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UNITED STATES.
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

Laws of the United States. PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT to confirm certain claims to
lots [lots] in the village of Peoria, in the
State of Illinois.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled,*
That there is hereby granted to each of
the French and Canadian inhabitants and
other settlers in the village of Peoria, in the
state of Illinois, whose claims are contained
in a report made by the Register of the Land
Office at Edwardsville, in pursuance of the
act of Congress, approved May the fifteenth,
one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and
who had settled a lot in the village aforesaid,
prior to the first day of January, one thousand
eight hundred and thirteen, and who
have not heretofore received a confirmation
of claims, or donation of any tract of land or
village lot from the United States, the lot so
settled upon and improved, where the same
shall not exceed two acres; and where the
same shall exceed two acres, every such
claimant shall be confirmed in a quantity not
exceeding ten acres: *Provided,* Nothing in
this act contained shall be construed as to
affect the right, if any such there be, of any
other person or persons to the said lots, or any
part of them, derived from the United
States, or any other source whatever, or as a
pledge on the part of the United States, to
make good any deficiency occasioned by
any other interfering claim or claims.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor of
the public lands of the United States for that
district, to cause a survey to be made of the
several lots, and to designate on a plat
thereof the lot confirmed and set apart to
each claimant, and forward the same to the
Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause
patents to be issued in favor of such claimants,
as in other cases.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT concerning the lands to be granted
to the State of Missouri, for the purposes
of education, and other public uses.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled,*
That, in all cases in which section number
sixteen, in any township within the state
of Missouri, has been sold, or otherwise dis-
posed of it shall be the duty of the Register
and Receiver of the respective land office in
whose district such land may lie, so soon after
the passage of this act as may be, to select
the like quantity of other lands equivalent
thereto, from any of the unappropriated
lands of the United States in that state, in-
cluding the residue of such section, where
only a part of it has been disposed of, and
the value of the residue is not materially di-
minished by such disposition, and as nearly
contiguous to such sixteenth section as may
be; and a descriptive entry of such selected
lands shall be made on the books of the Register,
specifying as well the township in
which, as that for the use of which, the selection
shall have been made; and the lands thus
selected and located, are hereby granted
to the said state, for the use of the inhabi-
tants of the respective townships, for the
use of schools, instead of such sixteenth sec-
tions so sold or otherwise disposed of.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That, in all cases in which the General As-
sembly of the state of Missouri has selected,
or shall hereafter select, a salt spring, for
the use of the state, according to the pro-
visions of an act of Congress of the sixth of
March, one thousand eight hundred and
twenty, and the six sections of unappropri-
ated lands cannot be found adjoining to such
spring, agreeably to the provisions of said
act, the deficiency shall be supplied by the
selections of other sections equivalent thereto,
and not further distant than six miles
from the unappropriated lands of the
United States in that state, and as nearly ad-
joining to such spring as may be, shall be
subject to the selection of the Legislature of
the state for the use thereof; and such sec-
tions, when so selected and located, are hereby
granted according to the provisions of
said act: and authenticated copies of the
selections made by the Register and Receiver,
under the provisions of this act, shall be
forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury,
and returns transmitted to the Secretary
of the Treasury, of the selections now made,
and of those to be made, immediately after
such selections shall have been made, either
by the Register and Receiver, or by the Legis-
lature of the State.

Washington March 3, 1823.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplementary to "An act relating
to the ransom of American captives of the
late war."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled,*
That the act, entitled "An act relating
to the ransom of American captives of the
late war," passed the first day of March,
one thousand eight hundred and seventeen,
be so construed as to embrace within its provisions
all officers, soldiers, and persons, attached
to, and followers of, the army of the United
States, who were captured and made prisoners
by the enemy, and who were ransomed
during the late war with Great Britain; and
that the proper accounting officer of the War

Department be, and he is hereby, authorized
and required to adjust and settle the ac-
counts of any person, his assigns or his legal
representatives, who may have purchased
and ransomed from captivity any citizen, of-
ficer, soldier, or other person aforesaid, upon
equitable principles: *Provided,* the evidence
produced in support of such accounts shall
be the best in the power of the claimant, and
sufficient to satisfy the accounting officer, of
the justice of the claim; *Provided, also,*
That, in no case shall a greater sum than one
hundred and fifty dollars be allowed for the
ransom of any one person.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That it shall be the duty of such accounting
officer, and he is hereby authorized and re-
quired, to adjust and settle the accounts of
any person, his assigns, or his legal representa-
tives, who shall have furnished proper and
necessary articles of clothing to, and for the
use of, any citizen, officer, soldier, or other
person, purchased and ransomed from cap-
tivity during the late war with Great Brit-
ain aforesaid: *Provided,* It shall be satisfac-
torily proved, and made to appear, to such
accounting officer, that the apparel and cloth-
ing so furnished were necessary, at the time,
to the safety, support, and comfort, of the
person ransomed; and that the articles
charged were applied to the clothing of such
prisoners, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,
That all sums of money to be audited and al-
lowed under this act, and the act to which
this is an amendment, shall be paid out of
any money in the Treasury, not otherwise ap-
propriated.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to establish a National Armory on
the Western Waters.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled,*
That the President of the United States
be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ a
skilful engineer or officer of the Ordnance
Department, with such other person or per-
sons as he may judge proper, to examine the
most suitable site for a National Armory on
the Western waters, and that the said Engi-
neer, and such other person or persons be re-
quested to report the result of their examina-
tions to Congress at the commencement of
its next session, particularly designating the
sites by them examined, with the compara-
tive advantages of each, and an estimate
showing the amount necessary for purchas-
ing each, and erecting all necessary buildings
thereon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the sum of five thousand dollars be,
and the same is hereby, appropriated, to ef-
fect the object of this act.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.

Extracts from the speech of the Hon. SAMUEL
L. SOUTHWARD, of N. J. in Senate, January
20 1823, on the bill to abolish imprisonment
for Debt.

"Mr. SOUTHWARD offered a new
bill, by way of amendment, and pro-
posed to explain its details, and com-
pare them with the original bill, that
the Senate might perceive the views
which induced him to offer it, and his
objections to the plans already submit-
ted. He did not expect it would meet
the approbation of a majority of the
Senate, nor did he believe that any one
which could be suggested, would be
free from difficulties, or be at this time
adopted; but he yielded to the intima-
tions, so often given in the debate, and
added another to the number of propo-
sitions which were to be referred to the
Committee, and from which they
would, if possible, select something
which would be acceptable. Mr. S.
read the amendment which he propos-
ed, and added—this amendment is not
founded on the notion, that we are
bound, always, to look to the relief
of the debtor alone, and that there is a
difference in the principles of moral
honesty by which the debtor and credi-
tor are governed—the rights they pos-
sess, and the justice due to them in
making and administering the law.—
This is a radical error in all the
schemes which have been heretofore
suggested, and in the truth and justice
of which he could not acquiesce. All
creditors are not unfeeling nor inhu-
mane; nor all debtors, fair, honest, and
worthy of compassion. Their princi-
ples and motives of action are the same,
and common to human nature. If
there be any difference, it is probably
against debtors, and arises from the cir-
cumstance, that they are suffering un-
der misfortune, and that men are more
frequently disposed to escape, by unfit
means, from the pressure of calamity,
than, when fortunate, to forget the du-
ties of kindness and justice. The pro-
visions of the law, however, should be
general, and not referred to distinc-
tions like these.

"The object of the original bill, is,
to change the relative situation and right-
of the creditor and debtor. What is
the relation which they bear to each
other? The creditor has loaned him-
money, sold his property, or rendered
personal service to his debtor. For the
possession and use of this money, good-
or service, the debtor owes an ade-
quate compensation, and is bound to

make it, by every principle of morality
and justice. He can be excused, only,
by absolute inability. If he refuses,
while he has the means, he is not inno-
cent. The want of means never can
exist, while he possesses property
which can be devoted to the object;
and no law should intervene between
him and the just claim of his creditor,
so long as the power to satisfy that
claim lasts. On the contrary, the au-
thority of society ought to compel him
to discharge it, by appropriating to that
purpose what he possesses. One great
object in the formation of society, is,
to ensure the discharge of the obligations
which one citizen owes to another.—
Upon these principles the amendment
rests. It proposes to free the person
of the debtor, when he has done what
is within his power, and surrendered
his property; and it permits him to do
this before he is imprisoned, and there-
by to avoid imprisonment. When he
has manifested a disposition to per-
form his duty, as far as his ability ex-
tends, he is to be relieved from the legal
consequences of his situation.

"When the creditor demands pay-
ment, and it is refused, it becomes ne-
cessary to appeal to the tribunals which
society has established for the settle-
ment of such controversies. The moral
and legal obligation of the debtor
cannot be satisfied, by a mere denial,
either of the justice of the claim or the
means of payment. The denial must
be tried, and the aid of compulsory pro-
cess, if necessary, afforded to compel a
trial. The party should not be per-
mitted to evade justice, by removing
himself, or his property, beyond the
reach of the Court. He ought, by some
mode, to be compelled to remain and
answer; otherwise, it is optional with
him, whether satisfaction be made, and
his duty performed. If he be dishon-
est; if he be a bad citizen; if he do not
feel and acknowledge the obligations of
duty, he will leave the jurisdiction of
the Court, avoid its authority, and ren-
der nugatory the pursuit of the claim.
There are, surely, many men, who
would feel no compunction at this
course; to whom a removal, with their
property, although sufficient to dis-
charge the debt, would neither be un-
pleasant nor burdensome. No creditor
can ever recover from an unwilling
debtor, so long as removal from one ju-
risdiction to another be permitted with-
out restraint. Yet it is for the unwill-
ing, that the law is provided; on them,
it is always designed to act."

"The simple disposition, which the
amendment suggests, with respect to
the first process in the action, is—that
bail may be required to secure the ap-
pearance of the defendant to answer
the demand. This being accomplish-
ed, no further claim is made upon his
person; or, if the defendant, being in-
solvent, have not credit to obtain the
security, he may devote his property
to that object. In either case, the legi-
timate design of the arrest has been
obtained, and imprisonment is unneces-
sary. In practice, this provision can cre-
ate no difficulty. The honest man can
find pledges for his appearance, at any
stage of the proceedings. He who can-
not, must have lost the confidence of
those around him, and ought to place
his property where it may satisfy just
claims.

"But, sir, there is another & more im-
portant process against the debtor, and
which the bill abolishes: a process after
judgment, to enforce its payment—the
capias ad satisfaciendum—in common
parlance the ca. sa. When judgment
is pronounced, the justice and extent
of the creditor's demand are no longer
doubtful. It is liquidated and estab-
lished; and he has a perfect right to
have it satisfied, and to call upon the
power of society to enforce it against
an unwilling debtor, by all the means
which are properly calculated to pro-
duce the effect. The first process, for
this purpose, ought to be directed against
the property; that should be first
devoted to the object. But such writ
cannot always be effectual; the property
may be secreted, or of such
kind as will be exempt from seizure, by
any process now known, although the
defendant has an immense amount of it
in his hands and under his control.—
Even a limited experience will inform
us, that executions against property are
often eluded by those who lived most
luxuriously, but who, having no visible
estate, on which the officer can levy,
may entirely escape the coercion of the
law, if their persons be protected. Is
this right? Is it just? Is it wise in
government, is it correct in morals, to
permit it? While the debtor, it may
be, riots in expensive pleasures, and en-
joys his wealth, beyond the reach of
your law, the creditor, with his family,
may be reduced to the utmost penury
and distress, fit objects for the exercise
of those feelings of compassion, which
the honorable members from Kentucky,

Virginia, and New York, have lavished
so profusely on the debtor alone.—
Surely that is a misguided humanity,
which wastes itself upon one class, in
total forgetfulness of the sufferings of
others, though created, perhaps, by the
objects of its benevolence, and in utter
disregard of the claims of justice. If,
sir, the body of the debtor is to be se-
cured from imprisonment every mode
to reach the whole property should be
furnished, or you will work monstrous
injustice: you permit, without rebuke,
the violation of contracts—the neglect
of obligations—the prostration of the
very elements of which civil society is
composed.

"I would, therefore, continued, Mr.
S. free the body then, and then only,
when an assignment had been made, of
such kind that every species of prop-
erty, real and personal estate, choses in
action, public stocks, every thing by
which debts could be paid, might be
controlled and commanded by it, and
the creditor placed in the entire rights
of the debtor, and enabled to secure
his claim against the efforts of conceal-
ment and fraud, if such should be prac-
tised. The third section of the amend-
ment endeavors to reach this result, by
such modifications of the usual proceed-
ings, as will extend kindness to the
debtor, without infringing the not less
sacred rights of the creditor. It leaves
the ca. sa. or writ in the nature of it,
untouched: that the officers may, if ne-
cessary, take the body; but directs
that the body be not taken, if the de-
fendant will assign his property for the
payment of the debt. It is only in this,
or some similar mode, that the equal
rights of the two parties can be protect-
ed, and honesty and justice maintain-
ed. To maintain them, I would pre-
serve the right to imprison the body of
the freeman, however humiliating the
idea may seem. On this point, sir, I
have no peculiar professions to make of
humanity and feeling, or respect to the
person and liberty of the citizen, as
passports to the confidence of the body
I address; nor shall I be regarded as
unmindful of them, because I do not
make such professions. We have two
objects to effect, and it is not wise nor
just to permit the one to absorb the other.

Contracts should be held inviolable.
No man should be suffered to escape
from their performance, until his
power to perform had ceased. The de-
mands of justice and honesty should
be rigidly enforced, and if the seizure
of the body be necessary to enforce
them, the body should be seized. No
relief should be extended, from humani-
ty to the debtor, until he had done
what they require. And, in order to
accomplish this object, imprisonment
should be retained as one of the most
efficient means. It has been most in-
correctly considered and treated, in
this discussion, as a punishment for be-
ing unfortunately in debt, and for not
doing what the party had not the power
to do—as a tyranny, exercised by one
citizen over another. It never was de-
signed as a punishment—nor as the in-
strument of tyranny, but as a means,
and a powerful one, of compelling the
performance of obligations—the surren-
der of property. And when that is ef-
fected, its purpose is answered. If it
be carried beyond that point, it then,
and then only, ceases to be a means of
enforcing a duty, and is converted into
a punishment. Such it never ought
to be—such it never can be, under the
proposed amendment. Whenever the
property is surrendered, the body is
free, because then imprisonment be-
comes unjust and oppressive, and
should not be permitted. It then ceases
to answer any valuable purpose, but
produces a positive evil, by depriving
society, without necessity, of the ser-
vices of the citizen for his own support
and the profit of the community. That
the fear of imprisonment will, in many
cases, restrain men from creating un-
necessary debts, and induce them to
assign their property and pay while
they can, is not to be questioned. To
disbelieve it, is to deny some of the
most ordinary feelings of human na-
ture. Against the pain and disgrace
of imprisonment, pride and the love of
character revolt. The fondness of
pleasure, attachment to property, dis-
position to fraud, will often sink be-
neath its influence. It is one power-
ful instrument of enforcing the payment
of debts—of these we have not too
many; and therefore let not this be dis-
carded until we find a fit substitute.

"Nor does it seem to me, sir, a mat-
ter of much importance, whether im-
prisonment for debt originated in an-
cient or modern times—was one of the
provisions of the old common law, or
has been superadded by statutory reg-
ulations. I would respectfully suggest
to the honorable member from New
York, that the question is scarcely
worth an expenditure of time, or the
exertion of his talents and learning.—

There are many principles which, if
not found in the earliest records of that
law, have been incorporated by ancient
statutes, and are now, as essentially as
any others, a portion of it; such is the
power of which we speak. For much
more than a century, every court, in
every place, which has administered
justice according to the principles of
the common law, has issued this writ,
and exercised power over the person of
the debtor, not as a punishment, but as
the means of procuring satisfaction of
the judgment. And whatever be its
origin in England, its exercise there is
found, at a period and among a people
altogether unworthy of the epithets be-
stowed by the member from Virginia,
(Mr. Barbour.) It was extended, com-
firmed, and practised there—where
they loved liberty as well as we love it
—where are found some of the most il-
lustrious instances of devotion to its
cause—and whence we have derived
some of our most valuable institutions,
and drawn some of the best lessons we
have learned. And our liberties never
will suffer reproach from that cause, if
we preserve it, without abuse, to oper-
ate only on those who are unwilling
to be just.

"The honorable member from Vir-
ginia, (Mr. Barbour,) maintains, in re-
spect to this power, a principle both
novel and unsound. He seemed to in-
sist that society did not possess this
power over the person, to enforce the
execution of the contract, although its
control, for that purpose, over the prop-
erty, was rightful and complete.—
Whence, sir, has he learned this doc-
trine? I know not in what system of
moral or political law it is to be found.
I had supposed that civil society, espe-
cially a society, established and regu-
lated by the consent and will of free-
men, had perfect right and power to
regulate its government and the con-
tracts of its citizens, and enforce, ei-
ther upon the person or property, the
claims of duty and the obligations of
justice. I have yet to learn, that the
person may not be restrained, to compel
obedience to the requisitions of moral-
ity and law. And this is the only fair
purpose of imprisonment after the
judgment."

"I have thus given you, sir, the opin-
ions which I entertain on the subject
under discussion, and explain the rea-
sons which induce me to prefer the am-
endment which I have offered to you;
and I should here have closed my re-
marks, were it not for the gratuitous
and unmerited denunciation by the
gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bar-
bour) of the state from which I come,
on account of one of her laws, by which,
it is said, a freeman has been sold—a
denunciation interesting to my feelings,
and which seems to require some ex-
planation from me, as a representative
of that state. It was not easy, sir, for
me to perceive the application which
this censure had to the argument, nor
why the honorable member should have
thought it necessary to wander from
the question, in order to make it. But
having been made, I am sure I shall
be indulged with a pardon for detain-
ing the Senate a few moments in stat-
ing the character and history of that
law, as far as I now recollect it. It was
passed at a period somewhat remote,
when our ideas were not, perhaps, so
definite, and our feelings so acute on
such points as at present; a period
when many, perhaps all, the states, had
laws, not less negligent of the rights of
the citizen, which it would be difficult
to reconcile to our present notions of
what is compatible with liberty, or
suitable for freemen; and which prove
that New Jersey was not more barbar-
ous than her sisters. Abundant illus-
trations of this truth might be present-
ed, but I can take no pleasure in re-
counting them. This law did not ap-
ply to females, to married men, to
those who had families dependent upon
them. It operated only on unmarried
men, without children, between the
ages of 21 and 30. It was produced,
in part, by the peculiar situation of
the state, and rested upon this principle,
that such men as I have mentioned,
who had contracted debts without the
means of paying them, were under a
moral obligation, which it would not
be injustice to force them to discharge,
even by personal service, and if they
would not willingly render that ser-
vice to compel them. Hence, if they
did not arrange the satisfaction of the
debt, the court was directed to dispose
of their labor for that purpose. Now,
sir, although I am not the advocate of
that law, but was, in some measure,
the instrument of its repeal, yet I am
the apologist of those who passed it. Its
principle was sound, but the mode of
obtaining it was more questionable.—
And although it was passed at the period
mentioned, applicable to the persons
designated, founded on the principle

dated, yet it was seldom, perhaps never executed, until, in the case alluded to by the Hon. Member, it was enforced upon a man who merited all that the Court had power to inflict. He was hired out, or if you please, sold, for a term of service, to pay the debts which he had fraudulently and immorally contracted, and which he would not satisfy. And it proved a nominal, not real punishment—some small price was given, and the purchase never enforced. And yet, after this mild, and almost unobjectionable operation of that law was brought to the notice of the Legislature, it was, in less, I believe, than 48 hours, and by an unanimous vote, expunged from the Statute Book. Does, then, its character or history justify peculiar rebuke? Beside, it is the principal, if not only blot upon the code of that State. Few things can be found in it to call in question her liberality and love of freedom. I challenge the production of a system more pure—where the duties of humanity are more sacredly regarded, and the equal rights of equal citizens more thoroughly protected. It is a code, Sir, fit to govern that race of freemen, who prepared for themselves, and still enjoy, the first free written constitution in existence.

But although the censure of the Hon. Member was calculated to give some pain, it was also calculated to give some pleasure; inasmuch as it seemed to be an ample pledge, that it could not be retorted, and that the state which he represents had relieved her statute book from every censurable feature. I rejoice if it be so—for if I remember aright, in the last revision of her laws published about three years ago, there were some provisions which seemed objectionable, at least to those who did not well understand her situation and internal policy. I allude to those provisions, by which a freeman convicted of an inferior crime, by an inferior tribunal, might be sold—by which a freeman might have his body lacerated in the public streets, not upon a judicial conviction, before a jury; not after a fair and impartial trial, but after a summary proceeding, his guilt being established by the uncorroborated oath of the injured party, by which a freeman married or unmarried, who had not visibly a regular and honest mode of obtaining a livelihood, might be apprehended upon warrant, and hired to personal service—by which the time and services of a freeman might be sold to satisfy the taxes due to the government. And these may have been repealed—or if not repealed, can be simply explained and justified, else, surely, would not the Hon. Member have ventured the picture which he presented of the tyranny and barbarity exercised in another State. But, Sir, whether repealed or justifiable, is of little moment in the decision of the question before the Senate, and I submit to its candor the explanation given of the law of New Jersey as well as the amendment to the bill upon your table.

*These statutory provisions are not alluded to for the purpose of fastening peculiar censure on that State—for the reasons on which they were founded, may not be understood; and no state has been always humane, just, and equal in its laws.

FOREIGN.

News from Mexico.—Important news has been received from Mexico. The despotism of its ruler has at length drawn to a close. His army either has been disorganized, have deserted him, or have been defeated by the republicans, and he has thrown himself on the mercy of the republican constituent congress, and the temporary authorities which associated themselves for his overthrow. His supporters are also dispersed or in custody. It is not yet known what will be his fate. It is supposed that Turbide will be put to death. It is difficult to say what kind of a government will be sustained—but a worse than that which has now been destroyed can hardly be established. The interference of the popish priests in the governments of South America, as well as of old Spain will soon render them odious, and will turn the attention of the people to reform in Church as well as in state. The accounts from Peru are disastrous to the patriot cause. The royalists, commanded by general Alvarado, on the 20th of January met, and completely destroyed the patriot army, only 7 or 800 escaping. It is not stated how many were engaged, but it is said this is the last effort the patriots can make in that Province.

Accounts from Com. Porter's squadron report them in active duty, but they have not been very successful in capturing pirates. The coast of Cuba is lined with American and British forces. It is thought that the British will take possession of Cuba—at least that such a measure is in contemplation. Lieut. Henly, who arrived at Norfolk from the Squadron, says, while at Jamaica, he saw a letter from a British officer at Kingston to another at St. Lucia, which recommended him "to hold himself in readiness to join the army about to proceed to Savannah, to take possession of Cuba." It was supposed the inhabitants of Cuba, tho' divided in other respects, would unite to oppose such masters.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The number of houses destroyed in the late fire at Canton, was, according to the English accounts, 13,600. The Chinese make it 16,000. The London papers say, the cost of restoring the buildings will exceed 15 millions of dollars.—The emperor of Russia has informed the King of France, by letter, that he was delighted with his speech at the opening of his session, and

that "when such sound doctrines are proclaimed from the legitimate throne of France, the reign of the Jacobins at Madrid is drawing to a close.—The King of France has cashiered sergeant Mercier, for refusing to aid in the expulsion of Manuel from the chamber of deputies.—The English residents in France are fast returning home.—The army of the faith in Spain is nearly all destroyed. Those who at present act, refuse to have French officers over them—and many are deserting.—The most active preparations are making in the English dock-yards to fit out vessels of war. 10 ships of the line are ordered to be ready immediately. The Prince Regent of 120 guns, was to be launched at Chatham, April 12th.—The wine merchants of Paris gave a dinner to sergeant Mercier, and others, soldiers of the national guard, presented him with a gold snuff-box.—From Spain accounts say that Mina is very active. He has visited all the towns and villages in Catalonia, and has produced a levy "en masse," of the men from 18 to 45. The Spaniards are becoming quite enthusiastic. They no longer deprecate war, but consider it as necessary to put an end to the machinations by which their enemies have created internal dissensions among themselves, to enlarge the liberties of Spain and overthrow the constitutional system.—Accounts from Greece say that in Candia, success attends the Greek cause. They are now master of nearly the whole island. It is said dreadful misery prevails in the Morea, for want of provisions; but they appear determined to persevere in establishing their independence to the last extremity. Madame Bobalina, the Greek heroine, commanded one of the Greek columns which stormed one of the fortresses of Napoli di Romania. She is said by those who have conversed with her, to be a most astonishing woman.—The cholera morbus had appeared at Aleppo. In the beginning of December, deaths were 100 a day. The disease had overrun all Syria, and made frightful ravages in the principal cities. In addition to this the plague is making great ravages in Asia Minor, and several islands in the Archipelago. The Turks are building 12 new frigates, and expect to have them in readiness in the spring (now come).—In Egypt there is trouble. The Turks have made a general revolt against the government of the Pasha of Egypt. His son has lately been killed by the Arabs, while crossing the deserts with 1000 camel loads of Mocha coffee, which were also captured. A piratical vessel appeared in the Archipelago under the Greek flag and committed many depredations. The Greeks compelled the pirates to pull down their flag to prevent their disgrace. A new negotiation has been opened between Lord Stangford and the Porte, in which the British Minister stated that Alexander desired the maintenance of peace, and that the other allies had the same views, on the condition that the Sublime Porte should hereafter distinguish between the innocent and the guilty.—Austria, through the influence of Great Britain, is said to have determined on a strict neutrality—notwithstanding the uncourteous language of her official note to the Spanish minister. If England is not determined to preserve the same, she is playing a fine game. If she is, the Holy Alliance may publish their divorce, for they have virtually separated never to unite again.—French corps are continually arriving at Bayonne. Bessiers has been defeated, and his army of 900 or 1000 men completely destroyed or taken.—The Portuguese army is on full march for the frontiers, which they will pass at the same moment the French army cross the Pyrenees.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The pilot boat Favorite, cruising in the bay on Monday last, when about four leagues from the light, one of the pilots picked up a junk bottle, corked tight, containing a piece of paper with the following written upon it, which is *verbatim et literatim*—"Off cape Florida, March 17, 1823. This is to inform all those who it may concern, and particularly my friends in the city of New York—that having left Bordeaux on the 27th of Dec. 1822, on board the Euphrates, (capt. Henshaw,) bound for Cuba and Charleston, S. C. we left the island of Cuba on the 15th of March, and fell in with and were captured by a piratical schr. Capt. H. was treated with every indignity—the mate, (Mr Harris, of Baltimore,) was cruelly put to death by the inhuman wretches—for refusing to give up the papers without the captain's order—after setting fire to the ship, they confined us on board their schooner, where I have stole the opportunity to inform my friends of my situation—I never expect to see them again—and one who may find this will oblige a sufferer by inserting the above in the public prints.

CHARLES M'FADDEN,
native of Ireland."
M. H. B.

The legislature of the state of New York have passed a law imposing fines on individuals for the non-performance of militia duty, in consequence of which, the religious society called Shakers propose to abandon their beautiful farms and villages at New Lebanon, and emigrate to the state of Massachusetts, where there is more liberality, and where liberty of conscience is more respected. It was the revocation of the edict of Nantz, that made English manufactures flourish, by causing the manufacturers, who were nearly all Hugonots, and consequently persecuted, to remove from France to England, where they could enjoy liberty of conscience—and from that time to the present, the English Manufacturers have kept the lead throughout

Europe. Such inconsistent and foolish enactments will never fail to curse a state or country where purblind legislators consult their prejudices rather than their interests.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1823.

Want of room has alone prevented us from furnishing our readers with some of the most interesting of the many excellent speeches from time to time delivered in congress. We have especially regretted our inability to give those of the representatives from this state. Mr. Southard in the senate, and Messrs. Holcombe and Condit in the house, have, during the last session, done great honor to the state and to themselves, by their speeches. We have found room this week in our first page, for some extracts from a speech of Mr. Southard, on a subject which has of late attracted considerable attention. Although our views differ somewhat from those expressed by this gentleman, yet it must be acknowledged that his remarks have but too much foundation, and that they deserve an attentive consideration.

That our readers may better understand the subject, (it not being in our power to print the whole speech,) we remark, that this speech was delivered upon the occasion of Mr. Southard having introduced a substitute to the original bill (of Mr. Johnston of Kentucky,) which went to abolish imprisonment for debt in all cases arising in the U. S. courts. The substitute in substance provided a means by which a person when arrested, either on a capias issued at the commencement of a suit, or on execution, might be released upon executing an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and giving bond for his appearance.

We would particularly call the attention of our readers to the eloquent vindication of this state, contained in the last extract, from the aspersions unjustly cast upon her by Mr. Barbour of Virginia, in a previous speech. The gentleman had thought proper to remark in pretty severe terms, upon a part of our insolvent law formerly in force, which excepted unmarried men under 35 years of age from the benefits of its provisions, unless they would consent to bind themselves out for a term of years. It would seem that he would have done well to have remembered the old proverb—"those who live in glass houses should not be the first to throw stones."

Asylum of Deaf and Dumb.—In our last number we published a few remarks on an examination of DEAF and DUMB, held at the Asylum, corner of Market and Eleventh streets, Philadelphia. We had prepared those remarks two weeks before, but had not previously room for their insertion. Subsequently to their being in type, we noticed an advertisement, published in most of the New Jersey papers, and signed by several gentlemen of Philadelphia, the first paragraph of which ran thus:—

"The legislature of New Jersey having made an appropriation for the education of the Deaf and Dumb of this state, whose parents are unable to pay for their education, all who have the care of this unfortunate class of persons are informed, that on the recommendation of the board of chosen freeholders, the governor will authorize their admission, if not under twelve years of age, at the expense of this state, into the Philadelphia Asylum, under the tuition of Mr. David G. Seixas."

Since writing our last article, we find that some of our brethren in this state, are calling public attention to this subject. The liberality of the legislature of this state—brought forward we believe through the spirited exertions of Dr. Ewing, and the other members of the Cumberland representation—is highly praiseworthy. We think every possible effort should be made, to have collected and sent to the institutions of Deaf and Dumb, all who require such instruction. But, withal, there is something in the manner of getting up the above advertisement

which we do not approve, and to which we would call public attention. Ourselves, if it would appear to manifestly as if the gentlemen who caused it to be published, wished the inhabitants of this state to believe that our governor had designated the institution which they recommended—namely, the one superintended by Mr. David G. Seixas, and appointed it as the only one to which their children should be sent. This is not the case. The governor designates no one—the law specifies no one—it is left to the option of every parent or guardian who has such children to send, to choose any Asylum they may desire among those in New York and Philadelphia, when they make application—through the board of chosen freeholders—to the governor. For the admittance of one of this unfortunate class into such an institution at the public expense. This, we think, should be made as public, as has been the advertisement of the Philadelphia gentlemen in favor of Mr. Seixas' Asylum. We think the circumstance too momentous to be trifled with. That advertisement may mislead, as before stated, but this would be of little consequence—it would be excusable, if it had not been the case that considerable excitement had been raised against Mr. Seixas, when discharged from the old Asylum, much of which may have spread through the country to the injury of both the Philadelphia institutions, by causing pupils to be sent to New York, and we have reasons—satisfactory to ourselves—why a preference should not be given to this gentleman. In the managers of the institution from which Mr. Seixas has been discharged, we have the highest confidence. The teachers that have been appointed in his place, are respectable and equally competent. Their assiduity, industry and abilities, command esteem and give universal satisfaction, and their Asylum is fast rising into repute.

The uncommon exertions made by Mr. Seixas to obtain patronage, and gain a separate interest for himself with the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, if self interest had not been obviously so much concerned, would have been highly patriotic. Every effort made in favor of the Deaf and Dumb deserves a reward; but the course he pursued in these particulars, forms a strong contrast with that pursued by the parent institution of Philadelphia, whose modesty is only exceeded by their perseverance and success.

Declaration of War.—Intelligence is brought by the ship Rousseau, Jefferson, from Antwerp, via Cowes, England, at Philadelphia—that a formal declaration of War, had been made by France against Spain.

The ship Minerva, arrived at New-York, brings London dates to the 4th of April. The London Sun of the 3d says, "Government has received the declaration of WAR BY FRANCE AGAINST SPAIN, as well as the manifesto of the French government on its Armies entering Spain."

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

MR. CLARKE,

I was much pleased with the remarks contained in your last paper on the subject of the DEAF AND DUMB. Having witnessed myself a similar exhibition, I can sympathize in the warmth of your feelings, and know that the astonishing progress of the pupils is not overrated. My present object, however, in making this communication, is to remind you of what at the time of penning your remarks, you had probably forgotten; that the legislature of this state, two years ago made an annual appropriation of two thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the governor, in educating such indigent deaf and dumb as should be properly recommended to him, by the board of freeholders of the respective counties. I take the more pleasure in stating this praiseworthy liberality, because the measure was brought forward by one of the representatives of this county, (Dr. Ewing,) and successfully advocated by himself and his colleagues. Under the provisions of this law, a number of these interesting objects of charity are now in a course of instruction at the institutions of Philadelphia and New York. Two, if I mistake not, have been sent from this county and one or two from Cape May. I shall

never forget the feelings with which I witnessed a meeting between a lad of about 14, from the latter county, and a gentleman from his neighbourhood with whom he had been acquainted. This youth had been three or four months in the seminary. The gentleman's name of course was unknown to him, for when he last saw him, he knew not that individuals were distinguished by different names. In the course of his short instruction, this had been made known to him, and he had been taught to form an alphabet with his fingers and to write a good hand. Tears of pleasure chased each other down his cheeks. His friend wrote his name and showed it to him. The lad looked at it and began to spell it, riot with his lips, but with his fingers; and having gone over it twice, he turned the other side of the paper and wrote the name, which was a long one, without the least mistake. Ever after he appeared to have as perfect an idea of his name as if he could speak it, and would frequently write it on the slate. Another much younger pupil showed, in an interesting manner, the progress of his ideas. A gentleman present gave him his name to write, and it proved to be David. As soon as the boy had spelled and understood the name, he made significant gestures to tell his preceptor, who was present, that there were three people who were named David, viz. the gentleman, his preceptor, and the boy's brother. By this time he has probably found out that there are many Davids, and that the surname must be attended to.

But I am trespassing unnecessarily on your good nature; my only object was to make more generally known what has been done by this state. There is reason to believe that the public is not yet fully apprised of it; a considerable part of the appropriation having remained uncalled for. E. Bridgeton, May 5. 1823.

COMMUNICATION. OYSTER BEDS.

MR. CLARKE,

I am informed that the case of Corfield vs. Carrall, involving the right of New Jersey to the Oyster Beds on the East side of Delaware Bay, came on for trial before Judge Washington, at the last sitting of the Circuit Court of the U. S. in Philadelphia. About a week was consumed in the argument. C. J. Ingersoll and J. R. Ingersoll counsel for the Plaintiff, and B. M'Ilvaine and J. M. Condy for defendant. A particular statement of the proceedings has been promised, which I shall take great pleasure in sending you for publication when received. At present I can only state that the Judge said he considered the case as one of the first importance, and desired the Jury to return a verdict for the Plaintiff, subject to the opinions of the Court on the questions of Law involved; which it is understood, he will deliver at the October term. So confident are the people of Maurice River that this will be in favor of this state that they have within a few days seized another of the Boats engaged in dredging and prosecuted her to condemnation, and we understand their intention is to protect the beds from destruction until the question is fully settled. The spirited manner in which they have conducted this affair in my opinion reflects great honor upon all concerned in it. Should they be unfortunately defeated, a result I presume they need not much fear, a few years will see the destruction of every good oyster in the Bay. E.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CLARKE,

I would be glad to know from what source the editor of the "TRENTON FEDERALIST" obtained his information that the Cumberland Agricultural Society has procured a Bull of the Durham short Horned breed, and a Ram of the Dishly breed, for the improvement of the stock of this county. No such circumstance has taken place. The above animals, it is true, are in possession of Dr. Buck, but then the SOCIETY has nothing to do with the business.—It is an individual concern to which Dr. Buck's name might have honorably been attached, but to which the words "Secretary of the Society" were with less propriety appended. The animals, in fact, were purchased by contributions from a number of our spirited citizens, and given to the Doctor on certain conditions. The zeal of the Doctor to promote the public good in this instance is highly commendable. TRUTH.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

The common council of N. York, have passed an ordinance prohibiting the burial of any dead body in the city after the first of June next, under the penalty of 250 dollars; and have appointed a committee to select a suitable burying ground to be designated "the city burying ground." The theatre at Augusta, Geo. was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 2d ult.

A new paper, called the PHILADELPHIA RECORDER, has lately made its appearance in Philadelphia. It is published by S Potter, & Co. It is principally devoted to religious intelligence in support of the Episcopal church in the United States. It is supported by the clergy of that denomination, and will doubtless be a valuable paper.

The schooner Wesley, capt. Rumley, of Alexandria, bound for the coast of Florida, with letters for com. Porter's squadron, was driven ashore at Georgeck, N. C. in the great storm, of the 30th March, and all on board perished.

Mr. A. Jackson of Baltimore was lately killed in a duel, at N. Orleans. John Meyer, alias John Kitts, was lately convicted of burglary in New Castle, Del. has received sentence of death, and is to be executed on the 23d of August next.

A new newspaper has been issued at Newark, N. J. by James E. Gore, and Gotham E. Hull, entitled "The Jerseyman." This is dispensing light.

William Thompson, living near Bedford, Pa. lately shot himself because he had made a bad bargain at a sheriff's sale.

There is about half a million tons of pig iron cast at the furnaces in England, which require about 5,000,000 tons of coal annually to melt it from the ore.

Henry Younkin, post master, at Uniontown in Zanesville county, Ohio, has been detected and committed to the jail of that place for robbing the mail.

Mrs. Steel, who was recently shot by her husband in New York, is no more! The law cannot be put in force against the offender, for the enormity of his crime was too much to be borne, and he became his own executioner!

Accounts from Florida say that indications manifest themselves that the Seminole Indians are preparing for hostilities.

Three men composing part of the company destined to the Rocky Mountains, were killed near St. Louis, on the 13th of March, by the blowing up of a barrel of gunpowder containing 32lbs.

The University of Maryland, at a commencement held on the 7th ult. conferred the degree of M. D. upon upwards of sixty gentlemen.

Not long since the schooner Fame from Charleston to Bridgeport, was run foul of by a Methodist meeting house, which had been swept away from Norwich by the freshet. We have now an account, that during the late gale at Boston, the brig Enterprise, at Holme's wharf, parted her fasts, drove up the dock, and beat down a blacksmith's shop with her bowsprit!

The Bank of Vandalia, in Illinois, was robbed on the night of the 26th of March of 4200 dollars in specie—1000 dollars of the money was recovered next day.

A piratical schooner was lately captured off Cuba after an action of fifteen minutes, in which two of the pirates were killed and one made prisoner.

John Randolph is re-elected to congress.

Mr. Bennet's store in South street Philadelphia, was lately destroyed by fire. It is said that that was the fourth time it had been on fire in eight weeks!

The steam boat James, Ross, has been lost on the Mississippi at St. Louis.

President Boyer has prohibited all trade between his territories and the windward and leeward islands in the West Indies.

A ship from Bremen was wrecked in the Chesapeake in the late storm, and all on board perished.

The legislature of Illinois, have passed an act authorising measures towards opening a communication, by canal and locks, between the Illinois river and lake Michigan.

The quantity of flour inspected in Baltimore the quarter ending March 31, amounts to 78,485 barrels of wheat, 4,294 half bbs. do. 2,140 bbs. of rye, &c.

Dr. William Darlington, of Westchester, has been elected an honorary member of the American Philosophical Society.

A Chillicothe paper contains a notice from a husband concerning his wife, that she absconded, not from his bed, but that she took with her his best bed, and nearly all his bed clothes.

A chemist in Paris is said to have invented a soap for the beard, which will take it off without the use of the razor.

The Edenton, N. C. Gazette of Tuesday last states, that on Sunday preceding, a small child of Mr James Broughton, of Chowan county, about two years of age, after eating a number of yellow *Jesamine* flowers, died in the short space of half an hour. In two minutes after eating them she became perfectly blind!

A woman of the name of Punten, near Guilford, Eng. now 36 years of age, has a daughter who has 16 children, one of whom (a grand-daughter) has 16 children, and one of these a great-grand-child, has 16 children. They are all living.

A duel was fought in the state of New Jersey on the 21st ult. It was fought with small swords. It was between a Philadelphian, and a Spaniard named Troda Domas, of New Orleans. The former was slightly and the latter severely wounded.

The Woodbury Herald informs, that the house of Benjamin L. Lippencott, of Woolwich township was entered on the 24th ult. and robbed of money to a considerable amount. We hope the villains will be speedily brought to justice.

Major gen. Jones of North Carolina, recently resigned his commission in the militia from a conviction that no real good, and much positive evil is produced by the militia system as it now stands.

A Pelican, weighing 16lbs. and which was fivefeet one and a half inches long from bill to tail; 8 feet by the wings; neck one foot six inches, head and bill 1 foot 8 inches, mouth 1 foot 6 inches; round the body 3 feet, and in height 1 foot 7 inches,—was lately killed at Pittsburg.

The Huntsville jail, (Alab.) was broken open on the 6th ult. All the prisoners escaped except one, who voluntarily surrendered himself to the keeper. He was under sentence of death!

The Rev. Dr. Ravenscroft, of Virginia, was lately elected Bishop of North Carolina Diocese, by the Protestant Episcopal convention of that state.

A beautiful bonnet of Susquehanna grass, was lately sold at Baltimore for forty dollars.

Mrs Sarah Steele lately died at Berlin, Con. aged 94 years, widow of Ebenezer Steele, who died 22d Jan. 1821, aged 95 years. They lived together 75 years, had 13 children, 70 grand-children, 171 great grand-children, and 24 great great grand-children, in all 278 descendants.

A discharged soldier in Alabama, lately brought an action against major Bradford, for imprisonment and punishment, and compelling him to enlist as a soldier, in which service he continued nearly four years before discharged. Verdict for the plaintiff, 1,450 dollars.

By his majesty's express permission, Lawrence Kavanaugh, Esq. of the Roman Catholic persuasion, took his seat as a representative for Cape Breton, upon his state oath, without being required to subscribe the declaration against Popery and transubstantiation.

The citizens of Cincinnati some time ago were hostile in a high degree to the U. S. Bank office of discount and deposit. They are now soliciting its re-establishment there in the most urgent manner.

There are published in Philadelphia upwards of 30 periodical papers, viz. 10 daily, 8 weekly, and 12 monthly and quarterly.

5,000 copies, the entire edition of Napoleon's memoirs were sold in Paris in two days.

A hypocrite by the name of Dennis, who has been preaching the gospel in Rhode Island, was recently convicted of insulting and abusing a married woman, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Mr Cobbet modestly says in his Register, of Feb. 22, that "there is a thorough and settled belief in almost the whole nation, that I understand its affairs, and that I know how to put an end to its calamities better than any other man living!"

The editor of Nantucket Inquirer says to his subscribers, "there are two or three small bills remaining unpaid. How ninny editors are, like him.

A man by the name of Jones, lately broke into a house in Poughkeepsie, with an axe, attacked a woman who was in bed with three children, and before assistance could be had, managled them all in a most shocking manner.

The subscriptions to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, amount to 230,000 dollars, of which 200,000 have been subscribed within one week!

For Sale at this Office.

Dr. O'Meara's late celebrated work, "A Voice from St. Helena" containing conversations with Bonaparte, on almost every subject connected with his history—also, "The Steam Boat, and "The Entail" two works just issued from the Press, by the Author of the Annals of the Parish &c. with all the new publications of merit.

MARRIED,
On the 20th ult. near Sharptown, by the Rev. Mr. Aiken, Mr. DAVID B. TOMLINSON, of this place, to Miss SARAH DICKINSON, daughter of Mr John Dickinson, near Sharptown.
On the 22d ult. near Cedarville, by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, Mr CHARLES LADLOW, to Miss RUTH M'CHESNEY, daughter of Mr William M'Chesney.
At Nashville, Tennessee, Major JOSEPH NORVILL, editor of the Whig, to Miss AGNES WALKER, of the same place.

At Maysville, Ky. Mr. LEWIS COLLINS, editor of the Eagle, to Miss MARY ELENOR PEERS.

On the 3d ult. by Henry Freas Esq. Mr. JOHN CORCORAN, to Miss SENSAR, daughter of Ebenezer Smith, all of Salem.

On the 2d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Janvier, Dr. RICHARD PARKER, to Miss MARY, daughter of Joseph Cook, Esq. all of Pittsgrove.

Same day, by the Rev. Mr. Ballentine, Mr. JOEL PORCH, of Pittsgrove, to Miss ELIZABETH STEELMAN, of Cumberland.

On 10th ult. by the Rev. Joseph Sheppard, Mr. CHARLES McLEOD, of Hancocktown, to Miss MARGARET daughter of Mr. John Walker of Salem.

Same day by the Rev. John Boqua, Mr. BENJAMIN COOPER to Miss BARBARA DOLBOW, of Upper Penn's Neck.

At Woodstown, on the evening of the 31st ult. by I. R. Clawson, Esq. JACOB LIPPINCOTT, to MARY MALL, both of that Village.

DIED,
In this town on the 7th inst. Mr. WILLIAM L. SHEPPARD, aged about 35 years. About three weeks ago he received a kick from a horse on the leg little below the knee. The piece was slightly wounded, but it did not prevent him from attending to his business until within two days of his death, when he was taken ill, and seized with a lock-jaw which terminated his life. The deceased was a young man of good morals, of industrious habits, was well respected, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of his acquaintances.

At Albana, on the 2nd inst. the Hon. JOSEPH SPENCE.

At Reading, (Pa.) on the 30th ult. CHARLES RICHARDS Esq. Dep. Attorney General.

At Morristown, Colonel BENONI IATHAWAY, an officer of the Revolution.

At Boston, the Hon. GEORGE CA. 30T, formerly U. S. Senator.

At Newark, lately, LEVI HOLDEN, one of the life guards of Gen. Washington, during the Revolutionary war.

At Freehold, Monmouth Co. on the 1st inst. DANIEL DENISE, Esq.

In Burlington Co. lately Dr. JOHN BROGNARD.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel.	\$1 37 to 1 50
Rye, do	75 to 87
Corn, do	60 to 70
Oats, do	35 to 40
Onions, do	75
Potatoes, do.	40 to 50
Dry Apples do	scarce, 75
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	1 00
Flax seed do	87
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	4 00 to 4 51
Rye do. do.	2 50 to 3 06
Butter, per pound,	18 1/2
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per hundred	5 00 to 6 00
Wool, per pound,	40 to 50
Feathers, do	50
Candles, do	12 1/2
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon.,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 50 to 5 00
Oak dry, do	3 00
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

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 trade 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.

Adjournment.

The lands of Zenus Loder and Samuel Bennet, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Wednesday the 4th day of June next at the Inn of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN late Sheriff.
May 6th.—10. 124.

The land of Robert Alderman which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Wednesday the 4th day of June next, at the Inn of Richard Jarman in Bridgeton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
Dan. SIMPSONS, former Sheriff.
May 6th—10 124.

White Pine Boards and other LUMBER POTTERS & WOODRUFF

HAVE FOR SALE, Pannel white pine boards,
1st common do do
2d do do do
Cedar siding plastering lath,
Heart boards and scantling;
Sap boards, half price do
10,000 good quality 2 feet shingles,
White oak posts, &c.
Bridgeton. May 10. 124

Call for your Deeds.

Seven hundred Deeds are now remaining in the Clerks Office of Cumberland County with the recording fees unpaid, the owners thereof are requested to call on or before the 5th day of June next and pay for the same, and save costs.

E. BEN. SEELEY, Clerk.
May 9—10 124 31q.

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. 125 4tq

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 Silliman. Quarterly. 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 Universalism, 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.

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 at 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

IN BRIDGETON,

where they can be supplied with the following articles:

Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths.
and mixed }
Superfine double and }
single milled black, } Cassemerecs.

Delaware and other do.
Valencia, marseilles, robroy } Vesting:
and other }
Figured and plain black and } Bombazettes

colored
Black Bombazeens.
Circassian Plaids.

Black, colored, figured } Canton Crapes.

and plain
Figured Crapes 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, Levant- } Silks.
tine and other }
Bonnet Silk, assorted colors.

Ladies English, French } Gloves.
and German silk }
Ladies' Ueaver, Kid } do.
Men's Buckskin } do.

Lanira, Chalmers, and Calicoes, a handsome assortment.

Imported & American Furniture Calicoes.

Irish Linens, Lawn Lawns and Linen
Cambricks.

5-6 and 7-4 Linen Table Diaper.
Figured and plain Book Muslins.

do. do. Swiss Mullis & Jackonette.

Ladies' Ruffles and Flounces.
Men's Worsted and Cotton Hose.

Women's do. do.
Fancy and plain Ribbons.

Silk and Cotton Cords.
Black Leghorn Hats.

Yellow mid blue Nankeens.
Striped and plain Cotton Cassimeres.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Bleached and brown Wal- } Sheetings.
tiam and Slater's }
do. do. } Shirtings

Wilmington Stripes.
New York 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 ms.

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 Valen-
cia, 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. Teneriffe, Lisbon,
Samos and Malaga

Aniseed, Noyou, Perfect } Cordials.
Love, Lemon, Cinnamon, }
Hose and Peppermint }
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young }
Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea }

Loaf, lump and brown Sugars.
First quality Molasses.

Spices, Starch, Raisins,
Butter Biscuit, Crackers,
Hams, Lard, Pork,
Mackarel,
Lime by the 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

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 6tq.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Executions, Summons,

Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds,

Common & Judgment Bonds,
Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

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 Newport, joins land of Henry Shaw, Esq. Partly Camlis and others, contains 52 acres, more or less. A share of 15 acres of salt marsh, joins Bridging Creek. A lot, joins land, late of John Bowen and other, contains 20 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 Bicheson Moose 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, 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 Down and Richard Edmunds, executors of Robert Edmunds, Esq. deceased, and to be sold by

Spicer 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 Land; of Joseph Hay, 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

Spicer Hughes, Sheriff. March 8—April 19. 121

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 Laning, jun. Sheriff. March 27—April 26. 122

ISLAC BARTRAM, jun.

Having purchased the stock and taken the long established stand of the late BENJAMIN HORNER, No. 47, Market 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. He 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

Annals, Vises, English Dale Co. Wagon Boxes, and Saddirons. 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 61

POTTERS & WOODRUFF Have for sale

400 White Oak Posts Of a good quality. March 15. 116

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

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

To be sold by LEMUEL HOWELL, Deputy Marshall, for OLIVER W. OGDEN, Esq. Marshall of New-Jersey District, March 26—29 118

REMOVAL.

P. C. WILLMARTH, HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT STORE, From No. 2 1/2 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, 1521.

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—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 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

Constables' Sales, Warrants, Subpoenas, And a variety of other 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 Appoquinimink 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 his 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 Cape, commanding an elegant view of the highlands of Christiana, and an unlimited view down the bay. There is Not a more health, 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 tile shipping, river craft, and the two last mentioned towns. An abundance of fish and game all seasons. Mr. Newel, the gentleman who lives on the property, will show it to any person, desirous of seeing it. The terms are that 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

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 4'

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. 320

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Bacon and Fitch, Beans, Beef, mess, Bricks, run of Kiln, Bristles, American, Butter, lump, Do. salt, insp., Candles, tallow dipt, Coffee, W. I. fine gr., Do. 2d quality, Do. Java, Do. mixed qual., Cheese, Cider, best, Feathers, American lb., Flax, clean, Firwood, hickory cord, Do. oak, Do. pine, Do. gum logs, Flour, wheat, barrel, Do. rye, Do. corn meal, Glass, wind, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, Grain, wheat bushel, Do. rye, Do. corn, Do. oats, Do. bran double, Iron, in bars, ton, Do. sheet, Do. hoop, large, Do. do small, Do. rod, Do. hollow ware, Lard, Lumber, Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch, Do. do heart, 1 inch, Do. white pine, pannel, Do. do common, Scantling, pine 1000, Do. heart do, Do. sap do, Lath, oak, Do. ratters, Timber, pine, Do. inch spruce, Do. oak, Shingles, cedar 3 ft., Do. cyp. 22 inch, Staves, pipe, w.o. 1200, Do. hhd. do, Do. do redoak, Do. barrel, w.oak, Heading, oak, Hoops, shaved, Do. rough, Mackerel, barrel, Molasses, sug-house gall, Do West India, Nails, cut, all sizes lb., Oil, sperm, Peas, Jersey, Pork, new crop, Rice, southern, Salt, fine, Do ground, Seed, clover, Do herd grass, Do timothy, Segars, Spanish, Do American, Shot, all sizes, Spirits, viz., Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall, Do. Penn. 1st pf., Gin, Philad. dist do, Rum, New England, Whiskey, rye, Do apple, Starch, Sugar, Mew Orleans, Do loaf, Do lump, Tallow, country, L'obacco, Yig. manu., Do do caven., Do do spun fine, Do do large, Wax, bees, yellow, Do. white.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

J. S. Branch Bank Notes, par. Banks in New Hampshire, 2 Boston Unks, 1 do. 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. Lansingburg Bank, 1 do. Newburg Bank, 1 do. Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do. Orange county Bank, 1 do. Jatskill 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. Mattsburg Bank, 10 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

New Brunswick Bank, 1/2 p. c. dis. State Bank at Trenton, 1 1/2 do. All others, par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes, 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, 1/2 dis. Susquehanna Bridge do, 1 dis. Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 do. York Bank, 2 1/2 do. Shattysburg, 2 1/2 do.

Jarlisle Bank, } 2 1/2 do. Swatara at Harrisburg, } do. Pittsburg, do. Northumberland, Union, and Co. 15 do. Lumbia Bank at Milton, no sale. Silver Lake, 5 do. Greensburg, 5 do. Brownsville, 5 do. Other Pennsylvania Notes, no salt.

DELAWARE NOTES.

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

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore Banks, 1/2 d. Baltimore City Bank, 1 dis. Havre de Grace, 1 do. Elkton, par. Annapolis, 1 do. Branches of do, 1 1/2 do. Hagerstown bank, 12 1/2 do. Bank of Caroline, 12 1/2 do.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Richmond and Branches, 1 1/2 do. N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do. All others, 2 1/2 do. Columbia District Banks, generally, 1 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 Decatur 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 by the Express at the discretion of the publishers, they pay for the postage.

No subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of 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 advertisement at the same rate.

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'st. of Abraham Reeves, deceased, Ann Bowe and David Lupton, adm'st. of Alexander Bowie, deceased, Leven Chance and Spencer Chance, adm'st. 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 slate, 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.

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

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

BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.