

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. III.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1823.

No. 126.

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** further to extend the provisions of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands, prior to the 1st July, 1820'"

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all persons who shall produce satisfactory evidence to the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, that they were actually entitled to, and would have availed themselves of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands, prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty," approved April twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and their failure to do so was owing to such cause or circumstance as he could not control or prevent, shall be allowed until the thirtieth day of September next, to avail themselves of all the privileges, advantages, and provisions of the said act, in the same manner they could have done prior to the thirtieth day of September last.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** to establish an additional Land Office in the Territory of Michigan.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all the public lands in the district of Detroit, lying south of the boundary line, between the third and fourth townships, south of the base line, except so much thereof as lies north of the river Huron, of Lake Erie, and all the public lands in the territory of Michigan, to which the Indian title was extinguished by the treaty of Chicago, shall be formed into a new land district, and for the sale of the public lands within the district hereby constituted, there shall be a land office established, at such place within the district, as the President of the United States may designate.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That there shall be a Register of the Land Office, and a Receiver of Public Moneys, appointed by the President of the United States, for the Land Office hereby created, to superintend the sales of public lands within said district, who shall give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensations, emoluments, and duties, and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their office, 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 public lands.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That the provisions of the third and fifth sections of the act, entitled "An act to designate the boundary of districts, and establish land offices, for the disposal of public lands, not heretofore offered for sale, in the states of Ohio and Indiana," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, be, and the same are hereby, made applicable to the district and office hereby created, so far as they are not changed by subsequent laws of the United States: *Provided,* That all such public lands, embraced with the district created by this act, which shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Detroit, pursuant to any proclamation of the President of the United States, and which lands remain unsold at the taking effect of this act shall be subject to be entered and sold at private sale, by the Register of the Land Office, hereby created, in the same manner, and subject to the same terms, and upon like conditions, as the sales of said lands would have been subjected to in the land office at Detroit had they remained attached to that office.

**Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,** That this act shall take effect, and be in force, from and after the first day of May next ensuing the passage thereof.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** making the gold Coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, receivable in payments on account of Public Lands.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, from and after the passage of this act, the following gold coins shall be received in all payments on account of public lands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, viz: the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains, or eighty-eight cents and eight ninths per pennyweight: the gold coins of France, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven and a half grains, or eighty-seven and a quarter cents per pennyweight: and the gold coins of Spain, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-eight and a half grains, or eighty-four cents per pennyweight.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of

the Treasury, to cause assays of the foregoing coins to be made at the Mint of the United States, at least once in every year; and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

Washington March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** for clearing, repairing and improving certain Roads, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the United States' Mail.

*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 hereby is, authorized, to cause to be cleared, repaired, and improved, the United States' Mail Road from Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, to New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana: *Provided,* He shall not expend more than seven thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars, in clearing, repairing, and improving the same, and that the said sum shall be expended on that part of the road which may lie within territory occupied by the Indians, and to which their title has not yet been extinguished.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** respecting stamps.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, whenever any person or persons shall pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, the duty chargeable by the act, entitled "An act to establish a general stamp office," passed on the twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred, on any deed, instrument, or writing, on which the said stamp duty, chargeable by law shall not have been paid, together with the further sum of ten dollars, and shall obtain a certificate thereof from the Secretary of the Treasury, such deed, instrument, or writing, shall be, to all intents and purposes, as valid and available, as if the same had been, or were stamped, counter stamped, or marked, as by said law required; any thing, in any act, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That this act shall be, and continue, in force, for the term of one year from the passage thereof, and no longer.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** extending the time for issuing and locating Military Land Warrants to Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary Army.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the time limited by the second section of the act, approved on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, for issuing Military Land Warrants to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, shall be extended to the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; and the time for locating the unlocated warrants shall be extended to the first day of October thereafter.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** to extend the time allowed for the redemption of lands sold for direct tax in certain cases.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the time allowed for the redemption of lands, which have been, or may be sold for the non-payment of taxes, under the several acts, passed the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for laying and collecting a direct tax, within the United States, so far as the same have been purchased for, or on behalf of the United States, be revived and extended for the further term of two years, from and after the expiration of the present session of Congress: *Provided,* That on such redemption, interest shall be paid, at the rate of twenty per centum per annum on the taxes aforesaid, and on the additions of twenty per centum chargeable thereon; and the right of redemption shall inure as well to the heirs and assignees of the lands so purchased on behalf of the United States, as to the original owners thereof.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** vesting in the state of Virginia the right of the United States to all fines assessed for non-performance of militia duty, during the late war with Great Britain, within said State.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all right which the United States have to the fines assessed upon the citizens of the State of Virginia, for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, shall be, and the same is hereby, vested in the said State.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That all moneys in the hands of those who now are, or heretofore have been, Marshals, or Deputy Marshals, which may have been collected from the fines aforesaid, after deducting the expense of collecting the same, and the cost of any suit or suits which may have been brought against said Marshals or

Deputy Marshals, in consequence of the collection of said fines, shall be paid by them, respectively, to the Treasurer of said State.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That the said fines shall be recovered, by the said state, under such regulations, provisions, and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the Legislature thereof: *Provided,* That, if the provisions of this act are accepted by the State of Virginia, that state shall indemnify the United States against any charge or charges which has already accrued, or which may hereafter be made, in consequence of the assessment and collection of said fines.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** for the erection of a Monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President 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 superintendent of the Public Buildings be, and he hereby is, directed to cause to be erected, in the burial ground of the City of Washington, a neat and appropriate Monument, over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States, who died at Washington, November twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, with a suitable inscription on the same, stating the name, station, age, and time of death, of the deceased.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That a sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the payment of the cost thereof, from any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** to continue in force an act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc pieces," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as the same relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That so much of the act entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc pieces," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, as relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces, shall be, and the same hereby is, continued in force, for the further term of four years, from and after the fourth day of March next.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the instalments due on certain lots in Shawneetown, 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 the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remit the instalments due, and to become due, on lots numbered eleven hundred and thirteen and eleven hundred and fourteen, in Shawneetown, in the state of Illinois, and a patent, or patents shall issue for the same, as in other cases; which said lots are used as a public square.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

*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 concerning the Mint," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be performed by the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, for the time being.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That during the continuance of the Mint, at the city of Philadelphia, the duties which were enjoined on the commissioner of loans, for the state of Pennsylvania, by the second section of the act, entitled "An act concerning the Mint," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be performed by the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, for the time being.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That, when any silver, brought to the mint for coinage, shall require refining, the expense of the materials used in the process shall be deducted from the amount of the deposit; and that when silver so deposited shall be of a quality superior to that of the legal standard of the silver coins of the United States, a deduction shall be made from the amount, equal to the expense of the copper necessary to reduce it to the said standard, and that all such deductions be regularly accounted for, by the Treasurer of the Mint, to the Treasury of the United States.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** for the better organization of the District Court of the United States within the state of Louisiana.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That for the more convenient transaction of business in the courts of the United States within the state of Louisiana, the said state shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into two districts; in manner following, to wit: The counties of Attakapas, Opelousas, Rapide, Natchitoches, and Ouachita, shall compose one district, to be called the Western District of Louisiana; and all the remaining part of the said state shall compose another district, to be called the Eastern District of Louisiana; and all criminal actions, or civil suits, which have arisen in the Western District, together with all process, writs, recognizances, and records, belonging thereto, shall be transferred to the Western District; and there shall be, annually, only three stated sessions of the District Court for the Eastern District, to be held at New-Orleans, on the third Mondays of November, February, and May; and there shall be, annually, one stated session of the said Court in the Western District of the state, to be held at Opelousas Court House, in the District of Louisiana, and the United States, is hereby authorized and directed to require to be sold special sessions of the said court, in the said Western District, for the trial of criminal or civil causes, whenever he may deem it expedient: That all process, writs, and recognizances, of every kind, whether respecting juries, witnesses, bail, or otherwise, which relate to the cases to be tried at the said special sessions, shall be considered as belonging to such sessions, in the same manner as if they had been issued or taken in reference thereto: That any special session may be adjourned to any time, or times, previous to the next stated meeting of the District Court: That all business depending for trial at any special court, shall, at the close thereof, be considered as a course removed to the next stated term of the District Court: The said Judge shall appoint a Clerk of the said court in the Western District, who shall reside, and keep the records of the court, at the place where the sessions of the court are held, and shall receive, for the services performed by him, the same fees and compensation that are allowed to the Clerk of the said court of the Eastern District of the state, and shall be subject, in every respect, to the same responsibilities.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint one person as Marshal, and one as District Attorney, for the said Western District of Louisiana, created by this act, and that the terms of appointment and service, together with the duties and responsibilities of the said Marshal and District Attorney, respectively, for the district aforesaid, be, in all respects, the same within their said district, as the terms of appointment and services, the duties and responsibilities, of the Marshal and District Attorney, respectively, of the Eastern District of the state of Louisiana, and said Marshal shall receive such fees and emoluments as are received by the Marshal of the United States of Louisiana, and said District Attorney an annual compensation of two hundred dollars and the same fees and emoluments as are allowed to the Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** to alter the times of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, shall be hereafter holden on the sixth day of October, and on the twenty-fourth day of May in each year, instead of the tenth day of October and the twenty-seventh day of May, as is now required by law: *Provided,* That if either of the days prescribed by this act, for holding this court shall be a Sunday, then the said Court shall commence and be holden on the following day.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That all proceedings of a civil or criminal nature, now pending in, or returnable to, said Court, shall be proceeded in by the said Court, in the same manner as if no alteration of the time for holding said Court had taken place.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** altering the time of holding the Circuit Court in the districts of Maine and New Hampshire.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the terms of the Circuit Court which are now directed by law to be holden annually in the district of Maine, at Portland, on the eighth day of May; and at Wassaset, on the eighth day of October; and in the district of New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, on the first day of May; and at Exeter, on the eighth day of October, shall be hereafter holden at Portland, on the first day of May; at Wassaset, on the first day of October; at Portsmouth, on the eighth day of May; and at Exeter, on the eighth day of October, in said districts, in each year; and when either of said days shall be Sunday, the session of said court shall commence on the day next following; and all causes, suits, actions, process, pleadings, and proceedings, of every description, existing or depending in the Circuit Court, in the districts aforesaid, shall be returnable to, and proceeded with, in due form of law, at the times conformable to the alterations herein provided for.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** supplementary to "An act for the better organization of the Courts of the

United States within the State of New York."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from the final decrees or judgments, in the District Court of the Northern District of the state of New York, there shall be an appeal to the Circuit Court in the Southern District of said state, in the same manner, and upon the same terms, as from other courts to their respective Circuit Courts.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

**AN ACT** providing for the execution of the titles to land in that part of the State of Louisiana situated between the Rio Hondo and the Sabine river.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all that tract of country situated between the Rio Hondo and Sabine river, within the State of Louisiana, and previously to the Treaty of the twenty second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the United States and Spain, called the neutral Territory, be, and the same is hereby, attached to the District south of Red river; and the Register and Receiver of the Land Office, in said District, are required to receive and record all written evidences of claim to land in said tract of country, derived from, and issued by, the Spanish Government of Texas, prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, according to the regulations, as to the granting of lands, the laws and ordinances of said government, and to receive and record all evidences of claim, founded on occupation, habitation, and cultivation, designating particularly the time and manner in which each tract was occupied, inhabited, or cultivated, prior to, and on the twenty-second February, one thousand eight hundred and three, and the continuance thereof subsequent to that time, with the extent of improvement on each tract, and to receive and record such evidence as may be produced, touching the performance of the conditions required to be performed by any holder of any grant, concession, warrant, or order of survey, or other written evidence of claim, aid on which the validity of such claim may have depended under the government from which it emanated, and to receive and record all evidence of fraud in obtaining or issuing the written evidence of such claims, and of their abandonment or forfeiture.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the Register and Receiver, as aforesaid, shall transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, a complete record of all the claims presented to them under this act, and the evidence appertaining to each claim, and shall also make out and transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury an abstract, containing the whole number of claims, in four distinct classes, the first of which shall contain a specification of the nature and extent of the titles, the time when, and by whom issued, and to whom, with the date of any transfer, the name of the person transferring, and to whom transferred, and where the conditions of such grant or patent have been complied with; the second shall contain all claims founded on written evidence and embraced in the first class, and where the conditions on which the perfection thereof into complete titles may have depended according to the laws and ordinances of the Spanish Government, are shown to have been complied with; the third class shall consist of claims founded on habitation, occupation, or cultivation, previously to twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the manner which would have entitled the claimants to a title under the government exercising the sovereign power over that tract of country, and which, in their opinion, ought to be confirmed; the fourth class shall consist of those claims, which in the opinion of the Register and Receiver, ought not to be confirmed: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this act shall be considered as a pledge on the part of Congress to confirm any claim thus reported.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That it shall be the duty of the Register and Receiver aforesaid, after suitable notice to claimants, of the time and place of their meeting, and the object thereof, be given by them, to hold their session at Natchitoches, so long as may be necessary for the performance of the duties herein prescribed, and shall be allowed the sum of five hundred dollars each, as a full compensation for the services required to be performed by this act.

Washington, March 3, 1823.

Approved, **JAMES MONROE.**

The Democratic Press of Philadelphia, some time since stated, that Mr. ADAMS, secretary of state, had withdrawn from the editors of the Virginia Enquirer, the publication of the laws of the Union, because they would not support him for president; those editors have frankly and honorably contradicted the Press, and stated that they resigned the appointment of their own accord. So truth stands upon two legs.

An astronomical machine has been invented by a Mr. Hart, teacher of the Mechanics' Society school in New York, which he calls a *School Planetarium*. The Mechanics' Gazette praises it much, and says that from a short inspection of it, more information can be derived as to the distance, magnitudes, motions, &c. of the heavenly bodies, than from weeks of unassisted study.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

The following observations are extracted from Dr Blair's discourse on regulating the Passions. To all who properly appreciate them, they will be esteemed precious as "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

"In the first place, study to acquire just views of the comparative importance of those objects which are most ready to attract desire."

"It is observed, that the young and the ignorant are always the most violent in pursuit. The knowledge which is forced upon them by long acquaintance with the world, moderates their impetuosity. Study then to anticipate, by reflection, that knowledge which experience often purchases at too dear a rate."

"Impress your minds deeply with this persuasion, that nothing is what it appears to be when you are under the power of any passion. Be assured, that no judgment which you then form can be in the least depended upon as sound or true. The fumes which arise from a heart boiling with violent passions, never fail to darken and trouble the understanding."

"Let the remembrance of this be ever at hand, to check the extravagant judgments which you are apt to pass in those moments of delusion—Listen to no suggestion which then arises—Form no conclusions on which you are to act—Assure yourselves that every thing is heard through a false medium."

Mr FRANCIS S. WIGGINS, of this city, has issued proposals for publications by subscription, a work written originally by the Rev. RICHARD STEELE, and revised by the Rev. Dr. WATTS, entitled "The Religious Travelsman; or, plain and serious hints of advice for the tradesman's prudent and pious conduct; from his entrance into business to his leaving it off: contained under the heads of, the nature of a life of business, and obligations to it—of choosing a calling—of prudence or discretion—of diligence—of justice—of truth, and of contentment, as they relate to trade—of religion—of leaving our callings."

decimo vol. of about 300 pages, at 75 cents.

Mr Wiggins has just published Three Discourses, by the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, formerly president of Nassau Hall. 1, On the guilt and folly of being ashamed of religion; 2, On the great evil of slander; 3, On the great danger of small faults; all contained in a pamphlet which he sells for 25 cents a piece; and which are well worth the price. The discourse on slander is peculiarly valuable.

On the morning of day before yesterday, a young lady in going on board the Philadelphia steam boat, accidentally fell from the plank into the river. She was rescued by Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Esq. of Cumberland, who threw himself overboard at the instant and supported her until they were both taken out. Instances of resolution and decision like this, deserve to be recorded—they have their reward in the admiration of every one.—Trenton Emporium of May 17.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, May 19.

Very Late from Europe.

By an arrival at New York, sixteen days later than before received, we have been furnished with the very important intelligence that WAR has been declared by France against Spain, and that hostilities had actually commenced.

The French army passed the Bidassoa on the 7th of April. On the preceding day, a part of the French troops were, for the first time, engaged with a small corps of French and Italian refugees who had taken up arms in the cause of the Spaniards.

The Duke d'Angouleme issued the following proclamation and order of the day previous to the French army entering Spain:

PROCLAMATION:

"The Duke d'Angouleme, General in Chief of the army of the Pyrenees, to the Spaniards.

"The king of France, in recalling his ambassador from Madrid, had hoped that the Spanish Government, warned of its dangers, would have returned to more moderate sentiments, and would cause to be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and reason. Two months and a half have elapsed, and his Majesty has waited, in vain, for the establishment, in Spain, of an order of things compatible with the safety of the neighbouring states."

"The French Government has supported two whole years, with unexampled patience, the most unmerited provocations. The revolutionary faction, which has destroyed in your country the royal authority, which holds your King captive, which demands his forfeiture, which menaces life and that of his family, has carried beyond your frontiers its guilty efforts. It has tried every means to corrupt the army of his Most Christian Majesty, and to excite troubles in France, in the same manner as it had succeeded in the contagion of its doctrines and its example, to reduce the insurrection of Naples and Piedmont. Deceived in its hopes, it has invited traitors, condemned by our tribunals, to conspire, under the protection of triumphant rebellion, the plots formed by them against their country."

"It is time to put an end to the anarchy which tears Spain in pieces, which deprives her of the power of giving peace to her colonies, which separates her from Europe, which has interrupted all her relations with the august sovereigns whom the same intentions and the same wishes unite with his most Christian Majesty, and which compromise the repose and the interests of France."

"Spaniards! France is not at war with your country—sprung from the same blood with your Kings, I can only desire your independence, your happiness, and your glory. I am about to cross the Pyrenees at the head of a hundred thousand Frenchmen, but it is to support the Spaniards who are the friends of order and the laws; to aid them to liberate their captive King; to raise again the altar and the throne; to rescue the priesthood from proscription, men of property from spoliation, and the whole nation from the dominion of a few ambitious persons, who, in proclaiming liberty, prepare only the slavery and ruin of Spain."

"Spaniards! Every thing will be done for you and with you; the French are and will only be your auxiliaries. Your standard alone shall wave on your cities. The provinces traversed by our soldiers shall be administered, in the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. The most severe discipline shall be observed. Whatever is required for the service of the army shall be paid for with the most religious exactness. We pretend not to impose laws on you, or to occupy your country. We wish nothing but our deliverance; when we shall have obtained it, we shall return to our country, happy in having preserved a generous people from the calamities generated by a revolution, and which experience has taught us but too well to appreciate."

"Head quarters of Bayonne, April 2, 1823." "LOUIS ANTOINE."

PARIS, April 20. "Telegraphic Despatch.—The port and citadel of Guetaria have been taken by our troops; 200 men among whom were two colonels and ten other officers, have been taken, together with five pieces of cannon and provisions."

Marseilles, April 19.—An order by telegraph was this morning received by the authorities of this port, to lay an embargo on all Spanish vessels; this was immediately put into execution, and several which were outside the port, on the point of sailing, were compelled to return by the boats of the men of war lying here."

Paris, April 19.—At half past 7 o'clock an extraordinary courier from London arrived at the department of foreign affairs. Two hours afterwards, the ministers assembled in council at the residence of M. de Villele.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH.

Bayonne, April 17.

The Major General to His Excellency the Minister at War.

"There is nothing new from the army.—The troops are in full march."

"The army of Perpignan, which awaits the arrival of the Duke d'Angouleme on the Ebro, will be in movement from the 20th to the 22d inst."

"In a few days our 100,000 men will be in a line. Then the decisive blow will be struck. Pampeluna and St. Sebastian are invested—but they have not been attacked, and all the rumours which have been circulated on this point, are absurd and ridiculous."

"Insurrections multiply in the interior of Spain."

All the Constitutional Spaniards in France are ordered to leave the kingdom.

Paris, April 11.—The speeches of Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning, alike remarkable for their decision as their frankness, and the decline which followed them in the English funds; the numerous departures from Calais; the silence preserved for three days on the operations against St. Sebastian and Pampeluna; the dissensions which are observable among the majority; the great delay in the advance of the 4th corps of the Army of the Pyrenees; letters from Portugal, which speak of the embarkation of Amaranite, after being completely routed, and the execution of two of his confederates; the contents of the proclamation of a Spanish Junta, which announces to the people of the Peninsula that things are to be restored to the state they were in in 1819; the resolution which has been taken on the part of certain Powers not to recognize any of the public acts of the Spanish Government, since 1820; the report circulated, that an Ambassador has already deposited a note on the subject—such are today the topics of general discourse, and which appear to have an influence on the Funds, which are now at 84 40.

SPAIN.

The Bayonne papers received in England, to April 13, state that three battalions of the garrison of St. Sebastian, on the 9th advanced a considerable distance from the place, when they met the French, and exchanged a few shots, but finding themselves greatly inferior in number, they fell back to the town; where a flag of truce soon appeared, and in the name of the Duke of Angouleme summoned the place to surrender to Ferdinand and 7th. The governor replied he would not surrender the place without an order from Ferdinand. The flag retired, and a fire was commenced on the French troops—50 were killed or taken prisoners, and 500 wounded or taken prisoners. The French prisoners taken, were put on board a French brig in the port. The town was deserted by the inhabitants.

Bayonne, April 12.—The three Provinces, and Navarre, have given notice that they will assist the French on condition that the King of France will guarantee their ancient privileges. An English courier who passed through here yesterday, states that the greatest tranquility prevails in Spain. Orders are given every where on the left of the Ebro, to evacuate all the posts on the approach of the French.

A letter from Paris, states it was reported that Mina had invaded the French territory, and was at Foix.

In the British parliament, April 14th, Mr. Canning stated, that assurances had been received that no intention had existed in France of attacking Portugal. He further stated, that no hope had ever been held out to Spain that England would pursue any other course than a strict neutrality, which she was still resolved upon.—He concluded by expressing a hope that Spain would come off triumphant.

LONDON, April 22.

In consequence of the continued disturbances in Ireland, it is proposed to renew the Insurrection act.

A personal altercation has taken place in the House of Commons between Mr. Canning and Mr. Brougham.

The French frigate la Guerriere has been taken, almost in sight of Brest, by two armed vessels bearing Spanish colours, nine of which was a brig carrying 15 or 20 guns. The frigate was peppered in high style. You may rely on the truth of this.

A letter from Bayonne, of the 12th inst. announces the capture by a Spanish corsair of a ship laden with grain; which was carried into St. Sebastian.

In the French papers we find an authentic and most gratifying official statement of a total defeat sustained on the 2d inst. by the rebel Spaniards who threatened Valencia, after a short but decisive action with the Constitutional force under col. Don Antonio Bazana. This officer while marching southward from Castellon, at the head of 1000 veteran soldiers, to the relief of the capital of that province, met at nine o'clock A. M. (between Almenara and Murvedro) and before he reached the latter fortress, the whole body of factious, amounting to 5000 men, with three pieces of artillery, were drawn up to oppose him. The Patriot commander attacked the enemy, and in less than ten minutes, entirely overthrew them. The services lost 1000 men, 200 killed and 200 prisoners, together with a number of ammunition waggons and 1000 muskets. The survivors dispersed in all directions, and the conqueror entered Valencia at eight the same evening in triumph. At Valladolid some rebel bands were routed by the patriots under gen. Bresson, and prayed the benefit of the amnesty. The king and royal family arrived on the 1st inst. at Anduja, 100 miles from Seville.

France and Spain.—Despatch from Guilleminot:

"The march of the army continues. The brigade of the advanced guard, is half a march beyond Tolosa. The division of Bourke closely blockades St. Sebastian. The flag of truce of this general was received with musket shot. Our troops then made themselves masters of the heights which command the fortress, into which they forced the garrison to retire. The impatience for fighting was such, that generals and officers could scarcely check it."

"From this new position gen. Bourke sent a second flag of truce, which this time was admitted; but the governor having pretended that advantage had been taken of the circumstance to advance, gen. Bourke demonstrated to him our good and his bad faith, by immediately withdrawing his troops 200 paces. The flag of truce returned, the troops of his majesty assaulted with fresh ardor, all the posts which the enemy had re-occupied, and completely overthrew him."

"After an hour of repose, the enemy attempted a sally with three battalions, which

he supported with a sustained fire of fifteen pieces of cannon, both from the citadel.—This sally was promptly repulsed by battalions taken from the 22d, 24th and 35th regiments."

"We have to regret only the loss of twenty men killed or wounded. The loss of the enemy must have been much greater, as they were twice repulsed.—His Royal Highness will, to-morrow, distribute on the spot the rewards due to the conduct of the most distinguished officers and soldiers. The headquarters of the army will be to-morrow, the 10th, at Ernani, and on the 11th, at Tolosa."

The Journal des Debats states, that on the 9th, a provisional government for Spain was established, and that Gen. Egui was placed at its head.

PARIS, April 15.

"The Four Frenchmen who were taken prisoners in the affair of the 6th, have been tried by a court martial, and shot."

The following is a French account of this adventure, contained in a letter from Bayonne of the 12th:

"The affair before Bayonne [St. Sebastian] was much more serious than the official bulletin states. We cannot yet have Spanish accounts, but reports from the army make the loss of the French troops 300, instead of about 20."

The Royalists Junta has issued a proclamation, replete with all the common places of servility, and repeating, nearly in the same words, the memorable maxim of the French King's speech, that all popular privileges must emanate from the good pleasure of the King, as the source of popular rights."

"Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angouleme, having been to reconnoitre St. Sebastian, and having distributed crosses of honor to the soldiers who had distinguished themselves in the first affair before that fortress, his appearance was observed from the fort: a 24 pounder was immediately ordered forward: but the Spaniards were so slow in mounting it on the battery, that the Prince had already set off on his return for Ernani, when they fired it off. It was most fortunate that they were so slow, for the ball passed right through a house and struck a platoon stationed behind the building, precisely on the spot where his Royal Highness had been distributing the decorations; fifteen men were killed or wounded."

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1823.

AFFAIRS OF EUROPE.

The arrival of the Leeds from Liverpool at New York, has presented to the American public, most important intelligence—no less than an assurance which removes all doubt, that the terrible disasters which have for so many ages convulsed the world, are again about to be realized, and that HOSTILITIES HAD ACTUALLY TAKEN PLACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN. Every mind is now on the stretch of enquiry, every imagination is rioting in anticipated speculations on the probable issue of the storm which is now about to burst on devoted Spain.

From the accounts received it will be seen that the first skirmish in which blood was shed, took place between Frenchmen, and Frenchmen with a few Italians who had espoused the liberal and constitutional side. This is perhaps, ominous of future events, we believe a majority of the French nation is opposed to the present war and the legitimate France. Should the invading French armies in Spain not meet with their expected success—not realize the glory of conquest which has always so much intoxicated her—upon which she now so much plumes herself, and which will only secure the fidelity of the French soldiers to the Bourbon cause, she will find the bayonets of her own soldiers turned against her—and the army which was destined to suppress liberty, will be the foundation of its throne, and the palladium of its duration.

The world has, for a few years past, been blest with a greater degree of peace than has been recorded in the annals of the world since the advent of the Messiah. It is now again interrupted by an association of despots under the impious title of the holy alliance. This triad of tyrants have laid their plans so as that they may be able to subdue, by piece-meal, the nations, and governments, and people who adopt or advocate liberty and the equal rights of man! To impede the march of liberty, seems to be the only design of their union. France, though not one of the party, is notwithstanding, identified with them, and acts in concert. Their plan appears to be to make every nation among the legitimates, regulate the concerns of its neighbour when they encroach on the ancient rights of kings, or attempt to substitute liberty for despotism. The remainder stand behind the scenes, to be ready with their aid, if such be required, that they may secure to a certainty, the operation of their projects. In the present invasion of Spain, they do not appear to regard Portugal as an object of concern. They wish to make that nation the object of a new congressional meeting of sovereigns, and a new war. They think one nation at a time quite sufficient, and when they restore Ferdinand to the despotic rule which he had before the adoption of the constitution, they will doubtless make him a party with themselves, hold a meeting in some of the Spanish cities, and oblige their cousin Ferdinand to take his neighbour of Portugal in hands, in order to bring him to the standard of legitimacy."

At the present time, owing to the want of room we are compelled to be brief in our

remarks on European politics. We shall soon be able to give more attention, and find more space for this topic. We cannot, however, refrain from observing here, that in the present struggle for liberty, the salvation of Portugal, and Spain, and perhaps the preservation of liberty throughout the continent of Europe in our opinion, depends on the close union of those kingdoms, and their making common cause against their enemies. If they are deluded into a belief that Portugal is not to be the next victim of their policy, they will find themselves egregiously deceived. Liberty is a favorite plant with the people of all nations—it is a plant which perfumes the air, destroys the unhealthy vapours which emanate from despots, and makes the atmosphere where it grows, so pure that they cannot live in it. They will destroy it seed and root if they are able. The determined and energetic opposition of those two powers, for a short space, will secure their friends even in the pulchre of the tyrants that oppose them. We believe that Spain and Portugal, lately the weakest and poorest of all the European kingdoms, will, aided by Heaven and a good cause, arise in the greatness of her ancient strength, and prove that "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," but that they are able with determined valor to command victory. The Spanish nation has given a new world to Europe—a new world where liberty has taken up a permanent abode. Perhaps she is destined also to give to her America, a new and regenerated Europe, disencumbered from the shackles of slavery, and displaying a blaze of light from the throne of Freedom, at which the inhabitants of the dark regions of the East will fire their torches, and illuminate the world.

Lewistown Convention.—The Democratic Republican Delegates from 25 or 30 counties of the state of Pennsylvania, who were dissatisfied with the Harrisburgh caucus in favor of Mr. Shulze, met at Lewistown, Mifflin county, on Thursday the 15th inst. and nominated ANDREW GAZO, of Centre county, as their candidate, to be supported at the ensuing election. The present governor, Mr. Heister, having declined.

Mr Gregg is a man of good republican principles, of excellent morals, and sterling integrity. It is said his greatest fault consists in his want of firmness and decision of character. This is a fault in any man, but a still greater one in a governor. The man who sits in the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania should have an unusual degree of independence of mind and firmness of character. He has many queer chaps to deal with, over whom, if he does not keep a watchful eye and a heavy hand, they will govern him. The governor of Pennsylvania has extensive authority, and there is an unusual degree of friendliness in the minds of its citizens to help him out in sharing it and bearing its burden. The late governors of that state have, perhaps too frequently, been the sport of their dependents. Conscious of their wants, they allowed themselves to be guided by men, who, because they were not responsible, were the less careful of their own honor, and their superior dignity. This has lessened the importance of that dignified station—This has introduced intriguers and knaves into offices which men of principle only should hold. We hope Mr. Gregg may be elected, and after being so, may cleanse the Augean Stable of the accumulated filth with which it is surcharged, retain in office men of virtue and good morals, discharge from it all who are unworthy, and regenerate and restore that flourishing state to that dignity and splendor from which it has greatly fallen, but of which it is highly susceptible, until it shall be held as a model, as it is now the cent-e arch of the Union.

It would give us pleasure to be able to collect and forward to Mr. Wiggins of Trenton, a large subscription to the work he is about publishing, as may be seen in our columns. Such a work is valuable inasmuch as it is not only useful, but of a rare class. Publications of this description are too few. It is difficult to estimate their real worth. We would also be willing to sell for Mr. Wiggins a quantity of his Three Discourses, of which we have also copied a notice. That on Slander, is invaluable. We have seen copious extracts from it in the Philadelphia National Gazette, with high eulogiums on it. It alone, is worth more than is asked for the whole, and may be of real benefit to every condition of society. It may be seen at our office.

We extract the following from an article published in the Trenton True American of the 10th inst. over the signature "Nova Cesarea." Want of room only prevents our publishing the article from which it is extracted, entire; as it alludes to a gentleman of this state, (Mr. Southard,) of whose talents and virtues we have no less an opinion than Nova Cesarea himself.

"It seems to be admitted on all hands, that New Jersey has no intention at present to offer any of her citizens for the first office in the nation. I do not pretend to know who will be the successful candidate; but the fact of two or three of the gentlemen held up for that station, appears to be so



**Sheriff's Sales.**

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 Kinsey, 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 hands 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 Tomkin, taken in execution at the suit of Francis M. Creedy, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
March 27—April 26. 122

By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued from the court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

**Tuesday, the tenth day of June 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,

A House and Lot of Land, situate in Bridgeton, bounding on Front and Vine streets, containing one acre of land, more or less.

Seized as the property of Samuel Hacker, jun. taken in execution at the suit of Nathaniel Whitacre, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
April 9.—May 17. 125

**ISLIP BATH, jun.**

Having purchased the stock and taken the long established stand of the late BENJAMIN HOFNER,

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 time, a stock of

English Blister'd, Crowley, Milington and C.A.S.T-STEEL,

Of the first quality, and warranted good. Also, real Mousehole and Imitation

Anvils, Vises, English Dale Co. Wagon Boxes, and Sadirons. Greaves & Sons' and other cutlery in great variety. Saws and tools of all kinds. Files of superior quality. Castings, cut and wrought Nails and Blads 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. HOFNER, 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

**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

**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 En-tail" two works just issued from the Press, by the Author of the Annals of the Parish &c. with all the new publications of merit.

**Six Cents Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber on Wednesday evening, the 7th of this instant, an apprentice boy to a house carpenter, named Daniel Garretson, aged about 18 years, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, light complexion; had on when he went away, a velvet jacket, black kersey pantaloons, light colored waistcoat and a fur hat some worn. I forbid all persons harbouring said runaway, and whoever takes up said runaway and returns him to the subscriber at Dennis Creek, N. J. shall have the above reward and no charges paid.

Daniel Garretson.  
May 12. 125 4t

**MARSHALL'S SALE.**

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the District Court of the United States, at the suit of the Post Master General, will be sold at

**Public VENDUE,**

On Wednesday the 28th day of May next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock on said day, at the house of David Read, Innkeeper, in Milville, Cumberland county, all the right, title and interest of Nathan Leake, to the following described property, to wit:—in the county of Gloucester.

1. A tract of land, sold by the sheriff of said county, as the property of Moses Crane, and purchased by Nathan Leake, containing about 400 acres.

2. One fourth part of a Saw-Mill, situate on Scotland Branch, with every thing thereto belonging.

3. A tract of land, containing about 25 acres, on Scotland branch, surveyed to Moses Crane.

In Cumberland county.

1. A small lot of half an acre, in the town of Milville.

2. A House and about 16 acres of land on 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. 24 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. 59t

**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, Sartouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Gravats, &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, Cass-meres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and give his establishment a trial, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed  
52 6m. December 24, 1821.

**Sale of Meadow.**

Will be sold at

**PUBLIC VENDUE,**

On Tuesday, the 10th day of June next,

At the Inn of Lewis Riggins, in Leesburg, in the township of Maurice River, county of Cumberland, New Jersey,

150 Acres of first rate Banked Meadow,

Situate on Maurice River, in the township of Downe, opposite Leesburg, aforesaid. It is at present in grass, and is fit for tillage, and will produce all kinds of grain, hemp, &c.

It will be sold together, or in lots to suit purchasers.—Also

150 Acres of Salt Marsh,  
Adjoining Maurice River, below Port-Norris.

Any person who may desire to view the premises, will be shown them on application to the above named Lewis Riggins.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.—The terms favorable, and will be made known by

James Diverly.  
May 17. 125 1s

**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, of 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 Capes, commanding an elegant view of the highlands of Christiana, and an unlimited view down the bay. There is not a more healthy spot to be found any where; enjoying a pure air from the sea, and fine pure wholesome water. It is but 11 miles below fort Delaware, and but that distance from the contemplated route of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, 58 miles from Philadelphia by water, and 53 by land, 10 from Smyrna, and 7 from Cantwell's Bridge. It commands a fine market with the shipping, river craft, and the two last mentioned towns. An abundance of fish and pine 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 oblige him.

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 1s

**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.  
EENEZER 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.**

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

**Six cents reward and no charges.**

Ran away from the subscriber on the 11th inst. James Austin, an apprentice boy to the farming business, between 17 and 18 years of age, low set, sandy hair, and light blue eyes—Had on a cloth grey round-a-bout and trowsers, with a yellow mersielles vest, and a new fur hat. All persons are forbid harbouring him at their peril.—Whoever brings him back will receive the above reward but no charges.

Lewis Tomlinson.  
Hopewell, May, 17. 125 4t

**Philadelphia Prices Current.**

Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Fitch, per lb	\$0 6 to 8
Beans, bushel	1 25 scarce
Beef, mess barrel	10 12
Brick, run of kiln, M.	6 40
Bristles, American lb.	scarce
Butter, lump,	14 18
Do. salt, insp.	10
Candles, tallow dipt	10
Do. W. I. fine gr.	26
Do. 2d quality	27
Do. Java	25
Do. mixed qual.	22 23
Cheese,	8 9
Order, best barrel	1 50
Feathers, American lb.	32
Flax, clean	7 35
Firewood, hickory cord	6 7
Do. oak	4 75 5 25
Do. pine	3 50 4 00
Do. gum logs	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	1 45 1 55
Grain, wheat bushel	75 80
do. rye	65 70
do. corn	38 40
do. bran double	10 12
Hams lb.	95 100
Iron, in bars, ton	165 170
do sheet	128 130
do hoop, large	140
do do small	125 130
do rod	80 90
do hollow ware	0 9 0 10
Lard lb.	100 100
Lumber 1000 feet	14 00 16
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	25 30
do do heart, 1 inch	25 30
do white pine, panel	15 20
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
Oar, 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	38
do do red oak	25
do barrel, w. oak	24 60
Heading, oak	38
Hoops, shaved	26
do rough	7 10
Mackarel, barrel	3 50 5 50
Molasses, sug. house gall.	0 40 0 43
do West India	28 33
Nails, cut, all sizes lb.	7
Oil, sperm. gall.	55
Peas 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	5 00
Seed, clover,	2 50 3 00
do herd grass	6 16
Segars, Spanish, 1000	1 75
do American	9 50
Shot, all sizes cwt.	75 80
Spirits, viz.	65 75
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	41 45
do Penna 1st pf.	33 34
Gin, Philad. dist do	32
Rum, New England	6 32
Whiskey, rye	13 14
do apple	9 14
Starch lb.	27 32
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	13 14
do loaf lb	9 14
do lump	27 32
Fallow, country	25 30
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	15
do do caven.	33 35
do do spun fine	50 54
do do large	
Wax, bees, yellow	
do. white	

**Cumberland Orphans' Court.**

February Term, 1823

Upon application of Margaret C Freeman, administratrix of the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, deceased, Elizabeth Reeyes and Dan Simkins, adm't. of Abraham Reeves, deceased, Ann Bowler 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.

50 Fat Sheep,  
1000 lbs. Clean Wool,  
And several  
Young Merino Bucks.  
For sale by  
LEWIS MAILLARD.  
Deerfield, May 3 123 3t

**BLANKS,**

For Sale at this Office.

**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 20. 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 1/2 do.  
Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do.  
Orange county Bank, 1 do.  
Catskill Bank, 1 1/2 do.  
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 1/2 do.  
Auburn Bank, 1 1/2 do.  
Columbia receivables, 1 do.  
Ontario Bank at Utica, 2 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, 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 1/2 dis.  
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 do.  
York Bank, 2 1/2 do.  
Chambersburg, 2 1/2 do.  
Gettysburg, 2 1/2 do.  
Carlisle 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 sale

**DELAWARE NOTES.**

Bank of Del. at Wilmington, 1/2 d.  
Wilmington and Brandywine, 3/4  
Commercial Bank of Delaware, 3/4  
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 die  
Havre de Grace, 1 do.  
Elkton, par.  
Annapolis, 1 do.  
Branches of do. 1 1/2  
Hagerstown bank, 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, Sdis.  
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

Tayloring 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.

Gmo. June 3, 1822.

**A FEW GERMAN FLUTES,**

With Preceptors.

For Sale at this Office.

**CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.**