

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.
[PUBLIC ACTS.]

AN ACT to amend the several Acts for imposing Duties on Imports.

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

That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On sail duck, ozebarks, burlaps, and ticklenbergs, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except worsted stuff goods and blankets, which shall pay twenty-five per centum ad valorem, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and after that time, a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, that, on all manufactures of wool, except flannels & baizes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and a third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Second. On all manufactures, not herein specified, of cotton, silk, flax, or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, and on all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, that all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it; and of ten per centum, if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncolored cotton twist, yarn, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, and shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And all bleached or colored cotton yarn, twist, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost seventy-five cents per pound, and be charged with duty accordingly: *Provided*, also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be enforced against, importations of goods from ports or places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond Cape Horn, before the first of January next ensuing.

Third. On woolen manufactures, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; afterwards, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, until the first June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; afterwards, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, that all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, and no more.

Fourth. On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, and on all flats, braids, or plats for making of hats or bonnets, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, that all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

Fifth. On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron steel, pewter, lead, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On bolting cloths, fifteen per cent. ad valorem; On hair cloth and hair seating, thirty per centum ad valorem; On marble, and all manufactures of marble, thirty per centum ad valorem; On all paper hangings, forty per centum ad valorem; On coach laces, of cotton or other material, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other laces, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem; On lead in pigs, bars, or sheets, two cents per pound; On leaden shot, three and one-half cents per pound; On red or white lead, dry, or ground in oil, four cents per pound; On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, fifty cents per square yard; On all Venetian and Ingrain carpets or carpeting, twenty-five cents per square yard; On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, twenty cents per square yard; On oil cloth carpeting, and on oil cloths, of every description, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; On all other carpets and carpeting, mats, and floor cloths, made of tow, flax, or any other material, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; On hemp, at the rate of thirty-five dollars per ton; On tarred cables and cordage, four cents per pound; On untarred cordage, yarns, twines, pack thread, and sines, five cents per pound; On cotton bagging, three cents and three-fourths of a cent per square yard; On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactur-

ed, in whole or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds;

On round iron, or braziers' rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods, slit; and on iron, in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron, slit or rolled, for band-iron, scroll-iron, or casements rods, three cents per pound;

On iron spikes, four cents per pound; On iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per pound;

On tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound;

On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound; over number eighteen, nine cents per pound;

On square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers, for umbrellas, twelve per centum ad valorem;

On nails and anchors, two cents per pound;

On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound; and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables, or parts thereof;

On mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, four cents per pound;

On mill saws, one dollar each;

On blacksmiths hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound;

On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand;

On rifles two dollars and fifty cents each; On all other fire arms, and on side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On cutting knives, scythes, sickles, and reaping hooks, spades and shovels, of iron or steel, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On screws of iron, weighing twenty-five pounds, or upwards, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On screws of iron, weighing twenty-five pounds, or upwards, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On screws of iron, for wood, called wood screws, thirty per cent. ad valorem;

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound;

On all other castings of iron, not specified, one cent per pound;

On all vessels of copper, thirty-five per centum ad valorem;

On quills, prepared or manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem;

On slates and tiles, for building, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem;

On black lead pencils, forty per cent. ad valorem;

On tallow candles, five cents per pound; On spermaceti candles, eight cents per pound;

On soap, four cents per pound; On lard, three cents per pound;

On wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel; On oats, ten cents per bushel;

On wheat flour, fifty cents per hundred weight;

On potatoes, ten cents per bushel; On coal, six cents per heaped bushel;

On corks, twelve cents per pound; On prunella and other skins or slippers of stiff or nankeen, twenty-five cents per pair; On laced boots or booties, one dollar fifty cents per pair;

On linseed, rape seed, and hemp seed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon;

On castor oil, forty cents per gallon; On ale, beer, and porter, imported in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; imported otherwise than in bottles, fifty cents per gallon;

On beef and pork, two cents per pound; On hams, and other bacon, three cents per pound;

On butter, five cents per pound; On vinegar, eight cents per gallon;

On alum, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight;

On refined saltpeter, three cents per pound; On blue or Roman vitriol, four cents per pound;

On oil of vitriol, three cents per pound; On Glauber salts, two cents per pound;

On Epsom salts, four cents per pound; On camphor, crude, eight cents per pound;

On camphor, refined, twelve cents per pound;

On copperas, two dollars per hundred weight;

On Cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound;

On ginger two cents per pound; On chocolate, four cents per pound;

On currants and figs, three cents per pound;

On plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, four cents per pound;

On all other raisins, three cents per pound; On window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet; not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; and if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, four dollars per hundred square feet: *Provided*, that all window glass, imported in plates, uncut, shall be chargeable with the highest rate of duties hereby imposed.

On black glass bottles, not exceeding the capacity of one quart, two dollars per gross; on bottles exceeding one quart, and not more than two quarts, two dollars and fifty cents per gross; over two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon, three dollars per gross;

On Denijons, twenty-five cents each; On apothecaries' vials, of the capacity of four ounces, and less, one dollar per gross; on the same, above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per gross;

On all wares of cut glass, not specified, three cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum;

On all other articles of glass, two cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum;

On all books, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Collector of the port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; and also, on all books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume, except books printed in Latin or Greek; on all books printed in Latin or Greek,

when bound, fifteen cents per pound; when not bound, thirteen cents per pound;

On all other books, when bound, thirty cents per pound; when in sheets or boards, twenty-six cents per pound;

On folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound;

On foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound;

On printing, copperplate, and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound;

On sheathing paper, binders', and box-boards, and wrapping paper, of all kinds, three cents per pound;

On all other paper, fifteen cents per pound; A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem; with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ships' bottoms, which shall be admitted free of duty until June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon the several articles aforesaid, which after the said respective times for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States: *Provided*, that this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same, within the time, and in the manner, and subject to the provisions and restrictions, prescribed in the fourth section of the act entitled, "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

POETRY.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

A PASTORAL—On the month of May.

May, the loveliest month in the year,
Has again with its beauties arriv'd;
And nature in bloom doth appear,
From the piercing of winter, reviv'd.

How delightful I once was to see!
The gay meadows their verdure assume;
And the blossoms of every tree,
Fill the air with a fragrant perfume.

Twice was the delight of my mind;
To behold so enchanting a sight;
All the beauties of nature combin'd!
To mix pleasure and joy with delight.

The valleys are deck'd with sweet flowers
Of a mixt, and diversif'd hue;
Interspersed with roseate bowers,
Clad in foliage delightful to view.

The birds too, harmoniously sing,
In a strain so melodiously sweet;
And the valleys responsively ring,
While the author of nature they greet.

I was once so enraptured with sound,
That I could not find words to express
Half the pleasures that did me surround,
Nor the exquisite joy I possess't

But alas! how the scene has now chang'd,
To me it no more gives delight—
In my heart grief exultingly reigns;
And those scenes no more please my sight

Yet the maker of all I'll adore,
Who in kindness to nature gave birth;
And adorn'd her with scenes that afford,
To mankind such pleasure on earth.

But let not adoration stop here,
For the blessings on earth that are given;
Since a scene more sublime doth appear,
In the treasures prepar'd in heaven.

There rich pleasures amixt ever glow,
With respiciance, and lustre divine,
Where the streams of his love ever flow—
And his glory incessantly shine

I now look for a bliss more sublime,
And for permanent happiness too;
Since the beauties I once saw in prime—
Has bid an eternal adieu.

For alas! by experience, I've found,
That the happiness tasted below,
Doth with troubles and sorrow abound,
Mixt with grief, pain, and sadness, and woe.

And the verdure, and flowers of May,
That do now so delightful appear;
Time will speedily hurry away,
And the prospect again will be drear.

But in heaven no change will be known,
Save an increase of knowledge and love;
There, winter will ne'er on us frown,
Our pleasures to ruffle above.

No sickness nor sorrow dwells there,
Nor death came to separate friends;
Joys perennial with Christ we will share
And there happiness never shall end.

and passed to be engraven on the 3d

May 22.—The bill which originated in senate, in further addition to an act to establish a uniform system of naturalization, to amend an act, supplementary to an act, entitled an act to carry into effect the 9th article of the treaty concluded between the U. States and Spain, on the 22d Feb. 1819; to extinguish Indian claims to lands within the state of Missouri; for the relief of Joseph Forrest; and the resolution authorising the secretary of state to furnish one copy of Tanner's American Atlas to each of the ministers plenipotentiary and charge des affaires of the United States, at foreign governments; were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

May 22.—Mr. Lloyd of Massachusetts, submitted the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to the Senate, at an early period of the ensuing session of Congress such information as may be in the possession of the department, or he may think proper to communicate, relative to the expediency of constructing, at one of the Navy Yards of the United States, a Dry Dock, of sufficient capacity for receiving, examining, and repairing ships of the line; and to report on the usefulness, economy, and necessity of a Dry Dock, the best location therefor, and the probable expense of constructing such Dry Dock, of the size aforesaid, in a solid and durable manner, and with the needful appendages, for an advantageous use of the same.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAY 20.
The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Stewart, calling for certain information from the president of the United States, as to the application of the money last year appropriated, for the repairs of the Cumberland road, was taken up, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Vance, of Ohio, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell of Ohio in the chair, on the bill to authorise the surveying and making of a road from a point on the north-west boundary of the state of Ohio, near the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, to Detroit, in the territory of Michigan; which was read by sections.

The facts were stated and explained by Mr. Vance. The road, partly opened by the troops during the late war, passes over many deep morasses, through a country sparsely peopled, and is of importance as a military road on the frontier, &c. He adverted to the disasters which had been experienced for want of a road between these points, and moved to fill the blank with 20,000 dollars.

The amendment passed nem. con. and the bill was reported and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. F. Johnson moved to resume the consideration of the post-office bill.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, suggested the propriety of recommitting it.

Mr. F. Johnson objected to this course, and then the house, having given leave to sit again, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condit in the chair.

A variety of amendments were proposed, the greater part of which were adopted.—[We should suppose that the amendments, in all, considerably exceeded one hundred.]—The bill was then reported to the house, as amended, and a number of further amendments were proposed and carried. One of the amendments (proposed by Mr. Moore, of Alabama) went to extend the privilege of franking letters, during the whole time any member retained his right to a seat on the floor. Another (offered by Mr. Cook) went to repeal that privilege as now extended to thirty days before and after the session of the house, and confine it to the time the house is in session—while another, (offered by Mr. Cook) took a middle course, and extended that privilege to sixty days before and after the session.

Mr. M'Duffie moved an amendment appropriating 50,000 dollars in aid of the post-office department, to enable it to meet the additional post routes now agreed to; and he supported his amendment by a speech, in which he advocated the principle of expending the funds of the country for the diffusion of intelligence.

After much discussion, this amendment was adopted—ayes 76, noes 50.

The bill and amendments were then ordered to be engraven for a third reading.

May 21.—Mr. Trimble offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table for the day:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this house, at an early day of its next session, whether any, and what, provision can be made by law to distinguish between importations made by aliens, or on foreign account, and those made by citizens of the United States; and, also, report the amount of duties which accrued on imports during the year 1822, or 1823, classing the imports according to the aggregates of the several credits allowed by law upon the duty-bonds, so as to show the aggregate under each head of credit for the year selected; and so as to show, also, by estimate, the amount of interest that would have accrued upon the bonds, if the several credits had been allowed upon the payment of interest, at the rate of six per centum per annum.

On motion of Mr. Wright, of Ohio, it was resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire whether further legislative provision is necessary to carry into effect the act of congress of the 3d of March, 1823, entitled an act to establish a national armory on the western waters.

May 22.—On motion of Mr. Merrick, the House took up the bill "to erect Boyd's Inham, in Maine; Troy, in New York; and Fairport, in Ohio, into ports of delivery."

Mr. Strong moved to insert the city of Hudson; which was agreed to, and the bill was then reported and ordered to a third reading.

The engrossed bill making appropriation for settling the claims of Daniel D. Tompkins, late governor of the state of N. York,

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

MAY 20.

The vice president, in a few brief remarks, in which he expressed his sense of the kind and courteous treatment which he had experienced from the members collectively and individually, signified that he should not preside over the body, during the present session, after this day. He then called upon Mr. Gaillard, to whom he relinquished the chair.

May 21.—The vice president not being present, the senate was called to order by the secretary. On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, the senate proceeded to ballot for a president pro tempore.

The whole number of votes given in was 35 Necessary to a choice 18

The hon. John Gaillard had 23 votes, and was declared to have been duly elected president pro tempore. Mr. Gaillard immediately took the chair, and expressed to the senate, in a very neat and appropriate speech, his sense of the high honor conferred upon him.

Three bills from the house of representatives were severally read twice, and referred to appropriate committees.

On motion of Mr. Van Buren, the bill reported by the committee on the judiciary, in addition to an act, entitled an act to establish a uniform system of naturalization, was taken up for consideration in committee of the whole. Mr. Van Buren stated the provisions of the different sections of the bill. Its principal provisions are, to authorise aliens who were infants at the time of entering the country, to take the oaths, and produce the necessary proofs of residence in the country for the requisite period, and to become citizens; and it also reduces the term of residence, pre-requisite for an alien to become a citizen, from five to three years.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, the provisions of the bill were limited to free white persons.

Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, moved to amend the bill, by striking out all but the first section, and inserting two other sections in lieu of the remainder of the bill. This motion was lost.

The bill was then reported to the senate.

Washington, May 22, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

against the United States; was read a third time, passed and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Brent, the house took up the bill to authorize the legal representatives of the marquis de Maison Rouge, and those claiming under him, to institute a suit against the United States to try the validity of their titles; which was amended, by extending the time allowed for this suit, and adding a proviso saving bona fide claims which have been confirmed.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading this day.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, the house went into committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the employment of additional clerks, messengers, assistants, and other persons, in the several departments of the Government.

A message was received from the president of the United States, as follows:

To the house of representatives of the U. S.

I transmit to the house of representatives a report of the secretary of the navy, in compliance with their resolution of the 14th of April last, respecting prize agents; which report contains the information requested.

JAMES MONROE.

On motion of Mr. Cocks, the house went into committee of the whole, on the bill from the senate, making appropriation to enable the president of the United States to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes—and being reported without amendment, was ordered to a third reading.

The house went into committee of the whole, on the bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to exchange a stock bearing an interest of five per cent. for certain stocks bearing an interest of six per cent.

The bill was amended, reported to the house, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Newton, from the committee on commerce, made a report, accompanied by a bill for the regulation of steam boats, and for the security of passengers therein; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Newton, from the same committee, made a report on the interpretation of certain parts of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain: which was laid on the table.

Mr. Plumer, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill from the senate to provide for the punishment of certain crimes, when committed in any navy yard, fort, arsenal, magazine, dock-yard, light-house, or other place belonging to the U. S. which was referred.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, it was resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to ascertain, and report to congress, at its next session, the rate of interest at which the bank of the U. S. will continue the United States' loan of seven millions.

A bill from the senate, entitled an act supplementary to the several acts providing for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the St Helena and Jackson Court-house land districts; was read a third time and passed.

The further consideration of the bill to regulate steam boats, and provide for the safety therein, was postponed till the first Monday of November next.

A joint resolution from the senate, providing a place of deposit for the portrait of Columbus, and directing the distribution of certain copies of the declaration of independence, now in the department of state, was twice read, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The following bills were ordered a third reading:

A bill authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States;

A bill to authorize the legislature of the state of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to said state for the use of the people thereof;

Mr. Forsyth, from the committee on foreign relations, on the petitions of Archibald Gracie and others, praying the intervention of congress for the recovery of their just claims against France for spoiliations at sea since the year 1816, made a report concluding with the following resolution.

Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be requested to lay before this house, at the next session, as early as the public interest will permit, the correspondence which may be held with the government of France prior to the time on the subject of injuries sustained by citizens of the United States, since the year 1806.

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

May 26—The amendments of the senate to the bill from the house of representatives, supplementary to an act incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington, were taken up and concurred in.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Cambreleng, calling for information with respect to the amount of French spoiliations, was called up, and being by the mover amended so as to extend to thirty instead of eight years, was adopted by the house.

The resolution yesterday reported by the committee on foreign relations, calling on the president of the United States for correspondence with the French government, with respect to injuries done to the property of American citizens by the subjects of France, was taken up and agreed to.

PRESIDENT MONROE, GEN. JACKSON AND MR. LOWRIE.—The "National Intelligencer," of the 7th inst. contained the following letters—

Messrs Gales and Seaton.—I have addressed to general Jackson a letter on the subject of Mr. Lowrie's communication, which appeared in your paper of the 5th instant.—The general has returned me an answer, and I have obtained from him permission to publish it. With a view, therefore, to bring the matter fully before the public, I send you my letter, and the general's answer, with a request that you will insert them in the Intelligencer. Respectfully, yours, &c.

May 6, 1824. G. KREMER.

Washington, May 5th, 1824.

Dear general.—Mr. Lowrie has again made his appearance in the Intelligencer; and endeavors to prove his charge in relation to the letter, said to have been written by you, to the president, and read by the president to him. The president, on a former occasion, informed me he had never read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie, and Mr. Findlay, who is said to have been, at the time, present, has stated to me, that no such letter was ever read to him. Having communicated to the editor of the Democratic Press the information I had received, I was led to believe that we would hear no more of this letter. Subsequent

events, however, shew that I was mistaken. Mr. Lowrie, in his publication, says, speaking of the latter, "Why does Mr. Hay adopt the expression used in the newspapers, rather than in my letter, viz. two federalists and two democrats?" By this, he evidently intended to convey the opinion, that he, Mr. Lowrie, had not made use of this expression. This, in fact, was the charge made—this was the question, put by me to the president, and to this question was his answer given, and which Mr. Lowrie did tell us on more than one occasion. That he would prove.—Now though I am perfectly clear in my opinion, that neither folly nor wickedness can be a sufficient reason to ransack bureaux, and drag forth the private correspondence of any man, yet, inasmuch as I have been frequently called upon, by my constituents, for information in relation to this letter, and feeling confident that no motive can exist with you for withholding the contents of any letter you ever wrote, I therefore respectfully ask you, that the public may be correctly informed, to communicate to me whether you ever did write such a letter or not.

Accept the assurance of my high consideration and regard. Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen.

G. KREMER, General Andrew Jackson, City of Washington.

Dear sir.—I have received your letter of yesterday, and, with much cheerfulness and candor, shall reply to your inquiry.

It has been repeatedly pressed before the public, that I had written a letter to Mr. Monroe, recommending him to select for his cabinet "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists;" and that to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, senators from the state of Pennsylvania, the letter had been read. I have not been able to persuade myself that the fact was so, inasmuch as our correspondence was private and confidential—because Mr. Findlay, who was present, had no recollection of it—because no such letter was ever written by me—and, because the president denies that he read any such letter, or, indeed, any letter at all. I regret that Mr. Lowrie, in presenting this matter, should not recollect one material circumstance.—When first it was spoken of, he stated to me, and to others, that a letter, purporting and declared to be mine, had been read to himself and Mr. Findlay, by the president, which advised that his cabinet should be formed of "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists." My reply to him was, that no such letter had ever been written by me; that so far as I could recollect, only one person, Colonel Drayton, of South Carolina, had been recommended to him; that, I had suggested to the president the propriety of appointing him secretary of war, for the reason that he was a man of high and honorable feelings, honest, virtuous and of energetic character. Personally, I know not Colonel Drayton; but, from information of his general character, felt, satisfied he could do more to correct the feuds which unhappily prevailed in the army, than any other man of whom I had any knowledge. The contents of my letter, as read to him by the president, that two distinguished federalists and two distinguished republicans should be selected, was not only stated by Mr. Lowrie to me, but to yourself, and to Mr. Eaton, of the Senate, and others.

He has changed, however, his ground, and now says it was a recommendation to the president, to form his cabinet from the two great leading parties of the country. Both statements are alike unfounded; no such letter was ever written by me, on the contrary, my advice to the president was, that, in the selection of his cabinet, he should act upon principles like these: consider himself the head of the nation, not of a party; that he should have around him the best talents the country could afford, without regard to sectional divisions; and should, in his selection, seek for men of probity, virtue, capacity and firmness; and, in this way, he would go far to eradicate those feelings, which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and be enabled, perhaps, to unite a people heretofore politically divided. I gave it as my opinion, that the best evidence of devotion to the government, its constitution and laws, which any could afford, was, when these were assailed, to venture forth their defence, and maintain them amidst privations, and at the sacrifice of domestic quiet. That names were mere bubbles; and he who would, as Col. Drayton had done, abandon his fire-side and the comforts of home, and continue in the defence and protection of his country through the war, merited the confidence of the government, let him bear what name of party he might: such a man I did recommend to Mr. Monroe, he was one I had never seen; yet one whose conduct, character and good qualities, entitled him to any and every confidence. As well might the conclusion be adduced, that I had recommended a selection exclusively from one or the other of the parties, as that the cabinet, from a motive of policy, should be kept equally poised, by appointing two of each, for my advice was, to select men of probity, virtue and talents, without regard to party.

The voice of Washington, in his farewell address to the nation, was, that party animosity was not to be encouraged, because "it was calculated to distract the public administration;" and, with his, the voice of every patriot will accord. Virtue being the main pillar of a republican government, unless virtuous men shall be drawn into its administration, the fabric must tremble. Designing and corrupt men may cover their intrigues under a pretended love for virtue and patriotism; but a truly pure man will be without disguise, verifying, as he passes along, the old adage, that the tree is best known by its fruit.

My letters have, by the president, and with my consent, been placed in the hands of a mutual friend, Mr. Eaton, with permission to publish them whenever he pleased to do so. I care not when it is done, for I am without concealment of any kind. My opinions and sentiments, such as have been written or expressed, at any time, each and every one are at all times welcome to. In public or in private letters, I but breath the sentiments I feel, and which my judgment sanctions; and no disposition will ever be entertained by me, either to disguise or to suppress them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. MONROE AND GENERAL JACKSON.—The following is the correspondence of general Jackson and Mr. Monroe, relative to the letter on the subject of forming a cabinet, in 1817.

City of Washington, January 16th, 1824.

Sir: Having written a letter in answer to one from you, I think in the early part of 1817, giving you my opinion of certain characters which you had named, and who have been recommended to you for your executive council and heads of departments; and not having any copy here, will you have the goodness to furnish me a copy of that letter. If that is inconvenient, send me, this evening, if you please, the original, which shall be returned to you as soon as I take a copy.—Your compliance will oblige me.

I am, very respectfully, your friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.

James Monroe, president of the United States.

Washington, January 16th, 1824.

Dear Sir: Since the receipt of yours of this day, asking for your letter addressed to me, about the time I came into this office, I have been engaged in searching for it among my papers, but have not yet found it. I very well recollect the letter, as well as my answer to it, and well know that I have both, and that the difficulty experienced in finding them proceeds from my having taken too good care of them. I will continue my search to-morrow, and I hope with better success, unless I may have left them in the country. Your letter did you honor. It expressed noble and many sentiments, having for their object the preservation of our republican government, by a generous exercise of power by the republican party, in a way to inspire general confidence, and draw the union together. I hope, however, to find your letter to-morrow, and, in which event, I will send it to you. With great respect and sincere regard, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

General Andrew Jackson.

Washington, February 22, 1824.

Sir: The four private letters heretofore addressed to you by me, to wit: of the 23d October and November 12, 1816; January 6 and March 18, 1817, and which were last evening handed me by Mr. Hay, are returned to you. The day is too inclement for me to go out, or I should have handed them to you myself, as requested by Mr. Hay, and promised by me.

Mr. Hay shewed me, Mr. Lowrie's note.—I could not discover from it the date of your letter that he had obtained. I have to request that these private letters of mine to you be safely preserved, as it may become necessary for me to ask for a certified copy of them. I have not a distinct recollection of the substance of your several letters to which mine are answers. If you know the date of your letter to me that Mr. Lowrie is possessed of, I will thank you to advise me, that I may write home for the original.

I am, sir, with due respect, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

James Monroe president of the United States.

Washington, February 22, 1824.

Dear Sir: I have no knowledge of the date of the letter to which Mr. Lowrie refers, nor can I imagine in what manner any letter of mine to you or other friend should have got into the possession of any one. At the time that I was about to form an administration, I communicated freely with some members of congress, who had co-operated with me in the war, and in whom I had perfect confidence. I also corresponded with some other friends at a distance. It was natural, at that time, that I should communicate to those near me the opinions of distinguished characters at a distance, as having weight in my decision, as to the arrangement. But I have no recollection of giving any copy of my views on the subject to any one. The copy in question, if correct, must be resorted to for unfriendly purposes, and in breach of confidence, and has probably been purloined.—I recollect writing you a letter, in answer to yours recommending Colonel Drayton, in which I concurred with you in the great result, that the president ought to be the head of the nation, rather than of a party; but thought that that result could only be brought about by time, considering the circumstances in which we were then placed. By perusing your letters, I find that you essentially concurred with me in that sentiment, although you inclined to the opinion that such men as Colonel Drayton: who had given such proofs of patriotism and devotion to the cause of his country, ought to be considered as having a just claim to the government, and, in fact to be considered as republicans. The copy of this letter I have not been able to find, nor do I recollect ever seeing it, or your letters, till within a few days past, since the year 1817.

To Mr. Lowrie's note I have given no answer, nor shall I. Let him take his course; we stand where we did. If my confidence, given at the time referred to, has been, in any manner, abused, or the letter been purloined, that is an incident which must dishonor the party guilty of such acts. I do not think that there is anything in your letters which can injure you, nor in mine, in reply to them; but the contrary. Defiance, by reserve and silence, is what the transaction, and all connected with the present moment, merit.

I have done what I could to moderate and put down party spirit, believing that, by so doing, I gave the best support in my power to our republican government. It can only be put down by the republican party, and, while that party is in power, by a magnanimous policy. Persecution would keep the federal party, which at one time, was, in certain members of it, a monarchical one, alive, and give it force.

With sincere regard, I am, dear sir, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

General Andrew Jackson.

The following are from the letters of General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, which raised the Lowrie hubbub, and created so many unpleasant feelings among the great men of our nation.

Head Quarters, division of the South, Nashville, 2d October 1816.

Dear Sir: Having learnt from gen. David Meriwether, that Mr. Crawford is about to retire from the department of war, I am induced, as a friend to you and the government, to bring to your notice, as a fit character to fill that office, Col. William H. Drayton, late of the army of the United States.

I am not personally acquainted with Col. D. but believing it of the utmost importance that the office of secretary of war should be well filled, I have, for some time, through my source that has presented, been making inquiry on the subject. For information that I can rely on, the result is, that he is a

man of nice principles and pride—possessing handsome talents as a lawyer and statesman. I am told, before this war, he was ranked with the federalists, but the moment his country was threatened, he abandoned private ease and a lucrative practice, for the tented fields. Such acts as these speak louder than words—"the tree is best known by its fruit;" and such a man as this, it matters not what he is called, will always act like a true American. Whether he would accept the appointment I cannot say, but if he would, his talents, experience and energy, would prove highly useful to his country. It is all important in peace and in war, as you well know, to have this office well filled; at present, when there exists such strife in the army as appears in the north, it is important to select a character of such firmness and energy as cannot be swayed from strict rule and justice. From every information I have received, Col. Drayton fills this character; and is better qualified to execute the duties of the department of war than any other character I have any knowledge of, either personally or from information. I write you confidentially. It is said here * * * * * is spoken of to succeed Mr. Crawford. Rest assured this will not do—when I say this I wish you to understand me, that he does not possess sufficient capacity, stability or energy—the three necessary qualifications for a war officer. These hints proceed from the purest motives, that you may be supported in your administration by the best talents and virtue of our country, that you may be hailed in your retirement from the executive chair, with that unanimous approbation that has brought you to it.

Present Mrs. J. and myself respectfully to your lady and family, in which is included Mrs. Hay, and accept for yourself my warmest wishes for your happiness.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of State.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, May 29.

Latest from England.

By the regular packet ship Leeds, capt. Stoddard, which arrived here last evening from Liverpool, we have received our usual supply of London and Liverpool papers; the former to the 23d and the latter to the 24th April.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Accounts from Trieste, of the 27th March, mention the re-appearance of the Egyptian squadron in the Archipelago, and that it had taken a Greek vessel. It is also said that the pacha of Egypt never sent any reinforcements to the island of Candia, and that the report of his having declared himself independent was unfounded. The pacha had gone to Upper Egypt to inspect his new embodied corps, and he appears to have raised, and disciplined there 25,000 men on the principle of European tactics. On hearing of the preparations at Constantinople for the invasion of the Morea, the Greeks despatched European engineers to raise fortifications on the Isthmus of Corinth, and on the side of Thebes, and on all the principal mountains, and marched a large body of troops to reinforce the blockading army at Patras, with instructions to carry the place by assault if the Turks refused to surrender. Several distinguished English, French, and Polish officers were attached to this corps. It appears from the London papers that an agent of the Greek committee had sailed from Portsmouth with upwards of forty thousand pound sterling for the use of the patriots. The late message of the president of the United States was published in Greece on the 9th of February.

A Greek merchant, named Elia Bali, having been ordered by the pacha of Smyrna to be arrested, he fled on board the English merchant ship, when the captain was directed by the British consul to give him up.—This the captain refused, & on going ashore to remonstrate he was arrested by the consul and thrown into prison. Janissaries were then sent on board, who took out Mr. Bali. But as they were proceeding to the shore, they were overhauled by a boat from the British Frigate commanded by Lord Spencer, who took Mr. B. on board. Lord S. then sent a messenger to the consul demanding the release of the captain from confinement, which order, according to the accounts received, the consul declined to comply with. The British captain himself, with officers & marines, then proceeded to the consulate, & forcibly brought away the captain of the English merchant ship.

It is stated, on the authority of Brussels papers, that the Turkish Divan had recently manifested a decidedly hostile disposition towards Russia, and had actually ordered a large body of troops to be marched to reinforce their army on the Danube. The London Courier regards these statements as incorrect.

The Turkish fleet was about to put to sea, but were imperfectly equipped.

FRANCE.—General Guilleminot had left Paris on his way to Constantinople as ambassador at that court. On the 14th of April a ship of 120 guns was launched at Toulon.—General Bourmont was expected to return to Paris, and to be succeeded by the duke of Ragusa as commander in chief of the French troops in Spain. The return of the gardes du corps was again spoken of.

SPAIN.—The latest accounts from Madrid represent the Peninsula as in the same agitated state on account of the continued massacres of the constitutionalists. Passports had been granted by the French authorities in Spain to more than 200 of the first families who were about to abandon the country to escape the persecutions of the royalists. These exterminators had not spared the families of the patriots, which were left without protection by the husbands and fathers being sent prisoners to France. Every where they were insulted and abused. They had even carried their revengeful spirit so far as to assassinate several Frenchmen, who had shown a disposition to protect the unfortunate and defenceless objects of their wrath.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

It is said that an interview was to take place at Prague, about the middle of May, between the emperors Alexander and Francis, in which the King of Prussia was to take a part. Among the number of reports in circulation as to the objects of the meeting, it was supposed that these monarchs would turn their attention both to the affairs of Greece and Brazil, and that a notification of this would be given to the British and Portuguese governments. Paris accounts of the 20th April state that the differences between Brazil and Portugal were about to be arranged by the mediation of England, and that

baron Neuman, charge d'affaires of Austria, had been appointed minister for Brazil.

ALGIERS.—Mr. Ruel, our ambassador in London, has given notice to the different American consuls in British ports, of the blockade of Algiers by the English fleet. On the 30th March two frigates were cruising before that place, and two before Bona. No accommodation had taken place, and there was no appearance of preparations for a bombardment.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament had adjourned to the 3d of May.

The Spanish slave ship Virgin, of 14 guns, having on board between 3 and 400 slaves, has been captured near Algoa Bay, by the Barracote sloop of war.

Money was so plenty in London that it could be had to almost any amount on mere nominal interest.

The Earl of Morton is appointed high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

Four or five different clergymen had been offered and refused St. John's Church of Glasgow, lately under the charge of Dr. Chalmers. They were unwilling to undertake the management, and the system which he had left behind him.

A captain in the Danish navy and a Scots engineer had arrived in London, in order to purchase and fit up splendidly, a steam vessel, by command of his Danish majesty, who is to embark in it, and make excursions, in the course of the summer.

The board of Longitude have conferred the parliamentary premium of 500l. on Mr. Peter Barlow, of the Royal Military Academy for his method of correcting the local attractions of vessels.

Mr. Charles Waterton, who lately delivered a lecture before the Philosophical Society in Leeds, had set out for South America, to superintend the formation of a canal across the isthmus of Darien.

The news of the defeat of the British forces under Sir Charles McCarty, received at Newport a few days since by an arrival from Africa is confirmed by the London Courier of the 3d ult. It appears that the Ashantee blacks had attacked the English settlement at Sierra Leone, and put all the white inhabitants to death including Sir Charles, whose force, it is stated, consisted of 500 Europeans, and 15,000 Fantees, a race of people as well armed, and in constant enmity to the Ashantees.

It was stated at Constantinople, on the 31st of March, that three frigates, and other light ships, had sailed for the Dardanelles, at which place a squadron was assembling, which is to land 10,000 men on the Coast of the Morea.

It was reported at Corfu, April 6, that the Greeks are ready to open their fourth campaign, with an imposing force.

The Basha, Bey of Tunis, died on the 28th of March, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Sidi Hassan Bey.

A letter from Tunis, of March 28, says, the Algerine cruisers have all returned to port, stripped, and sunk in the harbor of Algiers to prevent their falling into the hands of the English.

FOR SALE,

360 Acres of Woodland.

Situate in the Township of Downe in the county of Cumberland, New Jersey; one mile and a half from Post-Norris on Maurice River; two miles from Maurice-Town on said river; part of it well timbered.—

Also, 150 Acres

Of first rate Banked Meadow, situate on Maurice River, in the aforesaid township, opposite Leesburgh.—The bank is in excellent condition, having been lately thoroughly repaired.—It is at present in grass, but is fit for tillage and will produce all kinds of grain, hemp &c.

A good title will be made, and a liberal credit given.—

Apply to Joshua Brick, esq. Port Elizabeth —to Daniel Elmer esq. at Bridge on, or to the subscriber at Dennis' Creek.

James Diverly.

April 24, 1824. 174 2m

CEDARVILLE FACTORY

The Cedarville Factory having undergone necessary repairs, is now ready to resume its operations.—

The Carding, and spinning of wool, dressing cloth, and all orders connected with the manufacture of woollen goods will receive prompt attention; also, country weaving, for which, cotton warps will be supplied to those who desire it.

The Subscriber has for sale, or barter for wool or country produce, a considerable stock of woollen cloths of various descriptions.

EPH. BATEMAN.

Cedarville May 1st 1824. 175 1f

Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of Eli Stratton, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Saturday the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court-House in Bridgeton, to be sold by

THOMAS ELMER, former Sheriff.

May 20. 178

Adjournment.

The land of John O. Harlow, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Monday the 14th day of June next, at the hotel of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by

JORN LANSING, JUR. Sheriff.

May 18—22. 178

John I. M'Chesney's

GRAMMAR,

Also his

Introductory Lectures.

For sale by

Potters & Woodruff.

April 12. 180

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,
SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1824.

Regimental trainings of the Cumberland Brigade.—We are informed that the 1st regiment will parade at Cedarville on Monday the 14th instant.—The 2d regiment at Bridgeton on Tuesday the 15th; and the Maurice River independent battalion at Port Elizabeth, on Wednesday the 16th inst.

The Woodbury Herald gives us an account of the detection and examination of the murderers of Mr. Bonsall and the robbers of Mrs. Warner near Darby a few days ago, as noticed in our last. A gentleman of Woodbury, while in the vicinity of Swedesboro' was informed that three suspicious looking men had passed up the road towards Woodbury, and was advised to arrest them for examination, before they crossed the ferry. They were instantly followed, overtaken near Timber Creek, and brought back. They were immediately brought before judge Hopkins, and examined separately, before a very crowded house. Their statements were contradictory. They called themselves by several names. They had each some of the property stolen from Mrs. Warner. One of the men whose name is James Wellington, had been dressed in a suit of clothes taken from Mr. Bonsall who was murdered, but after some time he changed and concealed them in the stove pipe in prison, where they were found. Another whose name is Abraham Buys, had in his possession a silver scissors chain, which belonged to Mrs. Warner. The money in their possession has been identified as that which was stolen—and, says the Herald, every circumstance which has transpired since their apprehension, goes more fully to prove their participation in the foul deed.

The select committee of the House of Representatives to whom was referred the address of Ninian Edwards, made a report on the 25th ult. We are unable, on account of its length, to give it to our readers. Indeed we would not even notice it did we not perceive the many preposterous remarks offered by some of our brother editors in various quarters respecting it. Not a few are willing to look upon it as a triumphant vindication of Mr. Crawford, while they manifest their joy in consequence. We most sincerely wish that the result of this examination may be such as will exonerate him; and we shall be no less pleased to hear that Mr. Edwards will retire from this political controversy with equal honor, as we look upon this whole circumstance as of great benefit to the nation. We are right glad that there are men to be found among us who have the spirit, when they have reason to suppose that all is not right among our public servants, to step boldly forward to expose it—and we think that they should, however much they may be deceived, have the nation's gratitude for the act, particularly when it is ascertained that their motives are pure. To abuse an individual for bringing, or attempting to bring corruption to light, is the strongest evidence of a morbid state of political feeling. We roundly assert that the maxims by which such politicians are steered are deduced from the unsound doctrines of "MEX, NON PARCERETIS." Politicians of this class are men whose views are obscured by prejudices, whose understandings are closely circumscribed by those selfish and narrow policies which are the separating links of union, and the bane of republicanism. They would rather at any time take it for granted that a man is politically honest, than risk his character by any, even the slightest examination, provided they had agreed to espouse his cause, and support his pretensions. If this principle was generally acted upon, how long would our liberties be safe? With whom could we trust them? That honest men might be found among us we have no doubt, but that such would have the sacred deposit placed in their hands is what we do not believe.

The majority of the members of the committee of investigation were not the political friends of Mr. Crawford. They fully acquitted the secretary of all improper motives—of all dishonest intentions, in the whole of his conduct. This is no more than we looked for. Indeed from the nature of the case, it could be hardly possible to bring an impeachment against them—and the more especially, as Mr. Edwards was not personally examined. But it will be noticed by every reader of the report, that the greatest caution has been used by the committee to draw, (as delicately as possible too) the line of distinction between the Secretary's correctness of motives, and the deficiency of his powers of comprehension; or in other words, to separate between the soundness of his heart, and the weakness of his head. The ingenuousness of the committee on this point commands our applause and esteem. It will be recollected that the report was unanimously adopted. It would have been improper for the committee to have passed any unqualified censure on the secretary, even though they had the strongest evidence of it, before their final report, and until after the result

of the examination. How much closer to a direct and positive censure could they go than they did, where they say they cannot agree with the Secretary's construction of the first article of the contract made between the Bank of Missouri and the Secretary, and that if their construction of that contract be correct, the notes alluded to in the report, "WERE ILLEGALLY TAKEN."

Now, in our opinion, the secretary's friend, if they wished to shew an evidence of their good sense, will boast little about a "triumphant vindication," until something more explicit is stated by the committee. The report will not bear them out, unless they can obtain an act of Congress that none but the secretary's friends are capable of understanding it. As we said before, the secretary has been acquitted of all bad motives, but this is all. To give the other side, we affirm, that the report strikes deep at the soundness of the powers of his comprehension.—Of this latter, inferring from his official acts, we have long suspected him; we never did suspect his honesty. We have more than once risked our opinion in the public on this subject; but in doing this we now, as we always did, wish to be understood, that we do not confound that force of mind—that intellectual capacity which constitutes a statesman of the class that should direct one of the most important and responsible offices under our government, with a politician of the second, third or fourth class, who might be competent to most of the other offices in the executive gift. For most of these he might be every way adequate, while in the other, his best efforts might be a series of blunders.

It is to be lamented that the nation is so often disturbed by political quibblers, whose mis-statements and misapprehensions not only involve us in confusion and produce undue excitements, but also tax our treasury, and engage the time of our legislators to put them to rights. Impeachments should not be made on slight grounds—and however much we are in favour of reform—of calling public officers to an account, when suspicions of corruption exist among them, yet there is a danger of going in this respect too far. When the thing becomes customary, some of our would be great men, not being able to obtain celebrity by the exertion of talents or the development of genius, by which to attract the eyes of mankind, may take it into their heads to invent new methods.—Ambition prompts men to various plans to obtain niches in the temple of fame, and if some of them cannot find one by their wisdom, we know not but that they may instructively hit upon a scheme to get high ones by being unwise. Reasoning in the manner of *Evastrotatus*, who set fire to the Temple of Diana that his name might be immortalized, they might commence operations upon our great men, and set the nation in a political blaze to have their names talked of by the civilized world. A fool may easily raise all the bad blood of the nation, but it requires a master spirit to allay the tumult—and make the high ascending billows of political discord "be still!" When corruption is meditated, the political sensibility becomes easily aroused. The slightest innuendo gives a start to, & sets their nervous system in motion. Truth, being invulnerable, requires no artificial fortress to screen it from attack. Hence, those who are a little rotten allow themselves to be surrounded by noisy adherents from a consciousness of their need of them, while the other party become the more obstreperous in proportion as they doubt the soundness of those on whom they depend. To discharge a suspicion against such will do as much execution, as the red hot balls of the British once did which were shot against the Spanish fleet before the rock of Gibraltar.

We think that the motives of Mr. Edwards in impeaching the secretary, should be regarded as much as those of the Secretary. That blunders have been committed on both sides there is every reason to infer. That the Secretary made an imprudent attack on Mr. Edwards in his absence is as certain, as that Mr. Edwards imprudently answered it by charges before congress. The *dastardly*, & *malicious* & *intrusive* remarks of Mr. Randolph, from the nestor at sea, towards Mr. Edwards, will not be likely to create much excitement; for his distempered mind will doubtless create a little public sympathy to mix up with the universal contempt which must be felt for him.

On the last day's sitting of congress, considerable excitement took place, in consequence of a letter which appeared in the Richmond Inquirer, from John Randolph, of Roanoke. It appears that that cynic, not content with his snarling in general, has deigned to make a statement, as a member of the select committee on the Crawford and Edwards business, which is not only flatly contradicted by all the other members of that committee, but has also been proved to have been "not correct,"—and this every one knows, in the language of gentlemen, amounts to no more nor less than that it is—*false*. The paragraph in which Mr. Randolph so freely sports with his veracity, is in these words:—"It was at my instance, and not without considerable resistance on the part of the majority of the committee, that the secretary had an opportunity given him, to

file his answer to the accusation of Mr. Edwards." Now, it appears that the original motion, which was made by Mr. Taylor, of New York, was declared to have been stronger and to go further than that finally adopted in favor of Mr. Crawford, but a part of the resolution was stricken out at the suggestion of a member, who thought it might be left optional with Mr. Crawford, to answer it or not. The clause stricken out, at the instance of Mr. Randolph, was re-inserted, and it then passed the committee unanimously, without debate or opposition.

The letter of Mr. Randolph alluded to, was written at sea, on his passage to England, to which place he is going to spend during the recess the money he got for his services during the sitting of congress. This tongue-patriot, when he feathered his arrow from the Nestor at sea, to shoot at the committee of investigation, was aware, that whatever might be said about him, would be like distant thunder, which would not disturb his repose. Why the hallucinations of this paragon of inconsistency should be suffered with so much impunity on the floor of congress and out of it, is what we cannot conceive, unless it be, that the members wish to give him "a fool's pardon" for his nonsense, or absolution for those far-fetched witticisms force a smile to beguile the tedium of debate, or diversify the labors of investigation.

The NATIONAL JOURNAL, commenting on this strange letter of Mr. Randolph, says:—

"Crooked and erratic as his course has been heretofore, we have always believed Mr. Randolph to possess too much chivalry to permit him to be guilty of direct misrepresentation. But the evidence is too strong against him in the present case to allow us to doubt that he has, with a perfect consciousness of his error, militated the opinions and transactions of the Committee of investigation, of which he was a member. What possible motive could have influenced him to fire this long gun from "the Nestor," it would be as difficult to fathom, as it is to account for any other of his infinite eccentricities: nor is it worth the trouble of conjecture. But there is one portion of Mr. Randolph's letter which deserves some animadversion:—while he heaps the most uncourteous and scurrilous abuse upon Mr. Edwards, for flying from the charges which he makes against a certain high officer of the government, he, beyond the reach even of the Serjeant-at-Arms, assails the integrity of his colleagues of the Committee, and leaves his "poisoned arrows" to rattle as they may, careless alike of his own reputation and the feelings of others."

Mr. Randolph is now gone to England.—John Bull, not imagining that the celebrity which he acquired in former years has given him a *lev-turch*, will, no doubt, as they did last year, give him great puffing. This will be grateful to his feelings, and serve as a good substitute for the want of those doses which his fellow citizens on this side the Atlantic used formerly to administer, but which they have lately very generally and prudently withheld. The English, however, cannot well be blamed in this respect. Fashionable travel slow from one nation to another, and as it has ceased to be fashionable to laud this political quibbler, the British, who are pleased when they can get a victim on whose head to pour the rançid oil of their praises, particularly when he seems to poach for it, and they imagine themselves in the *vogue*, are liberal in the distribution, and not very delicate in bestowing it. No doubt his political will receive more renovation than his bodily health by his travels, for having received a few horn fulls of oil, and be pronounced the captain of our republican orators, he will mount his chariot, and drive home again like another Jehu, to back his party by intrigue, and to reform by destruction.

The letter—held by Mr. Lowrie, which was by some person purloined from the president, and said to have been the original of that written by general Jackson to Mr. Monroe, has been returned. As it is to steal, so to receive and hold stolen goods is likewise criminal. If Mr. Lowrie could have justified his conduct and assertions without this stolen letter, why for a moment retain it—if he could not, who so weak as not to see the iniquity of his motives.

The honorable NINIAN EDWARDS, arrived in the city of Washington on the 31st ult. Mr. Dunn, who went after him found him at Lis own house in Edwardsville. The next morning after he received the summons, he was on his way to Washington, a promptness, which should confound the malignant assertions of Randolph and others who imputed cowardice to him in his flight. When Mr. Randolph shall next pass his judgment in behalf of his friend Crawford, will any of our brother editors risk their own reputations so far as to iterate them?

NOTICE.—The inhabitants of Bridgeton and its vicinity are requested to meet at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck, on Monday the 7th inst. at early candle light to make the necessary arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary. June 5.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening by the Right Rev. William White, D. D. BLOOMFIELD M'LVANIS, Esq. Counsellor at Law, to HENRIETTA MARIA daughter of Charles N. Bancker, esq. all of Philadelphia.

1000 DOLLARS to LOAN on Bond & Mortgage—enquire at this office. June 5 180 4f

Patent Hay Rakes.

The subscribers having purchased of the patentee the right of making and vending *Pennocks Patent Hay Rakes*, for the counties of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May, inform the public that they can be supplied by calling at the store of *Cattell, Brown & Bassett, Salem*, or on *David Bassett, Mannington Hill*.

The valuable improvement in this article is incalculable.

Reference to *John Denn, Woodnut Point, Dr. James Vanmeter*, and others that have made trial of them.

DAVID BASSETT, *Mannington Hill*, SAMUEL BASSETT, *Salem*. 6th mo 5. 180 3t

Sale of Real Estate.

To be sold at

PUBLIC VENTURE,

On Saturday the 24th day of July next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day, at the inn of Lydia M'Clung, at Dennis Creek, in the county of Cape May, the following described Real Estate, viz.

1. A lot of ground situate near Dennis Creek containing about three acres, with a good two story House and Kitchen dwelling, a good Barn, Blacksmith Shop and out-houses, all in good repair.
2. Twenty-four acres of Bush Land, about three miles from Dennis Creek landing.
3. 22½ acres of Meadow, situate on Joe Crow, adjoining lands of Joseph Foulkburg and others.
4. An undivided right of Ludlam's Beach.

The above described property is the real estate of Jonathan Crandal—conditions made known at the time of sale by AMOS C. MOORE, Assignee. Cape May, May 26—June 5 180 5t

LUMBER.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale a quantity of Susquehanna White Pine Lumber, viz

PANNEL BOARDS,

First common do. Second do. do.

ALSO,

Cedar Siding, Heart and Sap Pine Boards, together with White Oak Plank, and Black Oak Scantling. Apply to

J. L. James.

Brick Store, West side of the Creek. Bridgeton, June 5. 180

By Ebenezer Elmer, James D. Westcott, & John Sibley, esquires, judges of the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Cumberland.

Notice is hereby given, that on application to us, by Charles Caldwell and Eliza his wife, who claim an undivided third part of all that tract of land situate in the township of Milville, in the county of Cumberland and state of New Jersey, commonly known and distinguished by the name of the Hog-hole tract, containing agreeably to the ancient survey thereof, one hundred and fifty acres and allowance: We have nominated Isaac Townsend, David Reed, and Jedediah Davis commissioners to divide the said tract of land into three equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck in Bridgeton, in the county aforesaid, on the ninth day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the said Isaac Townsend, David Reed and Jedediah Davis will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act entitled "an act for the more easy partition of lands, held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th of November 1789.

Given under our hands this second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

EBEN. ELMER. JAMES D. WESTCOTT. JOHN SIBLEY.

June 5. 180. 6t

Creditors take Notice.

That we have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed Friday the sixteenth day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court house in Bridgeton to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

John Scull. Daniel R. Moore. George Bush. Jonathan Hoffman. Levin M Bond.

June 5. 180

CASH

Will be paid for

WOOL,

By

C. & J. E. Sheppard. Greenwich, 6 mo. 1. 180.

NOTICE.

The book accounts of Robert Alderman have been assigned to me for collection for my use. All persons indebted upon them are hereby notified to make payment to me immediately or legal measures will be resorted to.

Wm. R. FITHIAN. Bridgeton, June 5. 180 3t

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 23d day of May last, an apprentice named DAN WHITE SIMONS, aged sixteen years; he has black eyes, dark hair, and is large of his age—had on when he went away a Wilmington stripe round-about, and pantaloons of the same, with a yellow spotted vest, and a new fur hat.

All persons are hereby forbid to trust said run-away or to harbor him at their peril. Whoever brings him back will receive the above reward, but no charges. HOLMES PARVIN. Deerfield, June 4.

White Pine Boards,

Viz. PANNEL, 1st, 2d, and 3d, common, of a good quality, for sale by

Chs. & John E. Sheppard. Greenwich, 5th mo. 20. 78 1f Likewise a quantity of GRINDSTONES.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of POTTERS & WOODRUFF, are hereby requested to pay the same immediately to the surviving partners.

J. B. & R. B. POTTER. April 17. 173

JOHN E. JEFFERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND Solicitor in Chancery,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of the counties of Cumberland, Gloucester and Cape May, that he has removed to Port Elizabeth, where, by close application, he hopes to render general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their business.

CONVEYANCING

In all its various branches done with cheapness, accuracy, and despatch. May 8. 176 6mq

Mrs. Sarah Fithian, Milliner & Mantau Maker;

Two doors from Messrs Potters and Woodruff in

BRIDGETON,

Returns thanks to her Customers and friends for the encouragement received and solicits a continuance of Public Patronage.

She intends keeping on hand an assortment of

FANCY GOODS, Assorted Leghorns and Straw Bonnets;

Together with every necessary article in her line of business. Orders attended to at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices for Cash or Country Produce. May 1 175 4f

SHINGLES.

30,000 Three feet Shingles for Sale by C. & J. E. Sheppard.

Greenwich, 4mo. 9th 1824 Likewise a few pounds of Manglewortzel Seed 172 6t q

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder & Paper Ruler,

Over No. 171, Market street.

ALL kinds of binding executed in the neatest manner. Blank books handsomely and strongly bound. All kinds of account books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style. Orders from any part of the United States will be thankfully received and promptly attended to at the above place, or at No. 110, North Fourth-street. Old books re-bound: also Books, Stationary, &c. for sale. Philadelphia, April 2. 471 y

Notice is hereby given,

That all claims against the estate of William Leaming, of Cape May county, New Jersey, must be made under oath or affirmation, and presented to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of July next, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate.

John Hance, Assignee of William Leaming. Map 10—15. 177 2m

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, out of the Court of Common Pleas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 8th 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 Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton, the two following described Lots of Land situate in the township of Fairfield:

- 1st. A House and Lot joins James B. Parvin and others contains 5 Acres.
- 2nd. A Lot joins the above described contains 2 1/2 Acres.
- 3d. A Lot joins Ebenezer Westcott and others contains 4 1/2 Acres.
- 4th. A Lot joins John Howell and others contains 5 1/2 Acres.
- 5th. A Lot of Swamp joins Jonathan J. Hinn and others contains 4 Acres.—The Land will be sold more or less as to quantity sufficient to pay the balance against the defendant Seized as the property of David Gandy, taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Parvin and Matthias Burch, and to be sold by Wm. R. Fitchman late Sheriff.

April 3, 1824. 177

By Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday the 8th day of June 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 Jeremiah Buck in Bridgeton, the two following described Lots of Land situate in the township of Fairfield.

- 1st. A Lot of Salt Marsh, below John Ogden, joins Henry Sheppard, and others, contains 7 Acres more or less.
- 2nd. A small Lot with the improvements thereon a part of a well, corner, shed &c. in front of the house now owned and occupied by Powell Garrison, joins Thomas Bateman, contains one tenth of an acre more or less, with the remainder of the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Samuel Westcott, taken in execution at the suit of James D. Westcott and John Frenchard, and to be sold by W. R. Fitchman late Sheriff.

April 3, 1824. 177

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 15th day of June next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of John Ogden in Port Elizabeth, A certain tract of land situate and lying in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland, being a tract conveyed by William Griffith, esq. and Abby his wife, to Benjamin B. Cooper, in fee by indenture of bargain and sale, dated the 26th day of August A. D. 1811, containing

2093 Acres,

Be the same more or less, and is the same tract of land which the said Benjamin B. Cooper and wife conveyed unto Eli Stratton, in fee, &c.

Seized as the property of Eli Stratton and wife, Benjamin B. Cooper and others, defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Susan Abbott and Joseph Abbott, complainants, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

April 14, 1824. 177

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

Wednesday the 30th day of June next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of John Ogden, jun. in Port Elizabeth, An undivided share of 150 acres of land, situate in the township of Maurice River, Cumberland county, adjoining lands of Edward Smith and others, near Cumberland furnace.

Seized as the property of Elias Venaman, taken in execution at the suit of J. shua Brick and James B. Lane, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

April 27—May 29. 179

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on

Tuesday the 29th day of June next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton, A tract of land situate in Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland, on the east side of Cohansy creek, on which is situate a Dwelling House, Barn and other buildings, bounded as follows, viz. by lands late of Howell Mulford and William Dace, to the street leading from Bridgeton to the old saw-mill dam, thence bounding thereon to a corner, thence to Saw-mill creek at the north-west corner of said saw-mill dam, thence down said creek bounding on the edge of the up-land to a stake one rod south of a white oak, thence to aforesaid Saw-mill creek at the upper end of the gravel at low water mark, thence down said creek bounding thereon to the mouth, thence up Cohansy creek bounding thereon to a stake for a corner, thence to the beginning, containing 13 acres more or less.

Seized as the property of James D. Westcott, and wife and others, defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Champeys and others, complainants, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

April 27—May 29. 179

DOCTOR W. S. BOWEN respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Bridgeton and its vicinity. Office, in the stone building adjacent to his father's residence. April 17. 173 8t

CHEAP

Books and Stationary.

M'Carty & Davis,

Having purchased the stock (to which they have added their own extensive assortment) and rented the stand of the late BEXAMIN WARNER,

No. 171, Market street, Philadelphia,

Now offer for sale, at very reduced prices, for cash, or city acceptances, a large and extensive stock of BOOKS and STATIONARY; consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, and Miscellaneous Books; particularly, an extensive variety of the latest, and most approved editions of English, Latin, Greek, and French School Books;—and articles suited to the demand of Country Merchants; such as, an extensive assortment of Family Bibles, School Bibles, Testaments, Webster's, Byerly's New American, and other Spelling Books, New England and American Primers; Slates and Pencils of various sizes; Ink Powder, Wafers, Quills, Sealing Wax, Indian Rubber, Lead Pencils, Mathematical Instruments in cases; Gunter's Scales, Paint Boxes of different sizes; Camels Hair Pencils, Durable Ink, Copy Slips, Wedgewood, Pocket and Cork Inkbands, Music Paper, Ivo y Folders, Visiting Cards, Conversation Cards, twelve and fifteen inch Globes; and every article in the Book and Stationary line.

Gentlemen of the Bar, and those in the study and practice of Medicine; Academies and Schools; public, private, and social Libraries, and those who purchase to sell again, will be supplied on the most reasonable terms. Any books which the market affords, procured, if not on hand; and purchasers who forward orders, may depend upon their being executed upon as low terms as if present.—Philadelphia, April, 1824.

Paper and Blank Book Warehouse.

Writing Papers, Foolscap, from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per ream.
Letter Paper, from \$2.00 to 5.00 per ream Gilt and Hot pressed do.
Drawing papers of all sizes, for academies, schools, &c.
Wrapping paper of all sizes.
Writing papers, for deeds, records, mortgages, &c. &c.
Blue and white Bonnet Boards.
Cap, demi, and medium, record, docket, and sheriff's books, half and full bound.
Account books of all sizes.
Day books, Journals and Ledgers.
Ciphering and Copy Books for schools; & all the general articles of stationery, will be sold at the most reduced prices.
Apply as above, to M'Carty & Davis, at Benjamin Warner's old stand, No. 171, Market-street, Philadelphia.
The most liberal price paid for RAGS by the quantity. 171 y



Philadelphia, Milville, Port-Elizabeth AND Cape May, MAIL STAGES.

The above line of stages will continue to run from Philadelphia to Port-Elizabeth twice in each week, leaving B. Reeve's Ferry, upper side of Market street, at sunrise on Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, breakfast at J. Dunham's in Woodbury, pass Glassborough, change horses at Franklinville, pass Malega, Milville, and arrive at Port-Elizabeth at 5 o'clock P. M.—Returning, leave Port-Elizabeth on Mondays and Thursdays at sunrise, during the summer season; and in the winter season at 5 o'clock. A. M. breakfast at Milville, and pass through the above places, and arrive at Camden at 5 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. The above Stage will pass Cumberland Furnace, (formerly Budd's works.) Wednesdays, and return the way on Thursdays: Fare through, \$2 50.

L. CAKE & Co. Proprietors.

Cape May Stage

Will run once in each week between Port Elizabeth and William M'Cormick's, upper end of Cape May, leaving M'Cormick's on Wednesday mornings at 8 o'clock, passing Cumberland Glass Works, Aetna Furnace, and arrive at Port Elizabeth at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Returning will leave Port Elizabeth at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Thursdays, pass the above places and arrive at M'Cormick's at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passengers from the city, having business at either of the furnaces above stated, or wishing to visit the sea shore, will start from B. Reeve's ferry on Wednesday mornings in the Port Elizabeth Stage.—Fare from the Port to M'Cormick's, one dollar.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

SAMUEL ORUM, Proprietor.

May 29.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of **WALTER ROBINSON,** dec. by bond, note, book, or vendue account, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims, to present them for payment. **JONATHAN HOLMES, Ex'r.** May 26. 179 4t

REMOVAL,

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from Roadstown to that well known stand, the

EAGLE TAVERN,

formerly occupied by Mr. Louden-schlaker, in Woodbury, where he will keep good accommodations for man and horse. His table shall be abundantly supplied—his liquors well selected, and by strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

EDMUND DAVIS.

April 3. 171 6m

Sale of Real Estate.

To be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Thursday the 10th day of June next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day, at the Inn of John Ogden, jun. at Port Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, the following described real estate, viz.

1. A Plantation, situate on Maurice River, containing about 168 Acres, 40 acres thereof good Banked Meadow, the remainder arable and Wood Land.
2. A tract of land adjoining the above mentioned farm containing about 150 Acres of Soil arid Young Timber.
3. A tract of 14 Acres of Timber and Cripple, situate on Menantico creek, near the new bridge.
4. A tract of land containing 57 acres called Canute's Branch.

ALSO, To be Sold

On Monday the 14th day of June next,

Between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock of said day, at the Inn of Lavy Foster, esq. at the Court-House, in the county of Cape May, the following described real estate, viz:

1. A Plantation containing about

500 ACRES

of arable and Wood Land, handsomely situated on the main Sea Shore road.

2. A tract of Wood Land, containing about

550 ACRES

adjoining the above mentioned Farm.

3. A small Farm, containing about 160 acres of arable and Wood land, called the Shaw place.
4. Two-thirds of one-third of the Island called the Seven Mile Beach.
5. An undivided right in the cedar swamp, called Robbin's Branch.
6. A tract of cedar swamp, end upland timber, called Culveran Branch, containing about 80 acres.
7. Six acres of handsome growing cedar swamp, at the place called the 86 Acre Tract.
8. An undivided right in a lot of land at Goshen; together with all the real estate of William Learning, in the county of Cape May.

ALSO, To be Sold

On Friday the 18th day of June next,

At the Inn of Jacob Herbert, in Trenton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day, a two story Brick House and Lot, Handsomely situated on Bridge Street in Bloomsbury, Burlington county.

The above described property is the real estate of William Learning, the greater part of which will be sold subject to incumbrances.

Conditions made known on the day of sale, by

JORN HANCE, Assignee.

April 10th 172 ts

The Trenton True American will please publish the above Advertisement until the day of sale and forward his bill for payment to the editor of the Whig.

Dissolution of Partnership

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John and James Ward, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them duly authenticated, to John Ward and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

John Ward.

James Ward.

Leesburgh, Cumberland county, Feb. 10.

P. S. In consequence of Daniel Ward having purchased James Ward's part of the stock on hand, the business in future will be conducted under the firm John and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, where they invite the customer's of the former firm to give them a call.

165 t

Philadelphia Prices Current—

Corrected Weekly.		per lb		per bushel		per barrel	
Racon and Fitch,	per lb	\$0 6	to 8	100	scarce		
Beans,	bushel	11	13				
Beef, mess	barrel	6 50	14				
Brick, run of Kiln,	M.	10					
Butter, lump,		8					
Do. salt, insp.		10					
Candles, tallow dip		21	21				
Coal, V. I. fine gr.		21	21				
Do. 2d quality		24	29				
Do. Java		8	8				
Cheese,		32	35				
Leathers, American lb.		7	8				
Flax, clean		6 50	7 00				
Pine wood, hickory' cord		4 75	5 00				
Do. oak		3 75	5 00				
Do. pine		5 25	6 12				
Do. gum logs		2 57					
Flour, wheat, barrel		2 14					
Do. rye							
Do. corn meal							
Glass, wind		10					
8 by 10,	100 feet,	1 27	1 20				
Grain, wheat	bushel	45	50				
do. rye	"	20	25				
do. corn	"	15	20				
do. oats	"	10	11				
do. bran double	"	0 9	0 10				
Hoops, iron	lb.	10	11				
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		17 50	23 50				
do do common		15	20				
Scantling, pine 1000		25	30				
do heart do		14	scarce				
do sap do		8					
Lath, oak		20	25				
Oar, rafters		25	20				
Timber, pine		32	35				
do inch spruce		17	21				
do oak		3 50	4				
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.		60	60				
do cyp. 22 ineh.		35					
Staves, pipe, w. o.	1200	35					
do libd. do		25					
do do red oak		38	55				
do barrel, w. oak		4 25	7 00				
Heading, oak		0 42	0 41				
Hoops, shared		24	27				
do rough		75					
Mackarel,	barrel	14 50	15 00				
Molasses, sug. house gall.		3 50	3 00				
do West India		7 00	6 50				
Peas	bushel	17	21				
Pork, Jersey	barrel	3 50	3 00				
Rice, new crop	ctw.	6 50	6 50				
Shad, southern	barrel	8 00	55				
Sialt, fine	bushel						
do ground		8 00					
Sieed, clover,							
do berd grass		2 50	2 75				
do timothy		75	80				
Spirits, viz.		50	60				
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.		37	40				
do Penn' alst pf.		34	35				
Gin, Philad. dist. do		25	26				
Rum, New England		25	26				
Whiskey, rye		7	8				
do apple		12 00	12 50				
Starch	lb.	15	17				
Sugar, New Orleans	cwt.	13	14				
do loaf		8					
do lump		9	14				
Tallow, country		37	32				
Tobacco, Virg. manu.		15					
do do caven,							
do do large							

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.		par.	
U. S. Branch Bank Notes,		2	do.
Banks in New Hampshire,		2	do.
Boston Banks,		2	do.
Massachusetts Banks generally,		2	do.
Rhode Island Banks	dn.	2	do.
Connecticut Banks	do	par	
NEW YORK BANK NOTES.			
All the city Bank Notes,		1	p. c. dis.
Albany Banks,		1	do.
Troy Banks,		1	do.
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady,		1	do.
Lansburg Bank,		1	do.
Newburg Bank		1	do.
Newburg branch, at Ithica		1	do.
Orange county Bank,		1	do.
Catskill Bank,		1	do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,		1	do.
Utica Bank,		1	do.
Ontario Bank at Utica,		1	do.