

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. III.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1823.

No. 123.

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 for the punishment of frauds committed on the government of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, if any person or persons shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit; or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited; or willingly aid or assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting, any deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, or other writing, for the purpose of obtaining or receiving, or of enabling any other person or persons, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive, from the United States, or any of their officers or agents, any sum or sums of money; or shall utter, or publish as true, or cause to be uttered or published as true, any such false forged, altered, or counterfeited deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, or other writing, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or shall transmit to, or present at, or cause or procure to be transmitted to, or presented at, any office or officer of the government of the United States, any deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, or other writing, in support of, or in relation to, any account or claim, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept at hard labor, for a period not less than one year, nor more than ten years; or shall be imprisoned, not exceeding five years, and fined, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall knowingly have in his, her, or their possession, any false, altered, forged, or counterfeited deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, or other writing, for the purpose of enabling any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive from the United States, or any of its officers or agents, any sum or sums of money, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States, every such person, upon being thereof duly convicted, shall be fined at the discretion of the court, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence; *Provided, nevertheless,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the courts of the several states of jurisdiction, under the laws thereof, over offences declared punishable by this law.

Washington, March 3, 1823.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT extending the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on the continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands within the country reserved by the seat of Virginia, between the little Miami and Scioto rivers, shall be allowed a further time of two years, from the fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, to obtain warrants, and to complete their locations; and the further time of four years, from the fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, to return their surveys, and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the General Land Office, to obtain patents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act, entitled "An act authorizing patents to issue for lands located and surveyed, by virtue of certain Virginia resolution-warrants," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, shall be revised, and in force, with all its restrictions, except that the respective times allowed for making locations, and returning surveys thereon, shall be limited to the terms prescribed by the first section of this act, for the location and return of surveys on other warrants; and that the surveys shall be returned to the General Land Office. *Provided,* That no locations, as aforesaid, in virtue of this or the preceding section of this act, shall be made on tracts of lands for which patents had previously been issued, or which had been previously surveyed; and any patent, which may nevertheless be obtained for land located contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be considered null and void.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no holder of any warrant which has been, or may be located shall be permitted to withdraw or remove the same, and locate it on any other land, except in cases of eviction, in consequence of a legal judgment first obtained, or unless it be found to interfere with a prior location and survey; nor shall any lands heretofore sold by the United States, within the boundaries of said reservation, be subject to location by the holder of any such unlocated warrant.

Washington, March 1, 1823.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT granting to the state of Alabama

the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the state of Alabama, at the minimum price for which public lands of the United States are sold, the right of pre-emption to one quarter section of land, in, or near, the centre of each of the counties of Marengo, Perry, and Decatur, of the state aforesaid, in trust for said counties, respectively, for the establishment of seats of justice therein: *Provided,* That the proceeds of the sale of each of said quarter sections shall be appropriated for the purpose of erecting public buildings in the county for which it is located, after deducting therefrom the amount originally paid for the same: *And provided further,* That the seat of justice for said counties, respectively, shall be fixed and continued on the lands so located and selected.

Washington March 3, 1823.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT appropriating moneys for the purpose of repairing the Public Road from Cumberland to Wheeling.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, of moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of repairing and improving the Public Road from Cumberland to Wheeling, under the direction of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the faithful and speedy accomplishment of this object, the President, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint some fit person as Superintendent of the said road, whose duty it shall be, with all practicable dispatch, to contract for, and personally superintend, the execution of the repairs and improvements which shall be deemed necessary on the said road, as well as to receive, disburse, and faithfully account with the Treasury for, the sums of money which may be received by him in virtue of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent, so to be appointed, shall, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties enjoined by this act, execute bond, to the United States, with security, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, enjoined by this act: he shall hold his office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive, as a compensation for his services, the sum of three dollars per day, during the time he may be employed in the discharge of the duties enjoined by this act.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1823.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to establish an additional Land Office in the State of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the public lands of the United States as lies west of the range line dividing the twenty-third and twenty-fourth tiers of townships west of the fifth principal meridian, in the present Howard Land District, in the state of Missouri, shall form a Land District for the disposal of the said lands; to be called the Western District; and a Land Office shall be established at Lexington, in the county of Lillard, for the disposal thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a Register and Receiver appointed to the said office; to superintend the sales of the public lands in the said district, who shall reside at the place where said office is established, give security in the same manner and sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and authorities, shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands to be disposed of at their offices, as are, or may be, by law, provided in relation to the Registers and Receivers of Public Moneys in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of April next, the division line between the St. Louis and the Jackson Land districts, in the state of Missouri, shall be the township line between the townships number thirty-seven and thirty-eight; any thing in the former acts, creating land districts in the state of Missouri, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Washington, March 3, 1823.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the purchase of a number of copies of the sixth volume of the laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State, be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe for, and receive, for the use and disposal of Congress, five hundred and fifty copies of the sixth volume of the Laws of the United States, published by Davis and Force, of the city of Washington, and cause to be distributed one copy thereof to the President of the United States; one copy to the Vice President of the United States; one copy to each of the Heads of Departments, to the Attorney General of the United States; to each of the Senators and Representatives; and to each Delegate of Territories of the seventeenth Congress; fifteen copies to the Secretary of the Senate, for the use of the Senate, and thirty copies to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of that House; one copy to each branch of the Legislature of each State and Territory, and

one copy to each of the Executives of the several States and Territories; and cause the residue to be deposited in the Library of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose aforesaid, the sum of 70 thousand two hundred dollars be, and he same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, March 1, 1823.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

POETRY. WOMAN.

In infancy, from woman's breast,
We draw the food by nature given;
She lulls our childish plangs to rest,
And cheers us as a beam from heaven!
When women smiles, she has the power
To heal our grief, to calm our fears;
Should sickness wound—should fortune lour,
She shares our sorrows, dries our tears.
And she can soothe the cares of age,
As rolls Time's furrowing course along;
Can cheer us with the classic page,
Or charm us with the magic song;
When stretched upon the bed of death,
Departed nature struggling lies;
At that dread pause—when the next breath
May waft our spirit to the skies.

When the soul views the narrow way,
Close on the confines of the grave;
And now it longs its flight to urge—
Now wishes for an arm to save;
Who cheers that dreary scene of woe?
Who speaks of peace, and joy, and love?
Who wipes the tear-drops as they flow?
'Tis Woman, sent from Heaven above.

'Tis she receives our parting sigh,
'Tis she who hears our latest breath,
'Tis she who seals the closing eye,
And whispers peace and hope in death!
And, when the mournful scene is past,
'Tis woman weeps upon the bier;
Silent, yet long, her sorrows last,
Unseen she sheds affection's tear.

On earth she is the truest friend
That is to man in mercy given,
And when this fleeting life shall end,
She'll live for purer joys in heaven.
Oh, Woman! Woman! thou'rt wast made,
Like heaven's own pure and lovely light,
To cheer life's dark and desert shade,
And guide man's erring footsteps right.

The following articles of Association have been adopted, and a society formed, by a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Morristown county, N. J. at a late meeting held at Inlay's Town, Upper Freehold. These articles were preceded by a long address which does honor to the meeting, but which we have no room for. We wish such societies were established in all places, until the evil would be rooted from the earth.

Articles of Association.

OR
Constitution of the society for discountenancing the inordinate use of Ardent Spirits.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall consist of such persons, being of good moral character, as may be disposed to join their efforts, by precept and example, to discourage the inordinate use of Ardent Spirits.

ARTICLE 2. The Society shall hold quarterly meetings for the regular transacting of business of the society, and such other meetings as the society may direct. Seven members shall be necessary to form a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn, of which notice shall be given.

ARTICLE 3. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President and two Vice Presidents; a Secretary and Committee of Correspondence. It shall be the duty of the President to preside over the meetings of the society, preserve order, and regulate the debates of its members, or, in his absence, either of the Vice-Presidents shall preside. The Secretary shall keep fair and regular minutes of the proceedings of the Society, and record them in a book to be provided for that purpose. The Corresponding Committee shall communicate with similar institutions, and lay their proceedings before the Society for their consideration and decision.

ARTICLE 4. The Society may enact such bye-laws, from time to time, as it shall deem necessary in furtherance of the objects of this institution and for the better government of the same.

ARTICLE 5. Persons desirous of becoming members of this society, may do so by signing this constitution and pledging themselves to support the general objects of this institution, and will agree to admonish and be admon-

ished, against the inordinate use of ardent spirits.

ARTICLE 6. Any member of this Society acting disorderly, or transgressing the rules of the society, after due admonition, may be expelled by a majority of the members present, at any stated meeting of the society.

The following is the Constitution of the Peace Society of Philadelphia, promised by us some time ago, but hitherto omitted. The only apology we can offer for its delay is our having mislaid it—it is forth coming now because we have found it again.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be named THE PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE II. It shall consist of persons of both sexes, who believe that the Scriptures are the only rule of faith and practice—that Jesus Christ is Head of the church, and Head of all things to the church—and that war is inconsistent with his precept and examples.

ARTICLE III. The officers of this society, to be chosen annually by a majority of the members present, shall be a President, not less than three nor more than seven Vice-Presidents, two Recording, and two Corresponding Secretaries, and a Treasurer, who, with fifteen other members, to be chosen at the same time, shall form a Board of Managers, seven of whom, including the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, and either of the Recording Secretaries, shall be a quorum for business.

ARTICLE IV. Signing this instrument shall constitute membership in the Society; and any individual may withdraw from it at pleasure.

ARTICLE V. Nothing shall forfeit the privilege of a standing in this body, except disorderly conduct, or a disavowal of the principles contained in the second article.

ARTICLE VI. Through the proper officer, the Society shall solicit, and if with success, maintain an epistolary correspondence, and an interchange of publications, with some of the principal Peace Societies in America, Europe, and other parts of the world.

ARTICLE VII. The President, at the request of any ten members, including a majority of the Officers, shall always call a meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII. This body shall attend, exclusively, to its appropriate duties in all its sessions, and suffer nothing of an opposite description to appear in any of its official writings.

ARTICLE IX. The report of the Society shall be read annually; and, with other congenial matter receive publicity.

ARTICLE X. The Society shall receive donations and bequests, for the furtherance of its pacific views, in the distribution of approved tracts; and elect, by a majority of its suffrages, honorary members, without regard to sexual distinction, at any of its meetings.

ARTICLE XI. Bye-laws, consistent with the constitution, may be framed and adopted at the Society's discretion; but no alteration can be made in any of its articles, without giving notice of it at a meeting preceding that called to consider it; nor then, without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

ARTICLE XII. The Stated Meetings of the Society shall be held on the twenty-fifth of December, and the fourth of July, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

*These days, observed for the celebration of Christ's nativity, and of our national independence, are selected by this Society to be religiously improved, in grateful commemoration of those deeply interesting events; the latter involving our dearest temporal blessings and privileges, and the former the high concerns of immortality.

At the request of many of our friends we insert, as below, the list of Township Officers of the several Townships in this County. We also think it will be an advantage to make them public, and whatever is interesting to the public is pleasing to us. We published one of the Township Lists some weeks ago.

HOPEWELL.

Samuel Bowen, Clerk—Timothy Elmer, Assessor—Dan Simkins, Collector—Lewis Paulen, Daniel Bishop, Jedidiah Davis, Commissioners of Appeal—Jedidiah Davis, Abijah Harris, Charles Freeholders—Dan Simkins, Samuel Tomlinson, Surveyors of Highways—Timothy Elmer, Dan Simkins, Overseers of the Poor—Thomas Elwell, Town Constable—Uriah Gilman, Constable for Township—Ephraim Buck, Overseer of Highways for Bridgeton, Henry Ott, Upper district, Lewis Danzenbaker, 2d district, William Sheppard, 3d district, Henry Potter, 4th district—Isaac H. Hampton, Pound keeper of Bridgeton, John Shriner, Upper district, Edman Davis, 2d district, Henry Potter, 3d district—John Sibley, Judge of election—Jedidiah Davis, Daniel M. Woodruff, Enos Bacon, John Sibley, Abijah Harris, committee.

FAIRFIELD.

Henry Sheppard, clerk—Matthias Burch, assessor—Henry Howel, collector—Moses Bateman, Esq. David Clark, Amos Westcott, Esq. commissioners of appeal—John Trenchard, jun. Moses Bateman, Esq. chosen freeholders—Sheppard Westcott, Daniel Parvin, surveyors of highways—Henry Howel, Matthias Burch, overseers of poor—Ephraim Westcott, David Dubois, William Taylor, Reuben Powell, overseers of highways—Daniel Burt, judge of election—David Clark, Henry Sheppard, John Whitacre, Daniel C. Fierston, Daniel Parvin, Esq. committee—Curtis Trenchard, Ephraim H. Whitacre, constables.

MILLVILLE.

Jeremiah Stratton, clerk—Jeremiah Stratton, assessor—William Duffee, collector—Nathaniel Foster, Esq. David Reed, Josiah Shaw, commissioners of appeal—Daniel Bradford, William Duffee, chosen freeholders—Nathaniel Foster, Esq. David Reed, surveyors of highways—Preston Stratton, Enoch S. Reed, constables—Isaac Sharp, William Morgan, John Laing, jun. John Brandriff, John Parentand, Robert Jordan, overseers of highways—Joseph Butcher, judge of election—John Campbell, Esq. Joseph Butcher, Mark Garton, Josiah Shane, William Chenesworth, committee—Cooper Maden, Jonathan Cony, Isaac Sharp, pound keepers—Preston Stratton, Robert Jordan, overseers of poor.

GREENWICH.

George Bacon, clerk—Charles B. Fithian, assessor—Job Stiles, collector—George Bacon, William B. Ewing, chosen freeholders—Charles B. Fithian, Abel Bacon, surveyors of highways—Thomas R. Sheppard, J. B. Stites, overseers of poor—Thomas E. Hunt, Daniel Kelsay, Enos Ewing, commissioners of appeal—Josiah Sheppard Esq. Charles Shute, Dezel Bacon, overseers of highways—Josiah Harmer, Samuel P. Bond, constables—Samuel Githens, judge of elections—George Bacon, Richard L. Wood, Charles B. Fithian, Jacob Harris, Enos Ewing, committee.

MAURICE RIVER.

Lorenzo F. Fister, clerk—Isaac Wynn, assessor—Israel Stratton, Esq. collector—James Riggins, Jonathan Lore, Thomas Lee, commissioners of appeal—Jonathan Dallas, John Elkinton, chosen freeholders—John Chance, John Spence, surveyors of highways—Drina Jones, Richard Carrall, constables—Andrew Erickson, Moses Taylor, Joshua Owen, Richard Shaw, Frederick Stanger, Daniel Robinson, overseers of highways—Jonathan Dallas, judge of election—James Erickson, John Albertson, John C. Gressman, Isaac Townsend, James Godfrey, committee—Hosea Rankins, overseers of poor—William Spence, John Albertson, pound keepers.

DOWNE.

Ebenezer Westcott, judge of election—John Ogden, jun. John Compton, chosen freeholders—John Chatin, Esq. Peter Ladow, Ethen Lore, commissioners of appeal—Clark Henderson, assessor—John McIntosh, Esq. collector—John Mills, Ethen Lore, surveyors of highways—Ebenezer Westcott, Joseph B. Norris, Auly Lore, pound keepers—Ethen Lore, Elias Whitacre, Clark Henderson, John Chatin, Esq. Daniel Vaneman, overseers of highways—Edmund Sheppard, Peter Ladow, John Compton, John Hill, Ebenezer Seeley, jun. committee—Clark Henderson, Zachus Joslin, overseers of poor—Zachus Josia, Auly Lore, Isaac Green, constables.

STOE CREEK.

Philip Fithian, clerk—Nathan Bonham Esq. assessor—Isaac Purford, collector—Jonathan Cook, Ephraim Padgett, Maskel Ware, Esq. commissioners of appeal—Charles Clarke, Philip Fithian, freeholders E. F. Randolph, Eph. Padgett, surveyors of highways—Isaac M. Jelford, Jonathan Cook, overseers of poor—John Bonham, William Sutton, constables—Lewis Simkins, John Bennett, Isaac Elwell, overseers of highways—Maskel Ware, Esq. judge of election—George Howel, Enos F. Randolph, Maskel Ware, Esq. Ephraim Padgett, Charles Davis, committee—Henry Downey, pound keeper.

Benjamin Wright, jun. has recently been tried at Painesville, Ohio, for the murder of Zophar Warner, and sentenced to be hung, on the third Thursday of May inst. His mother, an old Irish lady of about 70, visited him in prison, and addressed him thus: "My jewel, by the powers you must kape a stiff upper lip, for it never belonged to the name of the Wrights to be cowards; take a wee drop of whiskey, and cheer up your spirits, and if they serag you, they can do you no more harm, my darling." The maternal feelings of this woman must have been strangely perverted, ere she could have exhibited such a degree of stupid insensibility.—*Buffalo Pat.*

Grand jury presentment.—The grand jury for this county, says the Newark Eagle of the 11th ult. yesterday presented the inferior court of common pleas of the county, for exacting from insolvent debtors exorbitant and illegal fees. This abuse has too long been tolerated, and we are rejoiced that the grand jury has come forward thus boldly.

Dennis Morris of Rahway, was on the 12th ult. convicted before the court of common pleas at Newark, of having set fire to a barn of captain Badgley about a year ago.

Some of the gentlemen of Philadelphia have kept a list of the piratical acts since 1815; the time of the cessation of hostilities, and make them amount to three thousand and 1200.

FOREIGN.

In the French Chambers of Deputies on the 27th of February, the discussion on the project of a law relative to an extraordinary credit of one hundred millions, was resumed.

The debate which ensued was turbulent in the extreme, the Chamber exhibited a scene of uproar throughout the day. This was occasioned by the speech of M. Manuel, who contended that the war was unjust, and disapproved of by the nation.

The ministers interrupted him at every sentence, using such language as this: "Your assertions are atrocious." "His language is directed by his hatred to the Bourbons."

M. Manuel proceeded—Foreign war would, instead of preventing the excess of civil war, only aggravate them. If they wished to save the life of Ferdinand, he implored them not to renew the circumstances which hurried to the scaffold those whose fate inspired them with regret so intense.

M. Benoît—"So legitimate!" M. Pardessus—"So legitimate!" M. de la Bourdonnaye—"So legitimate!" A voice on the right—"This is dreadful; we cannot endure such flippant language."

M. Manuel—"So legitimate! You anticipated my intention. It was the intervention of foreigners, in the Revolution, that led to the fate of Louis XVI."

M. Lemaissou—"You are justifying regicide!" M. Forbin d'Issarts—"It is the language of the Convention."

M. Manuel—"What caused the fate of the Stuarts? It was the protection of France which placed them in opposition with public opinion, and prevented their looking to the English nation for support."

M. Manuel (addressing the President from his place) I stated yesterday that I would not yield except to violence; to-day I shall keep my word.

The President—"I shall suspend the sitting for the space of an hour."—I invite the Deputies to assemble in their respective Bureaux. Meanwhile I will give the necessary orders.

The whole right side then withdrew. The members of the left continued quietly in their places, and kept silence with the exception of observations occasionally made in a low tone of voice between one or two members, which were silenced immediately by their colleagues.

During the suspension of the sitting, a piquet of infantry of the line was introduced into the anti-chamber of Pas-Perdus. A group of the Royalist Deputies had assembled in the passage leading to the Conference Apartment, and were listening with earnest attention to M. Kergolay [Florant].

At three o'clock a number of the Deputies of the right came into the passage leading to the Hall. On the left—to your places! to your places! The members of the left side were instantly all attention.

The principal Huisier went up to the President, who addressed him in some reproaches, as the Huisier excused himself by saying that he could not prevent the entrance of M. Manuel.

Several deputies of the right side approached the President. They were in close conversation for a short interval. An intense agitation prevailed amongst the Members of the right side, who appeared to be concerting among themselves.

The Minister of War entered. Shortly afterwards the Minister of the Interior entered; he spoke to the Minister of War, and they both withdrew together.

At two o'clock the Minister for Foreign Affairs entered. M. Dudon advanced to meet and addressed his Excellency, who then withdrew and went into the conference apartment.

A moment afterwards, the Keeper of the Seals entered. M. Dudon spoke to him. His Excellency also retired and joined his colleagues.

At two o'clock, the President rang his bell. Profound silence ensued, and all the eyes were directed upon Manuel.

Gentlemen (said the President,) the 91st article of your regulations states: "The maintenance of order in the Legislative Hall [la Chambre] is vested in the Chamber— Authority to this effect is exercised in its name by the President, who gives the necessary orders to the guard on duty."

The President—"I shall suspend the sitting for the space of an hour."—I invite the Deputies to assemble in their respective Bureaux. Meanwhile I will give the necessary orders.

The whole right side then withdrew. The members of the left continued quietly in their places, and kept silence with the exception of observations occasionally made in a low tone of voice between one or two members, which were silenced immediately by their colleagues.

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At three o'clock a number of the Deputies of the right came into the passage leading to the Hall. On the left—to your places! to your places! The members of the left side were instantly all attention.

The door leading to the anti-chamber of Pas-Perdus was opened. The principal Huisier at the head of the Huisiers entered and advanced towards M. Manuel, unfolding a paper and read it.

On the left—Louder! louder! The principal Huisier read the 91st article of the regulations, [given above] and added, "in virtue of the decision of the Chamber yesterday, M. the President has ordered the Huisiers to cause M. de Manuel to quit the Hall of Sittings; in consequence, I invite M. de Manuel to go voluntarily; otherwise I shall be obliged to employ the armed force; although I shall regret this, that I am compelled to execute this order."

M. Manuel—"Execute your orders. I will not leave this place except by violent means." The passage of the conference apartment was thronged with Deputies, who calmly witnessed this scene.

The principal Huisier, seeing that his request was disregarded, went out to obtain the assistance of the armed force. A piquet of the national guard and veterans entered immediately afterwards; but their bayonets were not fixed.

M. Lafayette, [rising from his seat]—"What an indignity! It would be dishonorable to the National Guards."

M. de Chauvelin—"Peace, M. de Lafayette remain quiet." All the left side.—The National Guard ought not to act. Refuse, brave guards!

After a moment's agitation, calm was restored. The chief of the battalion of the veterans advanced and begged M. Manuel to quit the Hall.

M. Manuel—"I declare that I will not go out." The chief of the battalion—"I have an order."

M. Manuel—"Shew it." The chief of the battalion produced it to M. Manuel, and the principal Huisier read it. The chief of the battalion then gave some orders to the Officer of the National Guard. [Violent murmurs on the left.]

M. Mochlin—"This is dishonoring the National Guard." L. de Girardin.—The National Guard ought to protect citizens, not oppress them. M. Lafayette.—We are your representatives.

Tumult on the left. The Deputies who were seated near M. Manuel pressed round him. The Officer of the National Guard communicated the orders which he had received to the sergeant of the platoon; the sergeant, as well as his men refused to obey.

On the left—"bravo! bravo!" this exclamation was repeated by some persons in the public tribunes.

The Chief of Battalion went out: shortly afterwards both folds of the door, opening into the anti-chamber of Pas-Perdus were opened and a strong detachment of gendarmes, led by the Colonel, the chief of battalion, and the Lieutenant promptly entered the Hall. [Violent murmurs on the left side.]

M. de Girardin—"This is the first step towards the degradation of the representative dignity." The Colonel of the Gendarmerie addressing M. Manuel, said: "Sir, I have received an order from the President to make you leave this hall: if you refuse, and oppose us by resistance we shall be compelled to employ force in order to execute the law."

M. de Girardin.—The law cannot authorise so arbitrarily an act. The Colonel (in reply).—The Gendarmerie have only come to second the efforts of the National Guard.

On the left—No, no; the National Guard have done their duty, they have refused. The Colonel—I invite M. Manuel to retire voluntarily.

M. Manuel.—I will only leave by force. The Colonel to the Gendarmes—Lay hold of M. Manuel.

The left side rose and cried—Lay hold of us all. M. Leseigneur, Girardin Mechin, Gendarmes you are responsible for this.

The gendarmes promptly went up to M. Manuel, the officers at their head; one of the latter seized M. Manuel by the collar; his honorable friends pressed around him, to wrest him from the hands of the gendarmes.

M. Manuel descended the steps leading to the anti chamber of Pas-Perdus. M. de Bonny made himself very conspicuous by the violence of his gestures. M. Manuel was hurried out, followed by all the left side, except M. Sebastiani.

The left centre continued in their places. The most violent agitation prevailed amongst them. The members of the right side resumed their places.

Such is the present state of affairs: and that it is pregnant with a future of great moment, there is every reason to apprehend. The conduct of the National Guard, in refusing to drag M. Manuel from his seat, was most commendable.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Paris. "The French ministry, who founded their hopes of finding a pretext for avoiding the war, or of rendering it unnecessary by the intrigues carried on at Madrid, have, since the last arrivals from Spain, surrendered all such expectations, and have resolved to commence hostilities as speedily and vigorously as possible."

Orders have accordingly been transmitted to Gen. Guilleminot, to place every thing in readiness for active operation. The attack will be made on the side of Biscay, and the Spanish territory will be entered between the 1st and 5th of April."

A French Ultra of high rank, and in the service of the royal family, wrote to a British nobleman to the following effect:—"Be assured we cannot go to war; it is impossible; public opinion is every where against us."

That unhappy affair in the chamber, out of which no one has come out with credit, except Manuel, has paralyzed us all. The French funds had fallen in consequence of a rumour that a regiment, 600 strong, had hoisted the tri-colored flag and gone over to the Constitution.

It was also reported that a change of ministry was on the eve of taking place at Paris.

FOREIGN SUMMARY. Letters from Gibraltar of March 11th say, war appears certain. The king and cortes removed the 15th for Seville, and it is said the French army enters Spain the same day.

The English papers say, speaking of the determination of the French cabinet, nothing less than the utter expulsion of the Bourbons from the throne of France can be reasonably anticipated from the infatuated measures which that House seem now to have irrevocably determined upon.

Lord Strangford has resumed his negotiations with the Porte, and not the smallest doubt is entertained that peace will be preserved in the East.—Nearly the whole of the army of the Faith had entered into France, in order (as their leaders and officers generally are totally ignorant of letters) that they may be learned to spell, read, write, and to attain some knowledge of military operations.

The English officers, on half pay, who reside on the continent, are ordered home, where they will be employed in active service.—The Spanish cortes have ordered, that all plate and other valuables, belonging to their churches, in those provinces likely to be occupied by the enemy, be removed to places of safety.

The Turks were on the 6th of January, raised a regiment of his countrymen to assist in the defence of Spain.—Many of the Spanish gentlemen are raising companies at their own expense, to aid in the glorious struggle.—The army of the Faith have sustained several defeats recently. One thousand prisoners were made at one engagement, and considerable sums of money fell into the hands of the constitutional army.

The two French ministers, Villele and Chateaubriand have disagreed, the former has given in his resignation, and is to be replaced by the latter as the head of the ministry.

Accounts from Malaga say, it is thought that on the arrival of the king and cortes at Seville, the king will be declared incapable of reigning, and a regency will be appointed.

The movement of a Russian corps on the frontiers of France, causes great anxiety, and it is feared they will enter France, Wirtemberg and Bavaria, it is supposed will protest against the congress at Verona, and also against the intervention system.

It is said that Austria is but little interested in the war against Spain, and that England is actively occupied in treating with M. de Metternich, in order to obtain the neutrality of that cabinet, and induce it to prevent the advance of the Russian armies.

The greatest activity was manifested in England in preparing muskets for the Spaniards; a considerable quantity had been sent off, & several thousands were shortly to follow.—Gen. Lallemand, & several other French officers, who have been persecuted for the love of liberty, are about leaving England for Spain; to contend for freedom against French oppression.

At a public dinner given at the London Tavern on the 7th of March to the Spanish and Portuguese ambassadors, upwards of 400 noblemen and gentlemen attended. 50l. was offered for a ticket, but refused for want of room.

As the chairman & guests were retiring to their carriages, the immense crowds in front of the London Tavern received them with continued cheers of "Spain forever," "The Spanish cause," "Down with the holy alliance," "Manuel forever," "No Bourbons."

Emp. Alexander has issued his ukase, prohibiting the exportation of Georgian women—whom the Arminians were used to purchase, to sell them to the Bazars Erivan and Constantinople.—On the 11th of March, orders were received at Portsmouth, Eng. for the immediate equipment of the Queen Charlotte, 120 guns, Ramilies, 74, and the Albion 74, the three guard ships.

These vessels are to receive an additional supply of 300 men. 30 sail of gun-brigs have been ordered to be built at the several dock yards, by the admiralty; and it is said they will be ready for sea in less than three months.

A powerful squadron is also fitting for the Mediterranean; for, say the organs of the British government, however desirable it may be for Great Britain to maintain peace, it is impossible to do so, whilst arbitrary power is making such rapid strides on the continent.

Through the medium of French agents an attempt has been made in Portugal; to raise the standard of rebellion as in Spain, but it has been promptly suppressed, and its leaders taken into custody.

Every movement of the French, Spanish and Portuguese governments indicate hostilities.—Recruiting parties are established throughout the interior of the United Kingdoms, to raise marines for the navy.

4000l. has been remitted from Bengal to the London Tavern Committee to relieve the distressed Irish.—Outrages continue in Ireland. Tythe proctors are compelled to eat their summonses; sheep are killed, hay & dwelling houses are burned; & many daring acts of violence are committed. 80 persons have been criminally committed to Limerick Jail.

THE WHIG. BRIDGETON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1823.

ASYLUM OF DEAF AND DUMB. On Thursday afternoon the 10th ult. while on a visit to Philadelphia, we were invited by a friend to attend an examination of the pypils in the Asylum of Deaf and Dumb, at the corner of Market and Eleventh streets.

We went, not indeed with high anticipations of pleasure, but with an expectation that the novelty of the scene would amuse, and that our curiosity would be gratified in that particular.

We were, however, disappointed—greatly disappointed. We witnessed the examination with emotions of solid pleasure, and not with those transient feelings which flash out and expire— which have existence but for a moment, and then sink into gloom and oblivion.

The objects that elicited the sensations which so much delighted us were real—it was no fanciful representation; it was one that was calculated to stir up every finer feeling—every sympathetic emotion—all the tenderness of our nature, and compel us to rejoice and be glad; for it was a demonstration that those of our fellow beings to whom the God of Providence has been less favorable, were taught to converse, to communicate their ideas, and to receive instruction competent to all the purposes of life.

Whatever incredulity remained attached to us with respect to the success of such institutions in perfecting the objects they have in view—the education of the deaf and dumb—it no longer exists. We have seen many children in possession of all their natural faculties, whose progress was not more rapid.

Many of our readers would doubtless be pleased with a few observations on this examination, we will therefore furnish in as brief a manner as possible, some of the most prominent particulars.

The first class called up, were pupils that had been only from two to six weeks in the asylum. They were stationed on benches before large slates erected on frames for the purpose. The teacher, who stood on the gallery in their view, spelled by means of his fingers, certain words, which by signs they were commanded to write with chalk on their slates.

Those words were usually remembered with accuracy, and written in a legible hand. If any error was made in the performance, a sign from the teacher pointed it out, and told them how to correct it.

The next class was something more advanced. They were directed to write sentences. In doing this, proper names were usually spelled with the fingers, but nouns, in natural science were always, we believe, represented by signs corresponding to the nature, quality, or description of the object—and the signs, as far as we could perceive, were determinate.

Thus grass was represented by a motion of the hand upwards, with the fingers erect and extended, and passing in a regular, quick and repeated movement. Sentences

of some length were given, and the pupils left to write, according as they received the idea, whatever they supposed it to be. This showed the certainty of the method. In no few instances did the pupils write the same words, and always the same ideas. If an error in grammar occurred in the sentence they wrote, a sign directed them to it, and it was corrected. The nominative case was represented by the thumb when erected above the fingers, and the objective by the little finger. The other parts of speech were pointed out in like manner. By signs they were made to parse sentences, which was done with a facility and accuracy we little expected.

In this manner several classes were made to write sentences. As the method of instructing them was through the medium of the eyes and the understanding, the uncommon attention paid to every sign of the teacher was striking, each evincing that the slightest motion was noticed and remembered. In order to shew the method of teaching pursued by them, the word *allure* was selected. Of its meaning they were all ignorant. It was spelled by the teacher and instantly written down. The teacher then by signs explained its meaning and gave one example, in the word "baits allure fishes," which they wrote down. They were then by signs told to obliterate the sentence, and each to write another in which the word *allure* should be properly introduced. The attempt was made, but out of six pupils, only two, we believe, formed a correct sentence, tho' all appeared perfectly to comprehend its meaning—the error chiefly consisted in the relation which one thing bears to another, and by their confounding cause with effect.

The last class brought up was divided into two parts. One part was made to read a piece of composition prepared for the occasion, and after reading it, to go to their seats and write it in their own language, and in such manner as they were able, confining themselves to the ideas and the facts contained in it. The other part, of the class was told the story by signs, and directed to write what they knew of it. This part of the exhibition was truly interesting, and the accuracy with which some of them performed their parts filled us with no little astonishment. The examination closed by conversations between the teacher and his pupils, and between the pupils themselves. This was interpreted by the teacher to our no small amusement.

It was a conversation between, a mechanic, a doctor, and two clergymen. The propriety of their remarks, and their comic manner of communicating their ideas, shewed the liveliness of their imaginations, their capacity to reason, and the shrewdness of their observations.

We think the legislative assemblies of the different states throughout the Union have been too sparing in granting to these institutions that support to which they are entitled. If it is necessary to do any thing, it is necessary to do more than yet has been accomplished. It is true there are not a few philanthropists in our country who are spending their time and their fortunes in the heavenly work of making the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak; but more is wanted, because there are many of these interesting objects of compassion to be educated who neither can pay the expense, nor find others possessed of the means or the munificence to do it for them, and there are in private life but few possessed of the means, the leisure, and the benevolence to perform all that is to be done. The number of these objects are scattered throughout our country in proportion, or nearly so, to its population, and if societies were formed in every district to contribute towards defraying such expenses, the amount thus raised, when united to public aid, would accomplish all that the most benevolent heart could wish.

Presuming it would be interesting to our readers to know the particulars of the offence and expulsion of M. Manuel, from the French Chamber of Deputies, on a late occasion, we have given in our columns of this paper a

detail of those turbulent debates, and proceedings. Much excitement has been produced throughout Paris in consequence of it; and as every thing relating to this daring and eloquent friend of liberty will be interesting to republicans, we will here give a brief sketch of his life.

M. MANUEL was born of poor but respectable parents. He was educated by an uncle, who was a clergyman, and who, at an early age, discovered in him great natural talents. After spending some years at Nismes improving his education, he entered the army in 1792, and served in the first campaigns in Italy and Germany. His good sense, calm firmness, and ready facility of expression, gave him an ascendancy over his companions, and he was soon promoted to the rank of captain of cavalry. After serving six years he quit the army on account of ill health, and soon after devoted himself to the bar, where he distinguished himself by his superior talents. In 1815, he took an active part against the fanatics and aristocrats of Aix, at which place he then resided. On Bonaparte's return from Elba, he visited Paris, and soon after learned that the Arondissements of Hautes Alpes, the place of his nativity, had returned him a deputy. At the urgency of his friends he was induced to accept his seat, and soon after became a leading man in the chamber. After the dissolution of that body on the return of the Bourbons, he applied to be admitted to the bar at Paris, but was rejected. He was several times put in nomination to represent Paris, but through ministerial influence failed by small majorities. At length he was chosen by the Department of La Vendee. Since that time the ministerial party have used great exertions to render him unworthy a seat in the chamber, but have not before them—and our readers will be able to judge with what justice he has now been expelled, and on what flimsy pretences men will act who have a bad cause to support them.

Cumberland Poor-House Manufactory for three years past.

Beginning March 25, 1820.
To March 25, 1821, 1st year, 211½ yds. of cloth.
To March 25, 1822, 2d year, 483½ yds. including nine coverlets.
To March 25, 1823, 3d year, 488½ yds. including sixteen coverlets.
Double twilled striped vestings 12 yds. sixteen patterns.

Total, 1195 yds. 25 coverlets, 16 vest patterns. 652½ yds. of which has been woven in said house, with a surplus of yarn for 100 yards now on hand, having spun in the last summer 180 lbs. of wool, and manufactured 25 lbs. into stockings.

Poor-House farm produce for the last year.

Garden Produce.	
Sallad (or lettuce)	70 bush.
Early string beans	45
Onions	5
Beets	16
Cucumbers pickled	2 bbs.
Quantity used beside, unknown.	
Cabbage seed	1½ lbs
Orchard Produce.	
Apples made into cider	126 bush.
do. dried	7
do. for house use, pyes, & sauce, quantity unknown.	
Vinegar	1 hhd.
Field Produce.	
Flax, 3 acres. Seed	20 bush.
do. dressed	249 lbs.
Rye	36½ bush.
Wheat	57
Oats	112
Corn	252
Corn tops and strips	147 doz.
Truck patch produce.	
Water melons 6 wagon loads.	
Pumpkins	5 do
Squashes and boiled corn, abundance, quantity unknown.	
Early potatoes	12 bush.
Late do	100 do
White winter beans	4
Rota Baga	7
Flat turnips	7
Cape May do	5
Turnip radish, superior kind	64
Cabbage, pickled, 2 barrels. Stored for winter, 600 heads. Total 200 bushels, 9 heads per bushel.	
Beef killed	1588 lbs.
Pork do.	1816
Bought in	5849
Total	7665
Lard	722
Tallow	176

Births for the last year	2
Deaths do	6
Present number in house	48
Out standing Paupers	17
Total	65

By order of the trustees:
JOHN SWINNEY, Steward.
March 25, 1823.

The dead body of a man was found on Sunday last, April 27, on the Delaware River shore, about a mile above the mouth of Cohansey Creek. A jury of inquest was held over him; verdict, accidental death by drowning. He had on a drab colored coat, blue roundabout, striped vest, grey pantaloons and short stockings marked T. M. He was buried on the shore where he was found; a knife marked T. M. and a key found in his pocket, are in my possession.

REUBEN HUNT, Coroner,
Missionary and Bible Society.

The Semi Annual Meeting of the Seventh-Day-Baptist Missionary and Bible Society of the county of Cumberland, will be held in the Meeting-house at Shiloh, on First-day the eleventh instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. punctual attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

JOHN SWINNEY, Secy.
May 1—3. 123

MARRIAGES, omitted this week will be inserted in our next.

DIED.

On the 28th ult. at the residence of Jedidiah Davis, in the township of Hopewell, Mrs. ELIZABETH LENOIR, widow of Theophilus Lenoire, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She has been a widow upwards of 37 years, and a member of the Seventh-Day-Baptist Church at Shiloh, upwards of 36 years.

At Cedarville on the 19th ult. THEONOSTA, an interesting little daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Diamant, aged 4 years.

In the township of Downe, on Monday the 28th ult. of a paralytic affection Mrs. HANNAH LORE, about 55 years of age, wife of Mr. Ethan Lore. Mrs. L. languished about eight days, during which time sleep never spoke. The stroke that summoned her hence was severe but merciful—it deprived her at once of health and of sensibility to suffering. She was a Christian, and had long been one, such an one too, as ornament her profession. She was left behind her a bereaved companion & many children and friends to mourn the loss they have sustained.

Near Smyrna (Del.) 22nd ult. Hon. JOHN FISHER, Judge of the District Court of the U. S. for the Delaware District.

At Washington City, on Wednesday, C. J. JAMES MORRISON.

Three feet Cedar Shingles,

AND
White Pine Boards,
Likewise a handsome assortment of Nova Scotia

GRINDSTONES,
For sale by
THO. & CHARLES SHEPPARD.
Greenwich, May 2—3. 123 61q.

Mrs. SARAH FITHIAN,
Milliner & Mantua-maker,

TWO DOORS FROM
MESSRS. POTTERS & WOODRUFF'S
Fire Proof Store, in
BRIDGETON,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has commenced the above businesses in all their branches, and from her knowledge and long experience in the business, she will be able to give satisfaction to her customers. She has on hand, and will continue to keep, an assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

Assorted Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,
Together with every necessary article in her line of business.
Orders attended to at the shortest notice, at reasonable prices.
Country produce taken in exchange.
May 3. 123 41q

50 Fat Sheep,
1000 lbs. Clean Wool,
And several
Young Merino Bucks.

For sale by
LEWIS MAILLARD.
Deerfield, May 3. 123 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas, of the county of Cumberland, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday, the 27th 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 Inn of John Kimsey, in Port Elizabeth,

Two tracts or lots of Wood land, situate in the township of Maurice River, one, bounding on Scott's line, and lands now or late belonging to, the heirs of Clement Hall—Second lot, same township, bounding on lands of Daniel Carrall and others, containing

177 ACRES
in both tracts or lots. A more particular description given on the day of sale.
Seized as the property of William Tonkin, taken in execution at the suit of Francis M. Creedy, and to be sold by
JOHN LANTIER, jun. Sheriff.
March 27—April 26. 123

Potters & Woodruff

Have just received, and are now opening a handsome and

Extensive Assortment

OF
GOODS,
PARTICULARLY SUITED TO THE

SPRING SALES.

The Goods which they are
NOW OPENING,
Have with much pains, been carefully purchased.

On the lowest terms, at the Auction sales of Philadelphia

FOR CASH,
And they trust that those who wish to buy for Cash or barter country produce, will find it to their advantage to call at the

New Brick Store,
NEAR THE HOTEL.

BRIDGETON.

Where they can be supplied with the following articles:

Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths.
and mixed }
Superfine double and }
single milled black, } Cassemeres.
blue, mixed and drab }
Drab and mixed angola } do.
Valencia, marseilles, robroy } Vestings.
and other }
Figured and plain black and } Bombazetts
colored }
Black Bombazeens.
Circassian Plaids.
Black colored, figured } Canton Crapes.
and plain }
Figured-Crape Robes for Dresses.
4-5, 6-7 & 8-4 Crape Shawls.
Crape Scarfs, figured and plain.
Large and small Silk Shawls
Fancy Gauze, and other do.
Fancy fig'd bird eye Handkerchiefs.
Bandanna, Flag, Mad- } do.
rass, Malabar and other }
Senshaw, Lutestrings, Levain- } Silks.
tine and other }
Bonnet Silks, assorted colors.
Ladies English, French } Gloves.
and German silk }
Ladies' Beaver, Kid } do.
and York-tan }
Men's Beaver, Buckskin, } do.
and raw silk }
London Chintzes, and Calicoes, a handsome assortment.
Imported & American Furniture Calicoes.
Irish Linens, Lawn Lawns and Linen-Cambrics.
5-6 and 7-4 Linen Table Diaper.
Figured and plain Book Muslins.
do. do. Swiss Mulls & Jacketts.
Ladies' Ruffles and Flouncings.
Men's Worsted and Cotton Hose.
Women's do. do.
Fancy plain Ribbons.
Silk and Cotton Cords.
Black Leghorn Hats.
Yellow and blue Mmkeens.
Striped and plain Cotton Cassimeres.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Bleached and brown Val- } Sheetings.
tham and Slater's }
do. do. } Shirts.
Wilmington Stripes.
New Fork and common do.
3-4 and 5-4 Checks.
6-4 Linen do.
3-4 and 4-4 Bed Ticking.
Cotton Drillings.
Table Diaper.
Cotton warps and fillings, different no's.

SHOES.

Men's & Boys, thin lined and bound shoes.
do. do. coarse Boots and shoes.
Ladies' black, colored, } Morocco.
heel'd & spring pump, }
and shoe sole }
Ladies' black and assorted colored Valencia, Florentine and Prunella.
Misses black and colored trim'd Morocco.
Children's Morocco and Leather Boots.

GROCERIES.

Fourth proof Cogniac Brandy.
Common do.
Jamaica Spirits.
Holland and Country Gin,
Apple and Rye Whiskey,
Madeira, L. P. Terrafine, Lisbon, } Wines.
Samos and Malaga
Annisied, Noyon, Perfect } Cordials.
Love, Lemon, Cinnamon,
Rose and Peppermint }
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young } Teas.
Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea }
Loaf, lump and brown Sugars.
First quality Molasses.
Spices, Starch, Raisins.
Butter Biscuit, Crackers.
Hams, Lard, Pork,
Mackaylic, bushel and hhd.

Together, with a handsome assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES,
Bread and Snuffer Trays,

Queens-ware, Glass-ware,

HARD-WARE,
Stone-ware, Stationary, &c. &c.
April 26. 122

ISAAC W. CRANE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Begg leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to Bridgeton, to the house formerly occupied by Dr. Hampton, in Main street, between the Court House and Presbyterian church—four doors above his former residence, opposite Gen Giles's.

Bridgeton, April 25—23. 122 2t

BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

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 Appoquimink Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, commonly known to the public by the name of Morris Liston'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 a 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, to 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 at private sale before the 7th of June next, will apply to general John Caldwell, near Newport, Delaware, or N. G. Williamson, Esq. Wilmington, or the subscriber,

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

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me 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 McKean's) 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
SPENCER 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 Noah Hand, and taken in execution at the suit of Nathan Corson and Judith Eldridge, administrators of Christian Corson, deceased, and to be sold by
SPENCER HUGHES, Sheriff.

March 8—April 19. 121.

For Sale at this Office,

A FEW COPIES OF

THE VISION

OF

BUTLER NEWCOMB,

Of Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and Deacon of the Baptist Church at Dividing Creek.

Price 12½ Cents.

Sheriff's Sales

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 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 New Hope, joins land of Henry Shaw Esq. Pease, 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 Diction Moore and Butler Newcomb, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZIAN, 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 Pithian, Dayton Riley, and Enoch Pithian, contains 100 acres, more or less. A lot of Cedar Swamp, situate on Menantico, near Hollinshead's saw-mill, contains two acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Zevelo Loder, taken in execution at the suit of John Buck, Esq. assignee, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZIAN, 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. FITZIAN, 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 Menantico creek, 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 land 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 E. Seeley, Esq. and Samuel Dare, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZIAN, 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 12 and 5 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 Sayre 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 Ogden, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.
March 3—April 5. 119

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, about the 10th inst. a

White Pointer Dog,

Marked with reddish or liver colored spots—the one on his back resembling the figure 8—his ears of the same color—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 22. 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

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, in the following described property, to wit:—

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 everything 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 Venantico creek, lately sold to John Mahew, Esq.

3. About 70 acres of land, late the property of Philip Sowder.

To be sold by

LEWEL HOWELL,
Deputy Marshall, for
OLIVER W. OGDEN, 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

John I. M'Chesney's

GRAMMAR,

Also his

Introductory Lectures,

For sale by

Potters & Woodruff.

April 12. 120

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 12th March, 1823.

All persons having claims of indemnity for Slaves, or other private property, carried away from the United States by the British officers, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace of 24th Dec. 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, and in contravention to the stipulation in the first article of that treaty; are desired to take notice of the following article, in the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July last; ratified by the President of the United States, and the ratifications whereof have been duly exchanged.

ARTICLE 5.

When the average value of slaves shall have been ascertained and fixed, the two commissioners shall constitute a board for the examination of the claims which are to be submitted to them; and they shall notify to the Secretary of State of the United States, that they are ready to receive a definitive list of the slaves and other private property, for which the citizens of the United States claim indemnification; it being understood, and hereby agreed, that the commission shall not take cognizance of, nor receive, and that His Britannic Majesty shall not be required to make compensation for, any claims for private property, under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, not contained in the said list. And His Britannic Majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before the commission, as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidence of which His Majesty's government may be in possession, by returns from His Majesty's officers or otherwise, of the number of slaves carried away. But the evidence so produced, or its defectiveness, shall not go in bar of any claim or claims which shall be otherwise satisfactorily authenticated.

And with regard to the evidence to be transmitted to the department of State, to be furnished to the commissioners conformably to the above article, all persons interested therein are

referred to the notice heretofore given from this Department, and published in the National-Intelligencer of the 25th of May, 1821, and also in the following newspapers, soon after that time, viz: True American, Trenton Freedomian, New Brunswick, and Washington Whig, in the State of New Jersey; American Watchman, Wilmington, and Delaware General and Peninsula Advertiser, in the State of Delaware; American Commercial Daily advertiser, Baltimore, Republican Star and General Advertiser, Easton, and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, in the state of Maryland; Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald, Norfolk, Lynchburg Press, Lynchburg, and Virginia North Western Gazette, Wheeling, in the state of Virginia; Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, Raleigh, Columbian Centinel, Newbern, and American Recorder, Washington, in the state of North Carolina; Southern Patriot and Commercial Advertiser, Charleston, South Carolina State Gazette and Columbian Advertiser, Columbia, and Pendleton Messenger, at Pendleton Court House, in the state of South Carolina; Georgia Journal, Millidgeville, and Augusta Chronicle and Georgia Gazette, Augusta, in the state of Georgia; Argus of Westers America, Frankford, Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, and Louisville Public Advertiser, Louisville, in the state of Kentucky; Knoxville Register, Knoxville, Nashville Whig Nashville, and Tennessee Watchman, Clarksville, in the state of Tennessee; Louisiana Courier, New Orleans, Louisiana Herald, Alexandria, and Louisiana, St. Francisville, in the state of Louisiana; Mississippi State Gazette, Natchez, Mississippi Republican, Natches, and Port Gibson Correspondent, in the state of Mississippi; the Halcyon and Tombigbee Public Advertiser, St. Stephen's, Alabama Republican, Huntsville, and Cahawba Press, Cahawba, in the state of Alabama; Missouri Gazette and Public Advertiser, St. Louis, Independent Patriot, Jackson, and Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, Franklin, in the state of Missouri.

The Commission may be expected to meet in this City by the first of May next.

Note—The present publishers of the Laws of the United States in the several states referred to are requested to publish forthwith this notice in their papers, and send their accounts to this department for settlement.

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

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

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

Philadelphia Prices Current,
Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Flitch, per lb	\$0 6 to 8
Beans, bushel	1 25 scarce
Beef, mess, barrel	10 12
Brick, run of Kiln, M.	6 50
Bristles, American lb.	scarce
Butter, lump,	14 18
Do. salt, insp.	10
Candles, tallow dipt	10
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.	26 27
Do. 2d quality	25
Do. Java	26 27
Do. mixed qual.	22 23
Cheese,	8 9
Cider, best, barrel	1 50
Feathers, American lb.	32 35
Flax, clean	7 7
Firewood, hickory cord	6 7
Do. oak	4 75 5 25
Do. pine	3 50 4 00
Do. gum logs	5 5
Flour, wheat, barrel	7 37
Do. rye	4
Do. corn meal	3 25
Glass, wind	6 7
8 by 10,	7 75
10 by 12	7 75
Grain, wheat, bushel	1 45 1 55
do. rye	75 80
do. corn	65 70
do. oats	38 40
do. bran double	30
Hams, lb.	10 12
Iron, 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
Lard, lb.	0 9 0 10
Lumber, 1000 feet	
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	14 00 16
do do heart, 1 inch	25 30
do white pine, panel	25 30
do do common	17 50 22 50
Scantling, pine 1000	15 20
do heart do	25 30
do sap do	14 scarce
Lath, oak	8
Car, rafters	20 25
Timber, pine	25
do inch spruce	12 20
do oak	22 25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	17 21
do cyp. 22 inch.	3 50 4
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200	70
do hhd. do	88
do do red oak	25
do barrel, w. oak	24
Heading, oak	38 60
Hoops, shaved	26
do rough	
Mackarel, barrel	3 50 5 50
Molasses, sug. house gall.	0 38 0 40
do West India	24 30
Nails, cut, all sizes lb.	7 10
Oil, sperm.	55
Pens, bushel	75
Pork, Jersey, barrel	14 50 15 00
Rice, new crop, cwt.	4 4 25
Shad, southern, barrel	6 50
Salt, fine, bushel	55
do ground	
Seed, clover,	5 00
do herd grass	
do timothy	2 50 3 00
Segars, 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'1st pf.	65 75
Gin, Philad. dist. do	41 45
Rum, New England	33 34
Whiskey, rye	32 33
do apple	32 33
Starch, lb.	6 8
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	12 50 13 00
do loaf	16 17
do lump	13 14
Tallow, country	9
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	9 14
do do caven.	27 32
do do spun fine	25 30
do do large	15 15
Wax, bees, yellow	33 35
do white	50 54

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

February Term, 1823

Upon application of Margaret C Freeman, administratrix of the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, deceased; Elizabeth Reeves and Dan Simkins, adm't. of Abraham Reeves, deceased, Ann Bowie and David Lupton, adm't. of Alexander Bowie, deceased, Leven Chance and Spencer Chance, adm't. of Leven Chance, deceased, Mary Parvin and Dan Simkins, executors of Josiah Parvin, deceased, to limit and appoint a time, within which the creditors of said decedents, shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands.

It is ordered by the court, that the creditors of said decedents, bring in their respective claims, on or before the 25th day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and that said administrators and executors, give public notice thereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state, the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor, against said administrators and executors.

By the court,
T. ELMER, Clerk.
March 22. 117—8t.

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 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZIAN late Sheriff.
Dan SIMKINS, former Sheriff.
April 5th. 120.

Bank Note Exchange.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par.
Banks in New Hampshire, 2
Boston Banks, 1 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally, 2 do.
Rhode Island Banks do. 2 do.
Connecticut Banks do. 1 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.
Lansingburg Bank, 1 do.
Newburg Bank, 1 do.
Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do.
Orange county Bank, 1 do.
Catskill Bank, 1 do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 do.
Auburn Bank, 1 do.
Columbia receivables, 1 do.
Utica Bank, 2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 do.
Plattsburg Bank, 10 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

New Brunswick Bank, 1 p. c. dis.
State Bank at Trenton, 1 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.
Susquehanna Bridge do. 1 do.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 do.
York Banks, 2 do.
Chambersburg, 2 do.
Gettysburg, 2 do.
Carlisle Bank, 2 do.
Swatara at Harrisburg, do.
Pittsburg, do.
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton, 15 do.
Silver Lake, no sale.
Greensburg, 5 do.
Brownsville, 6 do.
Other Pennsylvania Notes, no sale

DELAWARE NOTES.

Bank of Del. at Wilmington, 1 do.
Wilmington and Brandywine, 1 do.
Commercial Bank of Delaware, 3 dis.
Branch of do. at Milford, par.
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.
Laurel Bank, 25

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore Banks, 1 do.
Baltimore City Bank, 1 do.
Havre de Grace, 1 do.
Elkton, par.
Annapolis, 1 do.
Branches of do. 1 do.
Hagerstown bank, do.
Bank of Caroline, 13 do.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Richmond and Branches, 1 do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do.
All others, 2 do.
Columbia District Banks, generally, 1 do.
Franklin bank of Alexandria, no sale
North Carolina, 8 dis.
South Carolina, 3 do.
Georgia, generally, 8 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches, 70
OHIO—Chillicothe, 5 dis.
Most others, no sale

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

WHISTLER & SEELEY,
No. 210, Market Street, Corner of
Decature Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully inform their friends & the public that they continue to do Tailoring work in a fashionable and complete style, equal to any in the city. They keep constantly on hand, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Drillings, Seersuckers,

And a variety of new & fashionable Summer and Winter Clothing.

Which will be furnished on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. They warrant all work done by them to be executed in the best manner, or not taken.

Gentlemen residing in the country, by leaving their orders, will have their work forwarded with promptness and despatch, agreeably to directions; the box enclosing them being furnished at a very moderate price.
75 6mo. June 3, 1822.

GERMAN FLUTES,

With Preceptors.

For Sale at this Office.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published every Saturday evening, at Two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance.—An additional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid within the year.
The WHIG will be forwarded by Stage or Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they paying the expense of carriage.
No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify discontinuance at the expiration of the time will be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.
Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements at the same rate