transferred.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be necessary to insert the numbers upon packages, in any entry of goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to specific duty on importation or exportation, or to insert any such numbers in any coastwise or other certificate: *But it is expressly provided*, That in all cases where a separate certificate may be required for each package, the numbers shall be inserted therein.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where, under existing laws, spirituous liquors, entitled to drawback, shall have been shipped coastwise for the purpose of being laden immediately on board some vessel in another district, for exportation, the same may be so laden on board of such vessel, without having been first deposited in the public warehouse: *Provided*, That all other regulations required by law shall have been complied with, and that such transportation of said spirituous liquors, from the one vessel to the other be made by the collector's order, and under the superintendance (superintendence) of an inspector of the revenue, and that a careful examination be made by him of the identity of the same, and of the quantity, quality and packages thereof.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures, incurred by force of this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and may be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed on the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in virtue of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports

and tonnage," passed the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, in the same manner as if the said act did not expire on the third day of March next.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That, when goods, wares, or merchandise, imported, and subject to duty as aforesaid, shall be re-shipped, and transported coastwise, from one district to another, in the packages in which the same were imported, an invoice, or a copy of such invoice, or an extract therefrom, including all the articles, with the charges thereon, which are re-shipped and transported coastwise as aforesaid, verified by the additional oath required by the fourth section of this act, and certified under the official seal of the Collector, with whom the entry, on the importation of such goods, wares, and merchandise, was made, shall be produced at the port to which the same shall be transported; and the same inspection of such goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be made, as if they had been brought direct from a foreign port or place: *Provided*, That no appraisement of the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be made at the said port, so as to change the amount of duties which may have been charged thereon, at the port of their original importation, if the same should have been there entered, according to the provisions of this act; except when transported from a port where there are no appraisers appointed by the government; and if the invoice, verified as aforesaid, shall not be so produced, such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be deposited, and remain in the public warehouse, at the expense and risk of the owner thereof, until the invoice, verified and certified in the manner above required, shall be produced; and goods, wares, or merchandise, imported, and subject to duty as aforesaid, may be transported coastwise, to one or more districts within the United States.

Washington, March 8, 1823.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.

FOREIGN.

The packet ship Mentor, from Liverpool has brought to New York, Liverpool dates to the 9th ult. and London papers to the evening of the 8th, four days later than the previous advices. The accounts from Paris reach the evening of the 5th March, when no formal declaration of war had been issued, nor any notification given of the commencement of formal hostilities. Under the Madrid head of the 25th Feb. it is stated that the secretaries of state had given in their resignations, which were not however to be accepted, until they had made their general reports to the new cortes, then about to be definitively organized. We are sure that no ministry could be tolerated by the cortes, who should have been disposed to make such concessions as would alone satisfy the French government.—One letter from Paris contained in the London papers, says—it is expected that military operations against Spain will commence immediately.

The most interesting of the events now related, is the expulsion of the intrepid liberal, Manuel, from the French chamber of deputies, first by vote, and then by personal violence.

The Portuguese cortes, have adopted this resolution—Every invasion of the Peninsula, made for the purpose of destroying or modifying the political institutions adopted by Spain, shall be considered as a direct aggression of Portugal.

Nat. Gaz.

Extract of a speech of Mr. Brougham, lately delivered in the British House of Commons, on the affairs of Europe.

Mr. Brougham rose, and in a very able and eloquent speech, proceeded to a review of the conduct of the allied powers, in the declarations which they had put forth in their respective notes, declarations which he designated as preposterous, absurd and extravagant. The hon. member selected passages from each of the notes, to show the justice of the general sentiment which was entertained regarding them out of the house. The meaning of all these precious documents (continued Mr. B.) was as plain as plain could be; they spoke but one language to Europe and to Spain, and that language was this—"We have 100,000 hired mercenaries, and we will not stoop to reason with men whom we have determined to crush as slaves, or annihilate as freemen." He admired the parallel frankness with which this haughty language had been met by the Spanish government; the papers which it had sent forth were plain and laconic, and spoke this language—"We are millions of freemen, and will not stoop to reason with men who threaten to enslave us." (Cheers)—They hurled back the threat to the quarter from whence it issued, caring little whether it was from the Goth, the Hun, or the Calmuck; with firmness they met the craft of the Bohemian, and with courage the savage ferocity of the Tartar. If they found leagued against them the tyrants of the world as at present infested, they might console themselves with this reflection—that wherever there was an Englishman, either of the old world or the new—wherever there was a Frenchman, with the exception of that little band which now swayed the destinies of France in opposition to the wishes and interests of its gallant and liberal population—a population which, after enduring the miseries of the revolution had entailed upon it, and after wading through the long and bloody wars into which that revolution had precipitated it, was entitled,

if ever any population was, to a long enjoyment of the many blessings of peace and liberty; wherever there was an Englishman or a true born Frenchman; wherever there was a free heart or virtuous mind, there Spain had a natural and unalienable friend. For his own part he could not but admire the mixture of firmness and forbearance which the government of Spain had exhibited—when the allied monarchs were pleased to adopt a system of interference with the internal policy of Spain—when they thought fitting to descend to minute and paltry criticisms upon the whole course of its domestic government—when every sentence in their respective notes was a personal insult to every individual Spaniard—and when the most glaring attempts were made in their manifestoes to excite rebellion in the country, and to stir up one class of the community against the other—it would not have surprised him if some allusion had been made in the replies of the Spanish government to the domestic policy of the allied sovereigns. What would have been more natural for the Spanish government than to have asked his Prussian majesty, who was so anxious for the welfare and good government of Spain, and who had shown himself so minute a critic on its laws and institutions, to remember the many vows and promises which he had made some years ago to his own free people? Could any thing, he would ask, have been more natural for the Spanish government, than to have asked the emperor of Austria, whether he, who now pretended to be so just, when the interests of Ferdinand were concerned, had always acted with equal justice towards the interest of others? could any thing have been more natural, that, to have suggested to him, that before he was generous to Ferdinand, he ought to be just to George, and that he ought to return to him the whole, or at any rate, a considerable part of 20 millions he had borrowed of him in his day of distress—a sum which remained unpaid, wasted the resources of an ally of Spain, and tended mightily to cripple and mutilate her exertions? He wished likewise to know what could have been more natural—nay, if the doctrine of interference in the internal concerns of neighbouring nations were at all admitted—what could have been more right in a free people to have asked him how it happened, that his dungeons were filled with all that was noble, and accomplished, and virtuous, and patriotic in the Milanese?—than to have called on him to give an account of the ocean of blood which he had shed in his own dominions in the north of Italy?—than to have demanded of him some explanation of that iron policy by which he has consigned men, women and children, not to exile or to death, but to a merciless imprisonment for 10, 20, and 30 years—nay, even for life, without their being able to ascertain in the remotest degree the crime for which they were punished? (Cheering continued for some minutes)

NEW YORK, April 9

From Mexico.—The schooner Fly, capt. Boyer, arrived at this port on Tuesday evening, in 15 days from Vera Cruz; sailed 25th March. The news by this vessel is of a very important nature. Another revolution has taken place in that interesting country. The emperor Iturbide had fled from Mexico for the interior, with about 300 men. His intention was to reach Valladolid. The prevailing opinion at Vera Cruz was, that he would be taken & beheaded, as several different forces were in pursuit. The last advices from Mexico, were of the 14th of March; the emperor was then at Tacebays, with all his forces, ammunition, state carriages, &c. on his way to Valladolid. The whole country has turned against him, and the revolutionary army would soon enter Mexico.

On the 25th of January, negotiation commenced on the part of the Imperial army then besieging Vera Cruz, with gen. St. Anna, the republican chief.—Many propositions were made by gen. Echavarrri, the commander of the besieging army, all of which were rejected, until the 1st of Feb. when the stipulations of St. Anna were complied with, and the siege raised. In the afternoon of that day, gen. Echavarrri entered the city, amidst the huzzas of the people. He was met by gen. St. Anna at the gates of the city, and received with open arms, and was thence escorted to the palace. On the following day he departed for Jalapa. On his arrival there, a correspondence commenced between him and the minister of war, which resulted in nothing of importance. On the 17th, the great republican chief, Guadalupe Victoria, entered Vera Cruz, with every manifestation of joy. In anticipation of this event, the crown of Iturbide had been burnt in the public square and the tree of Liberty planted upon it, under which Victoria passed on his way to the palace. On arriving at the palace, he with St. Anna, presented themselves at the balconies with wreaths of laurels in their brows, which the people insisted upon their wearing. A few days after this, the marquis de Ybaneo, commander of the Imperial troops at

Puebla, declared for Victoria, St. Anna and Liberty!

The emperor, immediately on his hearing of this, despatched to Puebla two commissioners, gen. Negrete, and Herrera, secretary of state, to treat in some manner for the preservation of himself and his crown. On their arrival, gen. Negrete immediately embraced the popular cause, and Herrera returned without any particular audience with the republican chiefs. The emperor then proposed to establish the congress and to proceed agreeably to its decrees. This was refused, and a demand was made of his crown, with a promise of protection to his person, until a congress should convene, who alone should direct in what manner he should be disposed of.

On the 21st of March, a despatch was received at Vera Cruz, dated at Puebla, on the 14th, stating that the army was to move from that place on the following day to surround Iturbide.

The republican army is divided and directed as follows:—gen. Bravo advances for Chaleo; Inclou for Toluca; Negrete for Ayotto; Echavarrri for Guadalupe; and Barragan for Guatimala. Another division was ordered for St. Augustine de Las Caervas; gen. Victoria commanded at Vera Cruz; gen. Lobato was at Guamanthe with 600 men. The whole republican force was estimated at from 7 to 8000; that of the emperor consisted of 1000 to 1500.

Gen. St. Anna sailed from the Island of Sacrifice, (one League from Vera Cruz,) on the 21st of March, with a squadron of one brig and four schrs. having on board 3 or 400 troops, for Tampico. The supposed object of this expedition was to intercept the shipment of a large sum of money, belonging to Iturbide, said to be on board a Spanish packet, which was to sail next day for Havana.

The squadron lately purchased in the United States by Iturbide, is entirely hauled up, with the exception of one gun boat and one schr. and the officers and men, with the exception of a very few, discharged.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1823.

Agricultural Society.—Our paper last week contained a statement of the premiums offered by the board of managers of the agricultural society. To us they appear judicious, but we know not how far we are competent to judge. But the object of our present remarks is intended to draw the attention of our readers to the communication of Mr. WELLS of Dividing Creek, on the culture of Sweet Potatoes. That communication is, to a farmer who had previously but an imperfect knowledge of the method of raising them, worth several years' subscription to the agricultural society. We do not exaggerate when we say, that if the society were to gain nothing more by their efforts than that article, they would be well compensated.—but they have more to gain, and the time is not distant, when, for the little trouble and expense each member incurs, he will reap a golden harvest of very valuable information, collected from our enterprising and enlightened fellow citizens in every section of our county.

We understand that Mr. Thomas Reeves, of the town of SALEM, has proposed, (if sufficient encouragement be given to warrant the undertaking,) to run a stage between that town and this place, once a week. There has not been for a long time a regular correspondence between our neighbours of Salem and us. Many of our fellow citizens, desirous to pass on business, or on visits, from the one place to the other, are unable to do so for the want of a public conveyance, they having no private one. To promote a general intercourse between the two places most certainly be productive of much good. It brings us, as it were, nearer, and makes us better known to and more social and friendly with each other. Indeed the difficulty of communicating between these towns has long been, and continues to be felt. Such an establishment as is now proposed to be undertaken, should be encouraged by the citizens of both places. How much can be saved to the inhabitants of both towns by a stageman of approved character who would serve as a factor for the public in those small matters which it is necessary sometimes to do, but which often costs more than they are

worth by the time and expense employed with them?

As the stages of West Jersey are now conducted, they do honor to our district. It has always afforded us great pleasure to observe the unlimited confidence of the public in the drivers employed, and the high character they sustain for honesty and punctuality. On a late occasion, in making some necessary observations on this subject to a gentleman in Philadelphia, we discovered that our veracity was put to risk by his incredulity, supposing it impossible to find a driver of stages in any place fit to be trusted. We convinced him of his error, and the gentleman after admitting our statements said, that if we did not stand higher, we must at least stand as high in this respect as any place in the world! We do not by these observations, intend to compliment either the drivers of our stages or the stage owners, for considering so deeply as they do their own and the public interest by making such a discriminating and judicious choice; our remarks were occasioned by the circumstance noticed above—the proposal to run a stage to and from Salem—and in making these observations we have no objects or interests to subserve.

The late gale, which has been so destructive in other sections of our country, did but little injury in this district. We have not heard of any damage being sustained by it in this neighbourhood. Several vessels belonging to this harbour were however sunk or otherwise injured on the Delaware river and in the harbour of Philadelphia. One vessel driven ashore on the river Delaware, while her bands were attempting to dig a passage for her to float into the river when the tide would rise, rolled over suddenly, before the workmen could escape, by which three of them were killed.

Duel.—A meeting, or affair of honor, (as it is usually called) lately took place near Newport, (Del.) between gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, and professor Pattison, of Baltimore, in which the former was wounded in the arm. The ball has not as yet been extracted, but the danger is supposed to be over, as the general is said to be on the recovery. These combatants stood nine feet apart. Before the professor took his station, report says he informed his second that it was not his intention to kill the gen. but that he would knock the pistol out of his hand—and his ball took a direction within an inch of the spot he intended to strike. The gen. was taking deliberate aim when he received the wound; his pistol was not discharged; he fell, and on the doctor's advancing, offered his hand in token of reconciliation.

Fighting duels seems to be a magical way of teaching politeness. A Frenchman once said that an Englishman never learned the rules of politeness until he visited Paris—was shot five times, and run seven times through the body.

The origin of this duel will go far to show that the terms honor, politeness, the gentleman, dignity, nobleness of mind, and all those words intended to denote qualifications of an intellectual or moral character, are not always well understood by those who make the greatest pretensions to them; that they are in fact mere epithets, or tools, if you please, which some men make use of—and very adroitly too—to mask feelings and purposes which, were they exposed, would rank them no higher than those plebeian qualifications would, which they so much pretend to despise.

Fighting duels is an outrage on religion, and on morals. It is a public declaration by the parties that they hate each other—that forgiveness, temperance of feeling, charity, magnanimity, reconciliation, &c. make up no part of their character, and that in their hearts they cherish the ranklings of animosity, which is the offspring of pride and malice. It is an evidence that the laws of man are preferred to the laws of God, and that while they use all possible precaution to avoid violating the letter of the one, they shew the utmost possible contempt for the other.

The indulgence of the vindictive passions is surely an evidence that the

heart which does so is allied to all meaness, and abandoned by every estimable quality. It is like persuading the devil to be worse than he is, and giving him assistance to secure his game.

It is perhaps no more than we owe our readers, to give a brief history of the cause of this quarrel. Our reason for so doing is this—the gentlemen who have fought are in respectable and high standing in society; and many of those who do not rank so high in life, think it no harm to follow an example practised by those whom the world call virtuous and honorable, and whom it esteems. These remarks are intended to prevent this effect.

Professor Pattison, who came a few years since from Edinburgh, has had, since his arrival in the United States, a very unpleasant controversy with the Medical School of Philadelphia, but more especially with Dr. Chapman, who appears to have volunteered his

for the sake of destroying his reputation if he had any, or of proving had none where it was supposed he had. In the free exchange of abuse which passed between them, from which neither of the parties had anything to gain, and both much to lose, Dr. Pattison defended himself so ably, that professor Chapman, who began the dispute, and who was unwilling to sustain a defeat, was compelled to enter into the business with all the spirit of a man who had his eye steadily fixed on the end, without at all times attending to the means. In the early part of this quarrel with pen and types, Dr. C. in the ardour of his zeal, forgot his accustomed politeness and insulted Dr. P. Something in the character of a challenge was sent to Dr. C. who refused to fight on account of religious scruples. Dr. P. was arrested by the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, but soon afterwards liberated at the instance of Dr. C. Some time after this, Dr. P. was called to a professorship in the Medical College of Maryland. He occasionally visited Philadelphia, and one time while going along one of the streets of that city alone, Dr. C. while walking with his wife, discovered him. After recommending to his spouse to proceed on her course, telling her he had a sudden call to attend to some business, he left her, turned a corner, and overtaking professor Pattison, and at the same moment forgetting his religious scruples, he began, sans ceremonie, with his walking cane to convince his friend by argumentum baculinum that he was a scoundrel, and deserved his wrath. Professor P. not consenting to this method of demonstration—feeling unpleasant under the cane plaster, and believing like an experienced professor, that this subsidiary application might, if continued, prove detrimental, took the liberty to remonstrate with his brother, who, tenacious of the doctrines of his school would not be persuaded offit, until professor P. by superior force began to demonstrate by an a posteriori argument, that he was wrong. However, before he had fairly proceeded through more than one syllogism, the spouse of Dr. C. who had followed to the scene of combat, fearing the argument might make too forcible an impression, interposed, and the gallant Scotchman yielded to her eloquence, what he would not do to the Professor's practice. This affray was followed up by volumes of recrimination and abuse, and so indefatigable was Dr. C. that he had many editions of some pamphlets, written with an intent to destroy the moral reputation of professor P. printed and published simultaneously in different sections of the U. States, in order, as he said, that all orders of society down to the very sweep chimney might peruse his history.

These circumstances were the origin of the late duel. Dr. Chapman is brother-in-law to gen. Cadwallader, and the gen. sought an opportunity in the following manner to transfer the quarrel to himself, that he might avenge it, as he had fewer scruples against fighting.—Let it be remembered that we think every man ought to have scruples against fighting, but then they should be consistent scruples.

Some time previous to the last anniversary birth day of our illustrious

Washington, some gentlemen in Philadelphia determined on giving a ball. Of the dancing committee gen. C. was a manager. Professor Pattison was desirous to attend, and directed a friend to make application for a ticket. Gen. C. hearing that such an application was about to be made, requested the other managers not to give a ticket, and he would be responsible. A refusal was given on the ground that Dr. I. was no gentleman, and of course was followed by a letter from the Doctor for an explanation. The soldier, anticipating this, replied that he was ready to give an explanation if the Doctor would appoint the time and place of meeting. The result we have stated.

The above particulars are as nearly correct as the last information affords. The strangeness of gen. C.'s conduct in considering Dr. P. as a gentleman, and then meeting him as such, subjects him very justly to censure. But this part of his conduct aside, was there not an absurdity in risking his life with a young man, while he had a wife and five or six children, of whom he was the natural guardian, and to whom he owed superior obligations? Surely it was not the path of honor to sacrifice, or even to place at hazard, the happiness of a family for the sake of destroying the life of a fellow being, merely because he or any other person had a quarrel with him. Surely there is no magnanimity, no greatness of mind, no dignity, in running headlong into broils to show bravery, or give an evidence that he person doing so is not afraid to die. True courage consists not in this. The man who cannot gain a victory over the intemperance of his own feelings, will never rank high in the scale of excellence. We sincerely regret that gen. Cadwallader, a gentleman who stands high in the estimation of the public, should tarnish his fame by such conduct. We have been told that this quarrel is not ended—that others are about to open anew the campaign and that professor P. will have another opportunity to try his skill. Such being the report, it should be the duty of every individual who has the ability, to use his utmost exertions to discountenance such diabolical and murderous proceedings, and they will soon be more known among us.

Princeton College.—The trustees of this college have elected the Rev. Philip Lindsly, vice president of the college, to be president thereof, in the place of Dr. Green, who some time ago resigned—the Rev. Dr. Rice, of Va. who, at the last meeting of the board of trustees, had been elected president having declined the appointment. The Rev. J. D. Fyler, of Trenton, was elected vice president in place of professor Eindsly, should he vacate his present office to accept the presidency.

Commodore Porter's squadron, in endeavoring to enter the harbour of Port Rico, were wantonly fired into, by the fort, by which lieut. W. H. Cock was killed. We hope the notion will demand and obtain retributive justice for this outrage on our flag, and on the life of a valuable officer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
During our absence last week, few communications were received, intended for this paper. Being anonymous, they were unattended to in our absence. Two of these, written principally in our defence, contain many just and spirited remarks; but we think the purposes for which the write contends, can be better accomplished in our own way—by contempt and silence. We are the avowed friends of peace. Even newspaper war we dislike, and as heretofore, shall as far as possible, continue to preserve peace and discharge our duties to the public without abusing our neighbours, or telling them one word about how much we are better men, better editors, better printers, or better any thing than they are. Our respected correspondents need not fear for us—we have none for ourselves. We know our business, and can employ competent workmen to do it.

We would rather be excused from

publishing "Uncle Jonathan." The remarks would, perhaps, be supposed by some readers, to convey a meaning which would not be well received; upon subjects which should not appear through the papers of this place.

Desperate conflict.—Mr. Ryal Conning, of Mentor, Ohio, on entering his distillery a short time since, found it in possession of a large wild cat, which immediately sprang at him. During the encounter he caught the cat by the throat, and after a hard struggle, succeeded in killing it, without injury to himself.

MARRIED,
At Dividing Creek, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Osborn, Mr. LEMUEL LAWRENCE, to Miss HARRIET LORE.

In England by special licence, at her ladyship's house, BARRY O'MEARA Esq. to LADY LEIGH.

DIED,
On the 11th inst. in Lower Alloways Creek Salem County, Mr. SAMUEL DAVIS, aged upwards of ninety years, and on the following day his remains were interred in the Seventh day Baptist burying ground at Snilow. He had been a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church for upwards of fifty-seven years. In the year 1757 he served a campaign in Canada against the French, under Capt. Philip Burgin an officer of his Britannic Majesty, and discharged at Fort Edwards, from the service of the British Government.—He was entitled to land for his service, but the Revolution in our Government taking place, he did not obtain it.

In Baltimore County Md. in the 85th year of his age, SIMON PERINE, a major of the Revolutionary war.

Rich Neck Estate,
Late the property of William Frazer, Esquire, deceased.
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale at New Castle, on
Saturday the 7th day of June next,

At the house of Henry Steele, the above valuable property, to the farmer and grazier, situate on the river Delaware, in Appoquinimink Hundred, New-Castle county, Delaware, commonly known to the public by the name of Morris Laston's or Rich Neck. It contains 300 acres of plough land, or thereabout, of the best soil, and from 70 to 100 of woodland of the best quality, and about 200 acres of private embanked meadow adjoining the same, well ditched and drained, and now becoming daily in fine order. Also with the above farm, 250 acres of prime Marsh, called Rob's Island, situate at the lower side of, and adjoining Black Bird Creek, at the mouth of the river Delaware, and other marsh of the subscriber to the south. This Island is attached, and belonging to a body of marsh now nearly embanked, by the Black Bird Marsh Company. All of this marsh is calculated for any kind of grass, grain, flax or hemp. This property enjoys great advantages as a stock farm, for cattle, sheep and hogs. The late owner was well known as a celebrated farmer and grazier.

The improvements are a good two story brick dwelling house, with kitchen, dairy house, smoke house, corn cribs, stables, hay house, barn, and a large yard boarded in, with gates, racks, troughs, &c. The situation of the house is the highest between New-Castle and the Capes, commanding an elegant view of the highlands of Christiana, and an unlimited view down the bay. There is not a more healthy spot to be found any where; enjoying a pure air from the sea, and fine pure wholesome water. It is but 11 miles below Fort Delaware, and but that distance from the contemplated route of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, 58 miles from Philadelphia by water, and 53 by land, 10 from Smyrna, and 7 from Cantwell's Bridge. It commands a fine market with the shipping, river craft, and the two last mentioned towns. An abundance of fish and game at all seasons. Mr. Newel, the gentleman who lives on the property, will show it to any person, desirous of seeing it. The terms are one half the purchase money in October next, & the residue in two yearly payments with interest. The person purchasing, will receive the rent of the current year and possession so as to make any improvements in October next—and full possession the 25th of March, 1824, if it is desired sooner, the subscriber will obtain it.

Persons desirous of purchasing a private sale before the 7th of June next will apply to general John Caldwell near Newport, Delaware, or N. C. Williamson, Esq. Wilmington, or the subscriber.

W. C. FRAZER,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
April 19. 121 ts

ISAAC BARTRAM, jun.
Having purchased the stock and taken the long established stand of the late BENJAMIN HORNER,
No. 47, Mari et street, Philadelphia,
Offers for sale on very reasonable terms, a choice and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE,
All of the latest importations, and purchased at the lowest prices for cash. Ke has now on hand, and intends constantly keeping in addition to every article usual in that line, a stock of
English Blister'd, Crowley, Milington and CAST-STEEL,
Of the first quality, and warranted good. Also, real Mousehole and Imitation
Anvils, Vises, English Dale Co. Wagon Boxes, and Sadirons. Greaves & Sons' and other cuttlery in great variety. Saws and tools of all kinds. Files of superior quality, Castings, cut and wrought Nails and Brads of all sizes, and
Passmore's warranted Grass SCYTHES.

He has also the exclusive sale of the well known and approved
OGLEBY'S SICKLES.

JOSEPH P. HORNER, informs his friends and the public, that he is engaged to assist in conducting the business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors to the establishment.
April 19. 121 6t

Sheriff's Sales.
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to be directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue,
On Saturday the seventeenth day of May next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Hannah Ford, (late Alexander M'Keans) at Cold Spring in the Lower Township, in the county of Cape May—All that certain House and Lot, where Samuel Taylor now lives, situate in the Lower Township aforesaid; containing three acres more or less, together with all the lands of the said Samuel Taylor. Seized as the property of the said Samuel Taylor, and taken in execution at the suit of Downs and Richard Edmunds, executors of Robert Edmunds, Esq. deceased, and to be sold by
SICHER HUGHES, Sheriff.
March 8.

ALSO?
At the time and place aforesaid, all that certain tract, parcel or piece of WOODLAND,
Situate in the Lower Township aforesaid, joining Lands of Joseph Hays and others, containing 40 acres more or less. Seized as the property of Nath Hand, and taken in execution at the suit of Nathan Corson and Judith Elbridge, administrators of Christis Corson, deceased, and to be sold by
SICHER HUGHES, Sheriff.
March 8—April 19. 121

NOTICE.
Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' court, of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at
PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wednesday the 4th day of June next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel in Bridgeton a Lot of Land, situate in Bridgeton, aforesaid, on the east side of the creek, joining lands of James Hood and others, said to contain 26 square perches of ground, on which are two small dwelling houses, late the property of David Randolph, dec'd.
Conditions made known at the time of sale, by
Eph. Holmes,
Norton Harris,
Smith Bacon,
Commissioners.
March 25—April 12. 120 4t

GEORGE HARRIS,
TAILOR & BARBER,
Returns thanks to his former customers for their past favors, and solicits a continuance of public patronage. He begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his stand into a shop
At the foot of the Bridge,
On the West side of the Creek, where he intends carrying on the above trades in all their various branches. He flatters himself that by attention to business, and from the correspondence he constantly has with the most fashionable Tailors in Philadelphia, together with the experience he has had in business for fifteen years and upwards both here and in Philadelphia, that he will be able to do work in the most Fashionable manner and on liberal terms.
N. B. Cord wood and country produce taken in payment.
April 12. 120 4t

The subscriber having began business in the well known store, formerly occupied by Wood and Bacon, offers to his friends and the public, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Queensware and Earthenware,
Drugs, Paints and Oils,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Which have been purchased altogether for cash, and which he intends to sell as low as Philadelphia prices. All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.
CHARLES S. WOOD,
Greenwich, 4th mo. 12. 120 3t

John I. M'Chesney's
GRAMMAR,
Also his
Introductory Lectures,
For sale by
Potters & Woodruff.
April 12. 120

Adjournment.
The land of Robert Alderman which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 6th of May next at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by
Wm. H. FITHIAN late Sheriff, former Sheriff.
April 8th 120 3t

POTTERS & WOODRUFF
Have for sale
400 White Oak Posts
Of a good quality.
March 15. 116

SUBSCRIPTIONS
Are received at this office for the following works, viz.

The Museum of Foreign Science & Literature.
This work is a selection of the best and most entertaining essays and pieces found in the European periodical publications which are received in this country. The price is six dollars a year. It appears monthly.
New Monthly Magazine,
Edited by the poet Campbell. Monthly, price as above.

The Journal of Foreign Science & Literature,
Appears quarterly, price four dollars a year. This is an excellent work.

The American Journal of Science and Arts,
By professor Stillman. Quarterly.
Christian Advocate,
Being a continuation of the Presbyterian Magazine. Edited by President Green, late of Nassau Hall College. Price two dollars and fifty cents, paid in advance. Monthly.

The Wesleyan Repository,
Published in Philadelphia by William Stockton. This is an interesting and cheap religious work, and we would strongly recommend it. The price is two dollars, paid in advance—monthly.

North American Review.
Quarterly, price five dollars a year. This is a valuable and highly interesting work. We would earnestly recommend it.

The Principles of the Government UNITED STATES,
ADAPTED TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS.
The following Books are received and For Sale at this office.

Dr. Green's Discourses in the college of Princeton, N. J. with an appendix, giving a history of that institution and an account of its different Presidents.

Dr. Miller's letters on Unitarism, a very valuable work.

Tull's Husbandry, a late and valuable work.

Cobbett's Cottage economy.
Cobbett's Sermons.
Henry Kirk White's remains.
The Pulpit made free.
Deism Refuted.
Traits of the Aborigines.
Farewell Letters, by William Ward of Serampore.
Bartons Poems.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE
A REPORT
Of a Cause tried in the District Court of Philadelphia, April 24, 1822,
John Keen vs. Philip Rice,
Involving the right of NEW JERSEY to the OYSTER BEDS
IN MAURICE RIVER COVR.
Price 12 1/2 Cents.
August 26.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of 2 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 13th day of May 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 Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.
 The following described land, situate in the township of Down, the first, a Farm near Newport, joins land of Henry Shaw, Esq., Pedro Camlis and others, contains 52 acres, more or less. A share of 15 acres of salt marsh, joins Dividing Creek. A lot, joins land, late of John Bowen and other, contains 10 acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.
 Seized as the property of Clark Henderson, taken in execution at the suit of Dicheeson Moore and Butler Newcomb, and to be sold by
 Wm R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
 March 10—April 12. 120

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on
Tuesday, the 6th day of May 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 and tract of Land, situate in the township of Deerfield, joins land of Jonathan Fithian, Dayton Riley, and Enoch Fithian, contains 100 acres, more or less. A lot of Cedar Swamp, situate on Menanico, near Hollinshead's saw-mill, contains two acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.
 Seized as the property of Zenus Loder, taken in execution at the suit of John Buck, Esq. assignee, and to be sold by
 Wm R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
 DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.
 March 3—April 5. 119

By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued from the court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on
Tuesday the 6th day of May 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 two following described lots of Land, situate at Laurel Hill, the first the moiety half part of a house and lot of land, joins John Rose and others, contains half an acre, more or less. A lot of land, joins John Perry and others, contains half an acre more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.
 Seized as the property of Josiah Sayre, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seeley, Esq. and to be sold by
 Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
 March 3—April 5. 119

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 6th day of May 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 three described tracts of land, situate in the township of Mauris River, the first, a Farm and tract of land, joins Menanico creek, &c. contains 103 acres. Second, joins land of John Fitts and others, contains 36 acres. A lot of Meadow land, contains one and a half acres.
 The same will be sold, more or less as to quantity, together, with all the lands of the defendant.
 Seized as the property of William Ketchum, taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seeley, Esq. and Samuel Dave, and to be sold by
 Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
 March 3—April 5. 119

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on
Tuesday the 6th day of May 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,
 Three described tracts of land, situate in the township of Fairfield, first, a Farm, joins land of Jonathan Bennet, Josiah Bennet and others, contains 96 acres, more or less. Second, joins Alexander Sayr and others, contains 40 acres. A tract of Bush land, joins Wm. Bennet, Jonathan Bennet and others, contains 25 acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.
 Seized as the property of Samuel Bennet, taken in execution at the suit of John Udden, and to be sold by
 Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
 March 3—April 5. 119

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 Seized as the property of Samuel Bennet, taken in execution at the suit of John Udden, and to be sold by
 Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
 March 3—April 5. 119

Five Dollars Reward.
 Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, about the 10th inst. a
White Painter Dog,
 Marked with reddish or liver colored spots—the one on his back resembling the figure 8—his ears of the same color—tail full length—about one year old, and large for his age—had a leather strap and buckle to it, round the neck. Whoever returns the said dog, shall be entitled to the above reward.
 Wm. ELMER.
 Bridgeton Mills, March 23. 17

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

REMOVAL.

P. C. WILLMARTH,
 HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT STORE,
 from No. 23 to No. 131 North 3d Street, above Race Street,
 PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE
Sign of the Golden Hat,
 where he offers an excellent assortment of
LOW-PRICED HATS,
 ALSO,
WATER-PROOF
Imitation Beaver Hats
 Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.
 Mens HATS finished in the first style at \$2 50.

A handsome deduction made at Wholesale.
 P. C. W. having received the most encouraging patronage from a candid and discerning Public, with the utmost confidence in the merits of his Manufacture, anticipates a continued and increasing custom.
 February 11. 59tf

SILAS W. SEXTON,
Fashionable Clothier and
Merchant Taylor,
 No. 28, MARKET STREET,
 Between Front and Second streets, south side, two doors east of Letitia Court,
 PHILADELPHIA.

HAS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c and a variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.
 Gentlemen are requested to call and give his establishment a trial, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again.
 All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
 52 6m. December 24, 1821.

MARSHALL'S SALE.
 By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the District Court of the United States, at the suit of the Post Master General, will be sold at
Public VENDUE,
 On **Wednesday the 28th day of May next,**
 Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock on said day, at the house of David Read, Innkeeper, in Milville, Cumberland county, all the right, title and interest of Nathan Leake, to the following described property, to wit:—
 in the county of Gloucester.

1. A tract of land, sold by the sheriff of said county, as the property of Moses Crane, and purchased by Nathan Leake, containing about 400 acres.
 2. One fourth part of a Saw-Mill, situate on Scotland Branch, with every thing thereto belonging.
 3. A tract of land, containing about 25 acres, on Scotland branch, surveyed to Moses Crane.
 In Cumberland county.

1. A small lot of half an acre, in the town of Milville.
 2. A House and about 16 acres of land on Venanico creek, lately sold to John Mahew, Esq.
 3. About 70 acres of land, late the property of Philip S. wder.
 To be sold by
 LEMUEL HOWELL,
 Deputy Marshall, for
 OLIVER W. UGGEN, Esq.
 Marshall of New-Jersey District.
 March 26.—29. 118

Domestic Attachment.
 Notice is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Cumberland, at the suit of Joshua Brick & James B. Lane, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements, rights and credits of John Crawford; an absconding debtor, for the sum of three hundred dollars, returnable to the term of February last, has been returned by the sheriff of said county, attached as per inventory annexed.
 LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Att'y.
 EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.
 Bridgeton, March 29. 118 2m

The land of Enoch Towzer, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Monday the 28th Jay of APRIL next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of John Kimsey, Port Elizabeth, & to be sold by
 Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
 March 31—April 5. 119

BLANKS,
 For Sale at this Office.

NEW BRICK STORE, NEAR THE HOTEL IN BRIDGETON. Potters & Woodruff,

Have lately received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of

GOODS,
 Well suited to the present and approaching season: among which are the following, viz.
 Superfine black, blue, drab and mixed } Cloths.
 2d Quality black, blue, brown, } do.
 Superfine fancy col'd midding } do.
 and low priced pelisse } do.
 Double & single milled } do.
 black, blue, brown } Cassimeres.
 and mixed } do.
 Fine drab, and other quality Coatings. } do.
 Plain and corded Velvets. } do.
 Different colors pelisse do } do.
 Swansdown, valenciencia, mer- } Vestings.
 cilles and robroy } do.
 Pine and middling white } Flannels.
 red and yellow } do.
 Red and green backing Baize. } do.
 Figured pelisse Flannels. } do.
 do. Rattinets. } do.
 Fine, middling, low priced, } do.
 figured and plain } do.
 Figured, bordered, plain, fine, } do.
 middling and low priced } Shawls.
 Waterloo } do.
 Canton Crape and Silk } do.
 bordered and plain Cashmere } do.
 Worsted Bombazeens. } do.
 Black, and colored Canton Crapes. } do.
 Senshaw, Lutestring, Mantua } Silks.
 and other } do.
 Black, blue and white Sattins. } do.
 Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs. } do.
 Madrass, Malabar and other Cotton do. } do.
 Women's black, white, } Gloves.
 and other Silk } do.
 Women's Beaver, Kid } do.
 and York-tan } do.
 Men's Buckskin, Dog- } do.
 skin and other quali- } do.
 ty } do.
 Figured Swiss, Jackonet, } Muslins.
 Book and Leno } do.
 Plain Mull, Book, Leno } do.
 and Jackonet } do.
 Linen Cambricks. } do.
 7-4 Linen Table Diaper. } do.
 Pine, middling and low priced Irish Linens } do.
 do. Long Lawns } do.
 Cotton Counterpanes. } do.
 Men's Worsted, Woollen and } do.
 Cotton } do.
 Women's Wrosted and Cotton } do.
 Plaid, plain, mantua and satin Ribbons } do.
 Cotton Cord, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c. } do.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
 Bleached and brown Sheetings. } do.
 do. Shirtings. } do.
 Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays. } do.
 Tickings and Checks. } do.
 4-4 and 6-4 Diaper. } do.
 Coverlet and other Cotton Twist, } do.
 Cotton filling—different } do.
 Striped and plain Linsey. } do.
 Cassinets and Sattinets } do.
 Batted, Raw Cotton, and } do.
 cotton Candle Wick. } do.

Liquors & Groceries
 Fourth proof French Brandy. } do.
 Middling and low priced do. } do.
 Jamaica Spirits and common Rum. } do.
 Holland and Country Gin. } do.
 Madeira, Lisbon, Port, } Wines.
 Samos and Malaga } do.
 First and second quality Molasses. } do.
 Gun Powder, Young Hyson, } Teas.
 Hyson Skin and Bohea } do.
 Loaf, lump, white Havana, } Sugars.
 Canton and brown } do.
 Winter strained and other Oil. } do.
 Mould and dipt Candles. } do.
 Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, } do.
 Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Salt petre. } do.
 White and brown Soap. } do.
 Rhode-Island Cheese, Coarse and fine } do.
 Mackerel. } do.
 Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour; } do.
 Together with a general assortment of } do.

Hard-ware, Hollow-ware.
Cutlery, China, Glass' and
QUEENS-WARE,
Looking Glasses, Bread and
Snuffer Trays, &c. &c.
 All which they will sell at a small advance for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
 Feb. 22. 113tf

Cumberland Orphans' Court.
 February Term, 1823.
 Elizabeth Reeves and Dan Simkins, administrators of Abraham Reeves, deceased, Thomas Varamar, administrator of Isaac Varamar, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court, duly attested, accounts of the debts and credits of said decedents, by which it appears that their personal estates is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of real estate, 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 estates of said decedents, do appear before the judges of this court on the first Monday of June next, and shew cause if any they have, why so much of the real estate of said decedents, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid.
 By the court,
 T. ELMER, Clerk.
 March 22. 117—8t.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.
 February Term, 1823.
 Elizabeth Reeves and Dan Simkins, administrators of Abraham Reeves, deceased, Thomas Varamar, administrator of Isaac Varamar, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court, duly attested, accounts of the debts and credits of said decedents, by which it appears that their personal estates is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of real estate, in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.
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 By the court,
 T. ELMER, Clerk.
 March 22. 117—8t.

Philadelphia Prices Current.
 Corrected Weekly.

Jacon and Fitch, per lb	\$0 9 to 10
beans	1 25 scarce
teef, mess	10 12
brick, run of Kiln, M.	6 50
bristles, American	scarce
utter, lump,	14 18
doles, allons, pt	11
Do. 2d quality	26 27
Do. Java	26 27
Do. mixed qual.	22 23
cheese,	8 9
ider, best	barrel 1 50
catlers, American	lb. 33 35
ax, clean	11 12
ewood, hickory	cord 6 7
oak	4 75 5 25
Do. pine	3 50 4 00
Do. gum logs	5
our, wheat,	barrel 4 35
Do. rye	5
Do. corn meal	6 7
shaywood	100 feet, 6 7
10 by 12	7 75
rain, wheat	bushel 1 40 1 45
do. rye	75 80
do. corn	65 70
do. oats	38 40
do. bran double	30
fams	lb. 10 12
ron, in bars,	ton 95 100
do sheet	165 170
do hoop, large	128 130
do do small	140
do rod	125 130
do hollow ware	80 90
ard	lb. 0 9 0 10
umber	1000 feet 14 00 16 30
boards, yel. pine, 7 to 2 inch	do heart, 1 inch 25 30
do white pine, panel	25 30
do do common	17 50 20 20
cantling, pine	1000 15 20
do heart do	25 30
do sap do	14 scarce
ath, oak	2
ar, rafters	20 25
umber, pine	25
do inch spruce	12 20
do oak	22 25
ihingles, cedar 3 ft.	17 21
do cypr. 22 inch.	3 50 4
itaves, pipe, w. o. 1200	70
do hhd. do	38 25
do do redoak	38 25
leading, w. oak	38 60
loops, shaved	26
do rough	3 50 5 50
ackarel,	barrel 0 38 0 40
Molasses, sug. house gall.	24 30
do West India	7 10
Nails, cut, all sizes	lb. 65 75
Peas	bushel 14 50 15 00
ork, Jersey	barrel 3 50 3 50
rice, new crop	3 6 50
hal, southern	barrel 55
alt, fine	bushel 6 8
do ground	6 00
eed, clover,	3 50
do hardgrass	4 00
egars, Spanish,	1000 6 16
do American	1 75
shot, all sizes	cwt. 9 50
Spirits, viz.	
Brandy, Peach 4th pf.	gall. 75 80
do Penn' alst pf.	65
in, Philad. dist. do	41 4
Rum, New England	33 3
Whiskey, rye	28 30
do apple	27 30
Starch	lb. 6 8
Sugar, New Orleans	cwt. 12 50 13 00
do loaf	lb 16 17
do lump	13 14
Tallow, country	9
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	7 10
do do caven.	27 32
do do spun fine	25 30
do do large	15
Wax, hees, yellow	33 35
do white	50 54

Bank Note Exchange.
 CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes,	par.
Banks in New Hampshire,	2
Boston Banks,	1 dc.
Massachusetts Banks generally,	2 do.
Rhode Island Banks	do. 2 do.
Connecticut Banks	do. 1 1/2 do.
NEW YORK BANK NOTES.	
All the city Bank Notes,	par.
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank,	no sale.
Albany Banks,	1 p. c. dis.
Troy Banks,	1 do.
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady,	1 do.
Lansburg Bank,	1 do.
Newburg Bank,	1 1/2 do.
Newburg branch, at Ithica	2 do.
Orange county Bank,	1 do.
Catskill Bank,	1 1/2 do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	1 1/2 do.
Auburn Bank,	1 1/2 do.
Columbia receivables,	1 do.
Utica Bank,	2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica,	1 1/2 do.
Plattsburg Bank	10 do.
NEW JERSEY NOTES.	
New Brunswick Bank	1 p. c. dis.
State Bank at Trenton	1 1/2 do.
All others	par.
PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.	
Philadelphia Notes,	par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster,	par.
Lancaster Bank,	par.
Easton,	par.
Germantown,	par.
Northampton,	par.
Montgomery County,	par.
Harrisburg,	par.
Delaware county at Chester,	par.
Chester county at West Chester,	par.
Newhope Bridge Company,	40
Farmers Bank of Reading,	par.