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CONDITIONS.

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Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements at the same rate.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States. PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage in Florida and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the ports, harbors, waters, and shores, of all that part of the main land of Florida, lying between the collection district of St. Mary's in Georgia, and the river Nassau, with all the ports, harbors, waters, and shores, of all the Islands opposite and nearest thereto, be, and hereby are, annexed to, and made and constituted a part of, the collection district of St. Mary's, in Georgia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the ports, harbors, shores, and waters, of the main land of Florida, and of the Islands opposite and nearest thereto, extending from the said river Nassau to Cape Sable, be, and the same are hereby, established a collection district, by the name of the district of St. Augustine, whereof St. Augustine shall be the only port of entry.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the ports, harbors, shores, and waters, of the main land of Florida, and of the Islands opposite and nearest thereto, extending from Cape Sable to Charlotte Bay, be, and the same are, established a collection district, by the name of the district of Key West, and a port of entry may be established in said district, at such place as the President of the United States may designate: Provided, That, until the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to establish a port of entry in the district of Key West, and a Collector shall be appointed for said district, the same district is annexed to, and shall be a part of, the district of Apalachicola.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all the ports, harbors, shores, and waters, of the main land of Florida, and of the Islands opposite and nearest thereto, extending from Charlotte Bay to Cape St. Blas, be, and hereby are, established a collection district, by the name of the district of Apalachicola; and a port of entry shall be established for said district, at such place as the President of the United States may designate.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the residue of the ports, harbors, waters, and shores, of said Florida, and of the Islands thereof, be, and the same are, established a collection district, by the name of the district of Pensacola, whereof Pensacola shall be the only port of entry.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish such ports of delivery in each of said districts, and also in that portion of said territory annexed to the district of St. Mary's, as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a collector for each district, to reside at the port of entry, and a surveyor for the district of Pensacola, and a surveyor for, and to reside at, each port of delivery authorized by this act: But the President, in the recess of the Senate, may make

temporary appointments of any such collector or surveyor, whose commission shall expire in forty days from the commencement of the next session of Congress thereafter.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each collector and surveyor authorized by this act, shall give bond for the true and faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the President of the United States may direct and prescribe; and the collector for the district of Pensacola shall, in addition to the fees and emoluments allowed by law, receive three per cent; commissions and no more, on all moneys received and paid by him on account of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, and on the tonnage of vessels; and each other collector shall, in addition to the fees and emoluments allowed by law, receive an annual salary of five hundred dollars; and three per cent. commissions, and no more, on all moneys received and paid by him on account of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into his district, and on the tonnage of vessels; and each surveyor authorized by this act shall, in addition to the fees & emoluments allowed by law, receive an annual salary of three hundred dollars; and each such collector and surveyor shall exercise the same powers, be subject to the same duties, and be entitled to the same privileges and immunities, as other collectors and surveyors of the customs of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That ships or vessels arriving from and after the thirtieth day of June next, from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, shall be admitted to make entry at the port of entry of Pensacola, and at no other port or place in Florida.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all laws which impose any duties on the importation of any goods, wares, and merchandise, into said territory of Florida, or on the exportation of any goods, wares, and merchandise, from said territory, or on the tonnage of vessels, or which allow any drawback on the exportation of any goods, wares, or merchandise, other than such duties or drawbacks, as are paid or allowed in other territories or places in the United States, are hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall authorize the allowing of drawbacks on the exportation of any goods, wares, and merchandise, from any port or place of said territory, other than on those which shall have been imported directly into the same, from a foreign port or place; and no drawback shall be allowed on any goods, wares, or merchandise, exported from any port of Florida which shall have been imported before the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the first section of an act passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade," be so far altered and amended that these coast and navigable rivers of the United States be, and the same are hereby, divided into three great districts, the first and second to be and remain as therein described, and the third to include all the ports, harbors, sea coasts, and navigable rivers, between the southern limits of Georgia and the river Perdido, and said third great district so established, shall be subject to all the regulations and provisions of said act.

Washington, May 7, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be & the same are hereby appropriated, to wit:

For fortifications, to each specifically, as follows, viz:

For Fort Delaware, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Washington, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, fifty thousand dollars.

For collecting materials for a fortification at Mobile Point, in the state of Alabama, fifty thousand dollars.

For the Rigolets and Chef Menteur, one hundred thousand dollars.

For collecting materials for a fort on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite fort St. Philip, thirty thousand dollars.

For contingencies and repairs of for-

fications, twenty thousand dollars.

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For current expenses of the ordnance service, viz:

For the preservation of the arms and other public property in store, including the hired workmen, and purchase of paint, oil, and other materials necessary for the purpose, eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

To meet ordinary requisitions for arms supplies, viz:

For paint and oil for the preservation of the guns and carriages in the arsenals, forage for public horses, stationery, &c. two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars.

For the miscellaneous expenses at arsenals, forage for public horses, stationery, &c. two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars.

For the reparation of defective arms, including the wages of armorer's, the purchase of iron, steel, rods, tools, &c. eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For repairs of arsenals, one thousand dollars.

For the preservation of ammunition, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of outstanding claims which accrued in one thousand eight hundred and nineteen and one thousand eight hundred and twenty, at Pittsburg, and not presented until eighteen hundred and twenty-one, and unpaid for want of an appropriation applicable to the object, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For arrearages in the War Department prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, ninety thousand dollars.

For pay allowed by law to Indian agents, twenty-two thousand three hundred dollars.

For subagents, eleven thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For presents to Indians, allowed by the law of eighteen hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Indian Department, seventy five thousand dollars.

For making good a deficit of the appropriation of the last year, in the same, seventy thousand dollars.

For payment of a deficit in the appropriation for the Quartermaster General's Department, for eighteen hundred and twenty-one, seventy thousand dollars.

For completing the barracks at Baton Rouge, twelve thousand dollars.

For constructing new roofs for the barracks at Carlisle, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of the expenses of the militia court martial in Pennsylvania, of which Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Moore and David Fore were successively presidents, eight hundred and forty dollars and eighty-four cents.

For the payment of the expenses of the militia court martial in Pennsylvania, of which Thomas C. Miller was president one thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For the payment of the expenses of the militia court martial in Pennsylvania, of which Colonel James Wood was president, seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-four cents.

For the payment of the balance of the expenses of the militia court martial in the state of New York, of which Brigadier General Gerard Stedidford was president, nineteen thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For the balance of an appropriation made nineteenth of February, eighteen hundred and eighteen, to defray the expenses of employing a brigade of militia, being the amount thereof carried to the surplus fund, twelve thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty seven cents.

For replacing the like amount of appropriations made for the survey of certain ports and harbors, which has been carried to the surplus fund, the sum of one thousand three hundred & thirty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For replacing the like amount appropriated to procure medals for officers of the army, carried to the surplus fund, the sum of eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For replacing the like amount appropriated for the relief of Colonel William Lawrence, and others, carried to the surplus fund, the sum of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars & twelve cents.

For carrying into effect the treaty concluded at Chicago, on the twentieth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, the sum of eighteen thousand one hundred and seven dollars and ten cents.

For carrying into effect so much of the fourth article of the treaty of the

eight of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, between the United States and the Creek nation, in relation to the compensation due to the citizens of Georgia by the Creek nation, fifty thousand dollars.

For the purpose of holding treaties with the Cherokee and Creek tribes of Indians, for the extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the strite of Georgia, pursuant to the fourth section of the first article of the agreement and cession, concluded between the United States and the state of Georgia, on the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations hereinbefore made shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no money appropriated by this act, or by the act, entitled "An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two," shall be advanced or paid to any person on any contract, or to any officer who is in arrears to the United States, until he shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable.

Washington, May 7, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT further to amend the several acts relative to the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act, entitled "An act making alterations in the Treasury and War Departments," passed the eighth day of May, seventeen hundred and ninety-two; the second section of the act, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," passed the sixteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight; and the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," passed the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, be, and hereby are, repealed, from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, on the day and year last aforesaid, all moneys which may remain in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, as agent of the War and Navy Departments, shall, under the direction of the Secretaries of those Departments, respectively, be repaid into the Treasury, and carried to the credit of the proper Department upon the books of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all moneys appropriated for the use of the War and Navy Departments, shall, from and after the day and year last aforesaid, be drawn from the Treasury by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the requisitions of the Secretaries of those Departments, respectively, countersigned by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and registered by the proper Auditor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said act of the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, as is repugnant to the foregoing provisions, be, and is hereby, repealed, from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

Washington May 7, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT explanatory of an act for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore.

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 for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore," shall be so construed as to refer to a copy of estimates verified at Baltimore by Thorndike Chase and John Snyder, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, instead of the twentieth day of February aforesaid.

Washington, May 7, 1822.

Approved JAMES MONROE.

A gentleman in a stage coach, passing through the city of B— and observing a handsome edifice, inquired of the driver what building it was?—

The driver replied, it is the Unitarian Church. Unitarian! said the gentleman—and what is that? I don't know, said Jehu, but I believe it is an opposition line!

N. F. American.

POETRY.

WOMAN'S TEARS.

What can a virtuous man endure,
Of peril, toil, or strife!
With conscience clear, of honor pure,
He walks erect through life.

But let him see in woman's eye,
The slowly starting tear;
And let him hear the plaintive sigh,
And you unman him there.

The tears to lovely woman given,
Are mercy's heralds here;
The seeds of pity, dropp'd from heaven,
To be regather'd there.

As kindling oil, on generous fire,
Lights up its warmest rays;
So tears do manly hearts inspire,
With honor's sacred blaze.

From the Providence Gazette.

OLD GRIMES.

OLD GRIMES is dead—that good old man—
We ne'er shall see him more.
He used to wear a long black coat
All buttoned down before.

His heart was open as the day,
His feelings all were true;
His hair was some inclin'd to grey—
He wore it in a queue.

When'er was heard the voice of pain
His breast with pity burn'd.—
The large, round head, upon his cane,
From ivory was turn'd.

Thus, ever prompt at pity's call,
He kney no base design.—
His eyes were dark, and rather small,
His nose was aqueline.

He lived at peace with all mankind,
In friendship he was true;
His coat had pocket-holes behind—
His pantaloons were blue.

Unharm'd—the sin which earth pollutes,
He passed securely o'er;
And never wore a pair of boots
But thirty years, or more.

But poor old GRIMES is now at rest,
Nor fears misfortune's frown.
He had a double-breasted vest—
The stripes ran up and down.

He modest merit sought to find,
And pay it its desert.
He did no malice in his mind—
No ruffles on his shirt.

His neighbors he did not abuse,
Was sociable and gay.
He wore large buckles in his shoes,
And chang'd them every day.

His knowledge, hid from public gaze,
He did not bring in view—
Nor make a noise town meetings gave,
As many people do.

His worldly goods he never threw
In trust to fortune's chances:
But lived (as all his brothers do)
In easy circumstances.

Thus undisturbed by anxious cares,
His peaceful moments ran,
And every body said he was
A fine old gentleman.

Good people all give cheerful thought
To GRIMES' memory,
As tho' his cousin, Essex Snow,
Who made this poetry.

Extraordinary Child.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Norris, living a few miles west of this town, (Charlottesville, Virginia) was some days since delivered of a living female child, whose head was close to its shoulders, not having the smallest appearance of neck; the head was entirely bare, except the fore part, on which appeared hair of a light color, five or six inches in length, and hanging down in ringlets on each side of the face; there were two small holes where the nose should have been, and in place of a mouth, a hole smaller than the end of a person's little finger; its ears were higher up than usual, and not larger than a person's thumb nail; its eyes were unusually large, and nearly on the top of its head; and lastly, it had a piece of flesh on the back part of its head which resembled a lady's hair when twisted several times, wound round, and prepared for the tucking comb. Its hands & arms were perfectly natural. It lived but a few hours.

EPIGRAM.

What's fashionable, I'll maintain,
Is always right, says sprightly Jane.
Ah! would to Heaven, says graver Sue,
What's right were fashionable too.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1822.

Since the time our last paper went to press there has been no arrival from Europe...

There is a difference at present between Alexander and Turkey, which can only be settled by a trial of strength.

But should the horrors of war commence, what will be the consequence? Will the rest of Europe look on for their amusement?

The inhabitants of Salem have lately held a meeting to consider the propriety of procuring a Steam-boat to ply between that town and Philadelphia.

We observe by the public papers that the Rev. John (not Joseph) Summerfield, the celebrated orator, has been stationed in Baltimore for a term...

For the Washington Whig.

CAUTION.

Messrs. J. Clarke & Co. Two head of neat Cattle belonging to J. Richman, Esq. of Salem county...

and Hartman Richman, in a meadow near the mouth of Schuylkill, in company with a number of others which were purchased by a drover three or four weeks ago...

It is difficult to account in any other way for the great annual loss of sheep which the people in this quarter sustain...

JUNE 14, 1822.

CHRONICLE.

Melancholy.—About half a mile from Paradise, Pa. a short time ago, as Jacob Beney was returning from Philadelphia with a team...

JOSIAH MERTS, Esq. has resigned the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Columbian College, D. C.

Mr. Reid of Georgia, and Baldwin of Penn. have both declined a re-election to next congress.

Geo. W. Ervine, Esq. late minister from the United States, to Spain, has arrived at New York with his lady and family, from Havre.

There are four candidates for Governor of the state of Illinois, and three for Lieutenant Governor.

Twenty-three Arks arrived a few days ago at Philadelphia, laden with Lehigh coal.

A late account from China informs, that the difference between the English and Chinese, on account of the Topaz Frigate, which fired on a mob who were abusing a party of their men on shore...

Sir Wm. Lumley, Governor of Bermuda, has been called home to answer charges preferred against him by the inhabitants of that Island.

Turkish Cruelty.—It is related in the London papers that the Turks on getting possession of Kidonia, took 1000 Greek children and tied them two and two, and then hung them on trees, and amused themselves by shooting at them.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

We are informed, says the New York Daily Advertiser, from a source which we think entitled to confidence, that "the commercial treaty with France" has been signed at Washington...

James Lloyd, of Boston, has been elected to the senate of the United States, in the place of Harrison Gray Otis, resigned.

The Gravesend overseers of the poor, according to Mr. Stone, have sued four brothers for the maintenance of their father, Peter Williamson, who had divided all his property at his wife's death...

ALI PACHA.

The probability of the death of this much-talked of chief, seems to be gaining ground.—Accounts from Corfu of the 5th March, after giving an account of his decease in a way which implied no manner of doubt as to the fact, states, that "the Pacha had been succeeded by a man yet more cruel; it is the implacable, sanguinary enemy of the followers of Jesus Christ, Omer Bey Brioni. He had just been proclaimed Pacha of Joanina, of Berat, and of Dalvino. Torrents of blood will flow under the talons of this merciless tiger, who is guided only by fanaticism; meantime the Sultan will gather but little they confess only fifteen millions of piastres, and it is already said that Chourschid Pacha Romili Valasti Cagiac has stolen nearly ten millions."

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

NAPLES.

We learn through Paris papers, that the severity of the Neapolitan government had displeased Austria, and that a change of ministry was talked of as likely to be brought about by that power. General Frimont, Commander in chief of the Austrian troops, disapproved of the popular executions which the Neapolitan Police had favored.

Sea-serpent, or something like it, captured.

We have conversed with a Mr. John Beers, a resident of Middletown, county of Monmouth, N. J. who arrived in this city on Wednesday night last, & states, that a monstrous creature, between 30 and 40 feet in length, and eighteen feet round, was captured on Monday last, in a cove, at Brown's Point, near Middletown Point.

Two men shot balls into him from muskets, which had no effect. He continued flouncing about, but was unable, from the shallowness of the water, to get off. Five or six boats were then rigged and manned, and went in pursuit, and succeeded in putting five harpoons into him, which drove him on the shore, where they lanced and killed him.

A number of old whalers and other seamen have been to view it, and they all declare, that they have never seen any animal of the same kind; and from the description given of a sea-serpent, they consider it one of that species.

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

BOSTON, JUNE 3

We learn that letters were yesterday received in town stating that "Win. Parsons, one of the missionaries to Jerusalem, recently died at Alexandria."

Ignorance and Superstition.

The following occurrence, which recently took place at Deep Creek, Norfolk county, Virginia, will prove that the days of mental darkness are not yet over. A labouring man named Joseph Lewis, went to the dwelling of a mulatto named Jack Bass, with his gun, and shot him dead—on the ground, that he had bewitched, or "tricked," as he called it, Lewis' wife.

Boston Pal.

A bench warrant was issued against Mr. J. A. Correa, late minister plenipotentiary from the court of Lisbon, at the Haunce Towns, for an alleged libel against government.

[London paper.

From the London Times, April 20.

Paris Post Office.—It appears by a speech of M. Girardin, in the chamber of deputies on the 21st inst. that the private correspondence of the public is regularly violated in the French post office. This system was abolished at the revolution, revived by Bouaparte, and is still carried on to the disgrace of Louis XVIII. and his ministers, in the departments as well as in Paris.

to discover the secrets of every body are themselves a secret to all the world." After some further observations, he observed, that if this office was not given up, he would take another opportunity to state things which prudence at present induced him to withhold.

From the Dumfries and Galloway Courier.

Cure of Hydrophobia.

We have received from a gentleman at Berlin, the following important statement of the mode of cure practised in the Ukraine, for the bite of a mad dog. It is translated from the Berlin State Gazette, (No. 20) of the 14th of Feb. 1822, and does certainly seem entitled to the fullest consideration of all medical practitioners.

"When Mr. Marochetti, an operator in the Hospital of Moscow, was in the Ukraine in 1813, in one day 15 persons applied to him for cure, having been bitten by a mad dog. Whilst he was preparing the remedies, a deputation of old men made its appearance to request him to allow a peasant to treat them—a man who, for some years past, enjoyed a great reputation for his cures of hydrophobia, and of whose success Mr. Marochetti had already heard much.

"The peasant gave to his 14 patients a strong decoction of the 'Summit,' and 'Fl. Genista lutea tinctura,' (about a pound and a half daily) and examined twice a day under the tongues, where, as he stated, small knots, containing the poison of the madness, must form themselves. As soon as these small knots actually appeared, and which Mr. Marochetti himself saw, they were opened, and cauterized with a red hot needle; after which the patient gargled with the decoction of the 'Genista.' The result of this treatment was, that all the fourteen (of whom only two, the last bitten, did not show these knots) were dismissed cured at the end of six weeks, during which time they drank this decoction. But the little girl, who had been treated according to the usual methods, was seized with hydrophobic symptoms on the seventh day, and was dead in eight hours after they first took place.

"Five years after the circumstance (in 1818) Mr. Marochetti had a new opportunity in Podolia of confirming this important discovery. The treatment of 26 persons, who had there been bitten by a mad dog, was confined to him; nine were men, eleven women, and six children. He gave them at once a decoction of the 'Genista,' and a diligent examination of their tongues gave the following result:—five men, all the women, and three children, had the small knots already mentioned, those worst bitten on the 3d day, others on the 5th, 7th and 9th, and one woman, who had been bitten but very superficially in the leg only, on the 21st day. The other seven also who showed no small knots, drank the 'decoction genista' six weeks, and all the patients—were cured.

A curious circumstance occurred in the Collegiate Church, Manchester, on the morning of Sunday the 7th ult.—A young couple repaired, very lovingly, to the altar together, to be bound in the chains of Hymen. Already the 'white robd priest' had commenced the holy rites—the trembling maid extended her hand to receive the ring—the priest demanded of the bridegroom if he would have her for his wife, when behold he answered 'No!' and precipitately fled. It is impossible to describe the amazement of the forsaken damsel—she seemed as if awakening from a dream and gazed horribly around, as if to seek her cruel—her perjured swain. But, alas! he was forever gone—he had vanished from her sight—and she was left to console herself as well as she could, for her cruel disappointment.

A young man in Methven lately paid his addresses to a young damsel of the same place. After the bands of marriage had been proclaimed, the maiden thought proper to draw back. In consequence, he raised an action against her before the sheriff; but the case having been consequently submitted to arbitration, it was decided that the maid should pay 20l. sterling of damages for her fickleness. On hearing the decision, she offered to perform her original promise; but the swain indignantly refused her offer.

Attempt of Artificers to leave England.—At Chester, Assizes, indictments were preferred against Thomas Evans, Wm. Robinson, John Widdowson, James Shaw, Henry Hill, John Swindells, and Wm. Cocking, for attempting to leave this country, and carry on their work in a foreign land. Mr. Williams was employed by them as counsel, and Mr. Brown of London, as their solicitor, and at the suggestion of the Attorney-general, and by the advice of Mr. Williams, they were induced to plead guilty to the charge, and gave securities in 20l. each, and two other securities in 20l. not to leave England for three years.

Glasgow Chron.

Married.

On Sunday the 2d inst. at Dennis' Creek, by the Rev. John Townsend, Mr. JOSEPH LANNING, of Burlington county, to Miss ANN SHIN, of Cape May.

In Belfast, (Maine), Mr. William Cunningham, aged 31, to Mrs. Hough, of Edgcomb, aged 60.

Died.

In Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 31st ult. of consumption, Mrs. Wyeth, the amiable consort of Mr John Wyeth, Editor of the Oracle of Dauphin.

CUMBERLAND BANK,

BRIDGETON, June 10, 1822.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that the ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORY will be held at the Banking house, on Tuesday the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

C. READ, Cashier.

Cape May Orphans' Court,

TERM OF MAY, 1822.

Present—Cresse Townsend, Shammgar Hewitt, Jacob Foster, and others, esquires, Judges:

David Townsend, administrator, &c. of Joseph L. Hand, dec'd—William Learning, administrator, &c. of Parmenas Corson, dec'd—Spicer Hughes, administrator, &c. of Abraham Taylor, dec'd—Kezia Douglass, executrix, &c. of Thomas Douglass, dec'd—

Having respectively presented to this Court, duly attested, just and true accounts of the personal estates, and also of the debts and credits of the said decedents respectively, whereby it appears that the personal estate of each of the said decedents is insufficient to pay their respective debts—and the said several administrators and executrix having set forth to the court that the said decedents died seized of real estate in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.—It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of the said Joseph L. Hand, Parmenas Corson, Abraham Taylor, and Thomas Douglass, or either of them, do appear before the Court, at the Court-house in said County, on the first Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate of the said several decedents should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay their respective debts, &c.

By the Court, Jehu Townsend, Clerk. June 4, 1822. 76 8t.

Creditors take Notice,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and they have appointed the twentieth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court-house in Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

John Clark, of Newport. Jacob Loper, John Nigle, William Perkins, William Steelling, John Bishop. June 8. 76 5t.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Butter, Lard, Hams, Pork, Wool, Feathers, Potatoes, Beans, Apple Jack, and Oak Wood.

