

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT providing for the disposition of three several tracts of Lands in Tuscarawas County, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the three several tracts of land, lying in the county of Tuscarawas, in the State of Ohio, lately retroceded to the United States by the Society of United Brethren, for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, shall be surveyed and laid off into several lots, having regard to the existing surveys and improvements thereon, as well best conduce to the sale thereof: *Provided,* That the lots and tracts which the United States are bound to convey to the said Society, shall be laid off according to the contract for retrocession: *And, provided, also,* that a suitable number of in-lots and out-lots, in the town of Gnadenbutten, shall be laid off for said town, embracing the improved part thereof, and the fields adjoining, now occupied by the inhabitants, which shall be platted and numbered, and a copy recorded in said county, according to the Laws of Ohio.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint an agent, who shall reside near the said land, whose duty it shall be to superintend and direct the survey of said land and lots; to receive and pay over to the Treasury the rents due, and to become due, on said lands: and to take possession of such parts of said lands as may be forfeited by the tenants, by reason of non-performance of the covenants in their leases; to ascertain the actual cash value of each of the lots and town lots, with the improvements thereon, and also, the value of each, subject to the conditions of the lease outstanding on it, by the aid of two disinterested appraisers, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, to ascertain the award to be made to Isaac Simmers, Jesse Walton, Barzillai Walton, Jesse Hill, and Boaz Walton, according to their leases; to receive a surrender of such of the leases outstanding on such lands as the holders thereof may be disposed to make, who have, or shall first comply with the conditions of their leases, up to the time of the surrender; to superintend the sale of said lands and lots, and to transfer to the purchasers who shall buy any of said land or lots, subjected to the leases thereon, the lease of the lot or land so bought; and to do whatever else may be necessary to effect a speedy and advantageous disposition of said lands and lots.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That a right of pre-emption shall be allowed to John Andrews, John Meigaman, Jacob Winsch, and Catharine Tschudy, at the real cash value of the lots occupied by them, according to the stipulations of the said agreement for retrocession, and to any of the lessees, for any lot embracing their lease; and, also, to the said Society of United Brethren, for any of the remaining lots, or town lots, to an amount not exceeding the amount stipulated to be paid to them by the United States: *Provided,* That any of the persons entitled to pre-emption, who shall be desirous to avail themselves of such right, shall give notice to the said agent of such their intention before the cash value of the lots is ascertained, and, in the case of the lessees, shall, at or before the time of giving such notice, pay all arrears of rent, and surrender their leases; and shall, immediately after the said cash value is ascertained, be entitled to a patent for the lot or land to which they are entitled, as aforesaid, on paying the amount of such cash value; or, in the case of the Society, on the executing and delivering to said agent a discharge to the United States, for so much as said lot or land, where a pre-emption is claimed, shall amount to, on account of any sum to become due them by reason of stipulations in said retrocession; and no right to such pre-emption shall be considered as extending beyond the time of commencing the sale of said lands, as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may cause to be designated, and allowed for public use, the usual ground for streets and alleys in said town, for public ground and for schools; and may, moreover, cause to be designated and set apart, one lot in each of said tracts, not exceeding one thirty-sixth part of each, the title whereof shall be vested in the Legislature of the State of Ohio, and held in trust for the use of schools, in the same manner as other lands granted by the United States for the use of schools, are held in that State.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, immediately after the said surveys shall be completed, the cash value ascertained, and the school lands designated, the said agent shall give notice, by advertisement in one newspaper in Washington City, and one in Steubenville, one in Zanesville, and one in New Philadelphia, Ohio, of the time, not less than sixty days from the first publication, when he will offer the said lands and lots for sale, at public vendue, at the Court House in New Philadelphia aforesaid; and shall at such time and place, proceed to offer for sale, to the highest bidder, any of said lands or lots, remaining undisposed of, in the manner hereinbefore provided for; and none of said lots, or land, shall be put up at a less sum than the actual cash value ascertained as aforesaid; and in case any of said lessees shall have failed, or refused to surrender their leases, the sale shall be made subject to those leases, and each purchaser who may purchase at such sale, shall immediately pay to the said Agent the amount of his purchase, and take his receipt for the amount, specifying the lot or land purchased; upon which the purchaser shall be entitled to a patent as other purchasers of public lands are; but in case any purchaser shall fail to make his payment as aforesaid, at or before the close of the sale, he shall be considered as having forfeited his purchase, and the land struck off to him shall be again offered for sale, in the same manner as if it had never

been struck off; and the said agent, immediately after the close of such sale, shall pay over the money received at such sale, and for rent, to the United States, and report all his proceedings to the General Land Office; and the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever the boundaries of the several lots stipulated to be conveyed to the said society shall be ascertained, to issue patents therefor to said society.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the agent herein provided for, shall take an oath of office, and give bond and security, in such sum and form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and be allowed and paid for his services a salary at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum: *Provided,* That said office shall not continue longer than is necessary to perform the duties herein required, and not longer than one year; and said salary, together with the incidental expenses attending the said survey and sale, shall be charged to the fund to be raised by the sale of said lots and land. The said appraisers shall be allowed the sum of two dollars for each day actually employed in the appraisal aforesaid, and neither the said agent nor appraisers shall be at liberty to purchase any of the said lands or lots.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That, if any such land or lots remain unsold at public auction, as aforesaid, the same shall be subject to entry and sale at the Land Office in Zanesville, in Ohio, at the actual cash price, ascertained as aforesaid, in the same manner that other lands of the United States are authorized to be entered; and it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to keep a separate account of the proceeds of the lots and lands aforesaid, and all moneys received and disbursed on account thereof; and, after the expenses of survey and sale of said lots and land shall be reimbursed, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the said society the sums stipulated to be paid them, and for which they shall not have taken lands and lots as herein before provided for; to pay the said Simmers, Hill, and Waltons, the sums awarded to them; and then to credit the residue of the proceeds of said lots and lands, as they shall be received, to the fund for raising the annuity for the Christian Indians, so called, in the manner stipulated in the agreement entered into with them on the eighth of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, whenever the said Christian Indians shall wish to remove from their present residence, on the River Thames, into the Territory of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President to designate a reservation of not less than twenty-four thousand acres of land, to be held by the said Indians in the usual manner of Indian reservations, so long as they shall live thereon; and from the time said Indians shall remove on to said reservation, the annuity shall cease.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT granting a tract of land to the inhabitants of the Parish of Point Coupee, on certain conditions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of the United States, to a tract of land, forty arpens front, upon the Mississippi river, and running back the depth of forty arpens, at a remarkable bend on said river, be, and the same is hereby, granted to the inhabitants of the Parish of Point Coupee, within which said land is situated, on condition that said Parish shall, at all times, hereafter, keep a good and sufficient levee in front of said land, upon the river Mississippi; and, if they should at any time hereafter, cease to keep up such good and sufficient levee, the land shall revert to the United States.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT authorizing an examination and survey of the harbor of Charleston, in South Carolina, of St. Mary's, in Georgia, and of the coast of 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 the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be made, an examination and survey of the harbors of Charleston, in South Carolina, and St. Mary's, in Georgia, in reference to the expediency of establishing a navy yard at either of those places, for the building and repairing sloops of war and other vessels of an inferior class; and, also, to cause to be made and perfected an examination and survey of the harbor of Pensacola, and the coast of Florida, in order to ascertain the expediency of establishing a naval depot at Pensacola, or at such place in the vicinity of it, as may be most advantageous to the United States; and that the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, May 25, 1824.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT further to regulate the inspection of flour in the county of Alexandria.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the better regulation of the inspection of flour within the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, the Common Council of the town of Alexandria shall be, and they are hereby, empowered and required to divide the said county and town into two inspection districts; that to each of these districts, there shall be appointed a flour inspector, in the mode now authorized by law, to perform alternate duties in the said districts; each of the said inspectors shall be liable to removal from office,

at any time within the term for which he shall have been appointed by the Court making the appointment; and during his continuance in office, shall enjoy the same rights, and be subject to like duties and restraints, as the present inspector of flour in the said county of Alexandria.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Common Council be, and they are hereby, empowered, to provide for a re-inspection of flour in store, whenever, in their opinion, it may require it, and to regulate the exportation and shipment thereof; to pass laws for the punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of fraud, or otherwise violate their regulations, and to alter or amend the present inspection laws, so far as may be necessary to effect that object.

Washington, May 26 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to alter the Judicial Districts of Virginia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following counties in the State of Virginia shall cease to be a part of the Eastern Judicial District of Virginia, and shall be added to, and form a part of, the Western District, that is to say, the counties of Botetourt, Rockbridge, Alleghany, Bath, Pendleton, Augusta, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Frederick, Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, and Hardy; and that, in addition to the terms of the District Court now holden in the Western District, the Judge of the said Western District shall hold two terms in each year, at Staunton, in the city of Augusta.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the terms of the Courts in the said Western District shall be held on the days and at the places hereinafter mentioned, viz: at Staunton, on the second Mondays in April and September; at Wythe Court House, on the third Mondays in April and September; at Lewisburg, on the fourth Mondays in April and September; and at Clarksburg, on the fourth Mondays in May and October, in each year.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, if the Judge shall not attend on the first day of any Court, such Court shall stand adjourned, from day to day, for three days, if the same cause continue; after which time, if the Judge still fail to attend, the Court shall stand adjourned until the first day of the next term.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Judge of said Court shall have power to hold special sessions, at his discretion, at either of the said places, for the trial of civil or criminal cases.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to provide for the sale of lands conveyed to the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Agent of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized, in all cases where the estates of insolvent debtors have been, or hereafter shall be, assigned to the United States, under the act of the sixth June, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An act providing for the discharge of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States," to sell such estates, whether real or personal, at such time, and in such manner, as, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, he shall think fit, for the best price that can be had therefor, and to make all needful conveyances, assignments, or transfers of the same, to the purchaser or purchasers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, at any and every sale on executions, at the suit of the United States, of lands or tenements of a debtor, it shall be lawful for the United States, by such Agent as the Agent of the Treasury shall appoint, to become the purchaser of such lands and tenements: *Provided,* That, in no case, shall such agent bid in behalf of the United States for a greater amount than that of the judgement for which such estate may be exposed to sale, and the costs; and it shall be the duty of the Marshal of the District, in which such sale shall be held, in case such purchases shall be made, to make all needful conveyances, assignments, and transfers to the United States; and the Agent of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to sell and convey the said lands and tenements, in the same manner as is directed by the first section of this act, in respect to lands and tenements assigned by insolvent debtors.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to take away or impair any other remedy which the United States may be now entitled to have against the person or property of debtors, to enforce the satisfaction of judgments obtained, or which may hereafter be obtained.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

SINGULAR CONVERSION OF AN IRIS

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

[Communicated by Dr. Adam Clarke

Bryan M'Maken was a poor ignorant Roman Catholic, who acted a herdsman for a number of families near Newton Stuart, in the county of Tyrone, North of Ireland. The Methodist Preachers visited the place to which he belonged; and Bryan under the preaching of Mr. Joseph Armstrong, was so deeply convince of his sinful state, that when he returned to his cabin, after the sermon he was unable to conceal his distress from his wife. On her inquiring into the cause, he said, "I think God

Almighty is looking at me every minute, and is angry with me. She did her utmost to make him quiet, but to no purpose; and, as a last resort she advised him to go to the priest on the following morning. He took this advice; and having told his case, the Priest said to him, "O, you have been hearing the Methodists, nothing better could come of it." "Oh!" said Bryan, "it is they that have done it upon me; out, Sir, what shall I do for I cannot live this way." After scolding him, the Priest said, "Well I will tell you what to do, and you will be well enough: go to the dance which is to be at John's to-night; and when you return home, take a hearty glass of whiskey, and get Madge [his wife] to sing you a song; and all will be well." In obedience to this advice, Bryan and Madge went to the dance; but he had not been long there before he started up saying to his wife, "Madge, come away, I am worse and worse." On his return home, however, he took the whiskey and heard the song; but to no purpose. In the morning, far from being relieved, his distress was greatly increased, and Madge advised him to go once more to the Priest. He went the next morning, and told his Reverence that he was no better, for God was still looking at him, and was "angrier and angrier!" He was then ordered to go to Lough-Derg, and heavy penances were prescribed,—so many crossings, genuflections, stations walking on his bare knees, &c. Having accomplished this task, he returned, and told the Priest that he was no better. "Then," said the Priest, "you may go to the Devil, for I can do no more for you; but mind, you must never go near the Methodists again." "O," said Bryan, "there is no danger of that; they have done enough upon me already." Notwithstanding this resolution, being a short time after drawn by his employment to the preaching-house, during the time of divine service, he ventured to the door to listen to the singing when he heard the player, in which he thought there could be no harm, most astutely ventured in. The Preacher knowing nothing of the case of Bryan, was led to describe the state of awakened sinners, and the advice sometimes given to such, to relieve them of their distress: Bryan, having heard this, that is just what he said to me: and there and then, before the congregation, he detailed the whole of what had passed between him & the Priest. The Preacher told him that he could never be happy until he was converted and obtained the forgiveness of his sins; adding, "Kneel down and we will pray for you." The whole congregation then fell upon their knees, calling upon God to have mercy upon the penitent. After some time, he leaped up, clapped his hands and said, "I have got it, I have got it! I know he is not angry with me now! O, sir will you come and convert Madge?" "The Preacher replied, that he would go and talk with her next morning; but Bryan could with difficulty wait so long. As soon as he got home, he exclaimed, "O Madge, sure I am converted; God is not angry with me now." "Bryan dear," said his wife, "who converted you?" "O," said he, "it was the Preacher." "Would he convert me?" said she, "for I am as bad as you." "He would convert the whole world," said Bryan. The Preacher visited Madge, and explained to her the plan of salvation by Jesus Christ, and she also was soon brought to enjoy the power and comfort of religion. Bryan could not rest now without telling the Priest. He was advised not to go; but go he would; and in the face of the congregation, in his own way, told the Priest of the happiness of his soul. The Priest ridiculed him, and threatened him with excommunication; to which Bryan replied, "you may save yourself the trouble; you could do nothing for me in my distress I will never come near you any more. Bryan and Madge suffered much from their bigotted neighbors: but they held on their way and are long since lodged in the paradise of God. They brought up their children also in the fear of the Lord, and one son became respectable Local Preacher among the Methodists.—Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

From the Plymouth Me Journal.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A new and expeditious method of milking cows.—I have had the satisfaction of witnessing, in presence of a number of gentlemen, a cow evacuating the whole of her milk into the following simple contrivance. The straw was introduced into the teat of each teat, through which it flowed spontaneously in a full and uninterrupted stream; until the udder was completely emptied. In exactly 5 minutes, between 5 and 6 quarts were thus drawn off. After the straws were withdrawn the udder was collapsed and empty, and not a spoonful of milk could be obtained by the efforts of the hands. It is well known to anatomists, that the numerous milk tubes or canals are so formed as to communicate with each other, and all terminate in the extremity of the teat, and the milk is retained by a power similar to the contraction of a sphincter muscle. The straw or any tube being introduced removes the contraction mechanically, and allows the milk to flow freely. The discovery of this novel process was reserved for a simple rustic boy, in the town of Middleborough. His father, by the name of Bent, having a cow that did not yield her milk without great strength and effort, was induced to sell her to a neighbor, but she was for the same reason returned again to the original owner. The boy always dreaded the milking as a very laborious and fatiguing task, while his brother finished milking another cow in half the time. After some time, however, the boy, who had the most difficult task assigned him, brought in his milk before the other. Mr. Bent, inquired by what means he had finished milking sooner than usual. The boy was silent and the secret remained undiscovered for several days, when the father accompanied him to the barn, and had his curiosity fully gratified. The boy opening a box which contained a number of rye straws, one of which being introduced into each teat, the cow was speedily milked without the smallest exertion. The straws are introduced about half an inch, which is done with great facility, the cow discovers not the least impatience, but in withdrawing the straw a little force is required. Small quills made entirely smooth at the end, would be preferable; but milking tubes may be made of silver or tin, and it is not improbable that those articles will soon be numbered among our indispensable utensils. The size should be a little larger than a quill from the wing of a hen. Whether the habitual use of the tube will tend to impair the retentive power of the teat or otherwise prove injurious, must be determined by experience, but I am inclined to the opinion, that no injury will be produced, as the substance of the teat is not very susceptible of irritation or of inflammation. We may now congratulate our milking men and milk maids on this very important acquisition from which may be anticipated the following advantages.

1st. A dairy of 50 or more cows employs twice in a day 6 or 8 persons in milking—by this new method, if the tube is made of the full size of the orifice to receive it, the whole business may be performed in one third of the time, and with greater ease to the milker and the animal.

2d. We may be relieved from the unpleasant apprehension of dirty hands employed in milking.

3d. When the udder is in an indurated or diseased state, or the teats tender and excoriated, the animal may be milked without pain.

4th. Fractious kicking cows may in this way be milked with less trouble and danger.

Had this curious discovery been made by philosophers and physiologists in past ages, they might have claimed a rank with Franklin and Jenner, but the Middleborough boy is surely entitled to public consideration for his ingenuity.

I cannot resist the desire (if the association may be permitted) on this occasion, to suggest another happy consequence that may result from this discovery, one in which our personal feelings are more particularly interested.

JAMES THATCHER.

Plymouth, June, 1824.

WASHINGTON WIRE.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CLARKE,

It is pretty generally known in this county that I have been confined in prison for debt, and have taken the benefit of the insolvent act.

Since doing so, when I meet any of my old friends, they hail me as formerly, with a friendly good-morrow.

They often say to me—"I expect you are as well off as usual, or as ever you was," and seem as pleased to see me as they usually were.

But as soon as they find I am poor and have to live hard by my labor for a living, and wear a wool hat, they treat me contemptuously.

I wish you to let all the prisoners—and all who may hereafter become the unhappy subjects of the same, if they intend to be in any credit in the world—know, that they must come out (of jail), rich and full handed, and not do as I did—pay every widow and orphan, and every poor man, as well as the printer, and then they will have friends enough.

Yours respectfully,
JONATHAN SOWELL.
Newport, June 28, 1824.

Singular circumstance—The following extraordinary circumstance has been communicated to us, and authenticated by the most respectable authority. A few days ago, at Kemback house, the attention of the servants was excited by the appearance of a common duck, at the kitchen door, quacking or rather screaming in a most unusual manner. It was known to have been hatching, and hunger was supposed to be the occasion of the clamour. Food was accordingly thrown to it, but instead of eating, it seized the servant girl by her apron, and pulled it with some force. The girl, though probably surprised at the familiarity of the animal, shut the door and resumed her work. The poor duck, however, was not to be repulsed in this manner, and continued beating at the door with its bill and wings, till it attracted the notice of the ladies of the house.—The door was re-opened, when it again seized the girl with its bill, and pulled her with increased force. On the servant going a little way from the door, the duck ceased its noise, and waddled on with considerable expedition towards the park. The girl followed for a short way, but having no idea what it would be at, and possessing less than an ordinary share of female curiosity, was returning to the house, when the duck pursued her, quacking with greater violence than ever.

She determined to see the end of this and followed her silent companion, who led the way, to a sunken watering trough in the park, in which much to her astonishment, she found two ducklings apparently but a day old, in the mud, from which they were vainly endeavouring to extricate themselves. They were immediately released to the apparent satisfaction of the mother, who, in a very singular manner, had thus saved the life of her offspring. *London Paper.*

The North Carolina 74!—Much speculation is afloat respecting the destination of this noble vessel, some stating that she is to be despatched for General La Fayette, and others that she is bound to the Pacific. We should not be surprised were the first mentioned service the object of her sailing out, for it is scarce probable that the General will refuse to gratify the government by an acceptance of their offer.—Political motives, however, may induce him to prefer a private, to a public ship, as the *legitimates* in France, would be mightily grieved in spirit, at so distinguished an honour paid a liberal, whom the reigning dynasty never can look upon with eyes of affection or favor. All speculation on this subject, is vain at present, in a few months we shall positively know whether she and her veteran commander are about to carry the stars and stripes. *Freemans Journal.*

The publisher of the *Edwardsville Spectator*, of Illinois, agreeably to notice given by him last January, has published a list of his patrons who have removed without settling their accounts for that paper, advertising, &c. The list contains near sixty names; and the whole amount of the debts they owed about six hundred dollars. This is sending after them a recommendation to other printers,

and giving them the character and credit they truly and justly deserve. Any thing else would be false. The person who sends for a paper for which he does not design to pay—who receives a paper for which he knows compensation is expected, but which he purposely withholds, is, in his degree, as complete a swindler as the man who contrives to get the property of another into his hand, & escapes with it beyond the reach of law and justice.

A presidential meeting at Greensborough, Alabama, was lately held, when the votes taken gave general Jackson 80, J. Q. Adams 71, W. H. Crawford 15, and H. Clay 1. In other counties in Alabama Mr Adams majority is very considerable—and every doubt is removed that that state will support him for the presidency. In Kentucky Mr Adams has considerable support. *The Port Gibson* (Mississippi) *Correspondent*, in his paper of May 27th says—it is believed now to be certain, that the votes of Mississippi and Louisiana, will be given for JOHN Q. ADAMS, for president. Letters received at Washington from men of the highest characters in Louisiana state, that Mr Adams will, in the opinion of the best informed men there, receive the vote of that state. The Philadelphia Democratic Press asserts that measures are on foot to procure the votes of Pennsylvania for John Q. Adams as president, and Andrew Jackson as vice president. To this measure we will heartily subscribe. It is as it should be—unless it should be agreed by the friends of general Jackson to support Mr Adams under the assurance, in case of the success of the latter, that the former be placed in the treasury, where we believe his services are greatly needed, and where he would doubtless have a more ample field for the exercise of his patriotic efforts than in any other station in the executive of the United States.

An accident of rather an extraordinary kind happened at Portpatrick on the 13th ult. A man of the name of Wallace was engaged in painting the chimney-head of a new house building by Mr. Henry, the engineer of the Government works, at present carried on at that place, when, by some accident the rope by which he was supported gave way, and he fell to the ground a height of about 40 feet—killed, of course, our readers will be saying, at least rendered for ever an object of pity and compassion—no, no, he travelled from the spot where he was when the rope gave way, to the ground in a position perfectly perpendicular, and alighted upon his feet with a paint pot in each hand, without receiving any material injury. The spot on which he fell was covered with peat dust, and it is supposed that from this circumstance, and his being fairly balanced by the paint pots in each hand, his life was saved in the manner described.—*Dumfries Jour.*

Queer among republicans—Some queer proceedings lately took place at Mobile, Alabama. The marshal and grand jurors had a dispute about the pay of the latter. The district attorney espoused the cause of the jurors. The judge took the other side and proceeded formally to expel the attorney, who defending himself pretty sternly, was sent to prison; immediately after, the judge sent for him to return to court; he refused; the judge had him then brought by force, and fined him fifty dollars for not coming quicker. The populace paid the fine; and there, as far as the accounts inform us, the matter ended.

From the Kingston Royal Gazette, May 20.

Frightful occurrence—Monsieur Francois, a French fisherman, of this city, on Friday se'night, was employed in catching fish at Cow bay; being fatigued, in the evening he threw himself on the sand to rest; shortly after a slight shower of rain fell, which, with the wind at the same time, covered him with the drifting sand; in this state he got up and went into a neighboring pond of fresh water, and beginning to wash himself, was seized on by an alligator, which lacerated him dreadfully. Monsieur F. grasped the animal by the head, and succeeded in disentangling himself from its hold; it then seized him by the leg, which was much torn, but he effected his escape to the bank, where laying himself down, he was followed by the alligator, which again seized the leg, attempted to draw this now sui-

fering and bleeding man into the pool, but he was relieved from his perilous situation by persons who came to his assistance. He was brought to this city in a fishing canoe, and has been declared out of danger.

Indian suttee—A letter received from Poonah, dated the 29th of September last, gives the following horrid account of a suttee:—"The unfortunate Brahmance of her own accord had ascended the funeral pile of her husband's bones, (for he had died at a distance,) but finding the torture of the fire more than she could bear, by a violent struggle she threw herself from the flames, and tottering to a short distance, fell down. Some gentlemen who were present immediately plunged her into the river, which was close by; and thereby saved her from being much burnt. She retained her senses completely, and complained of the badness of the pile, which she said consumed her so slowly that she could not bear it, but expressed her willingness to again try it if they would improve it; they would not do so, and the poor creature shrunk with dread from the flames, which were now burning most intensely and refused to go on. When the inhuman relations saw this, they took her by the head and heels and threw her on the fire, and held there till they were driven away by the heat: they also took up large blocks of wood with which they struck her, in order to deprive her of her senses, but she again made her escape, and without any help ran directly into the river; the people of her house followed her there, and tried to drown her by pressing her under water, but a gentleman, who was present rescued her from them, and she immediately ran into his arms, and cried to him to save her. I arrived at the ground as they were bringing her the second time from the river, and I cannot describe to you the horror I felt on seeing the mangled condition she was in—almost every inch of skin on her body had been burnt off, her legs and thighs, her arms and back were completely raw, her breasts were dreadfully torn, and the skin hanging from them in shreds, the skin and nails of her fingers had peeled wholly off, & were hanging to the back of her hands. In fact, I never saw or even read of so entire a picture of human misery as this poor woman displayed. She seemed to dread being taken to the fire, and called out to the "Acha Sahib," (good sirs,) as she feelingly denominated them, to save her. Her friends seemed no longer inclined to force her, and one of her relations, at our instigation, sat down beside her, gave her some clothes, and told her they would not. She was sent to the hospital, where every medical assistance was given her; she lingered in the most excruciating pain for about twenty-four hours and then died."

Generous and liberal sentiment—The following toast was lately given at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. We trust this manufacturer of *M'Farland carpeting*, will permit folks to lie in some good old-fashioned way, before he makes use of their skins.

By John M'Farland—May the skins of the enemies of Jackson, be converted into CARPETING for his friends to dance upon.

Boston has strenuously opposed the tariff, and of course the encouragement of domestic manufactures;—but in the following remarks on the nomination of *Albert Gallatin* for the vice presidency, the editor of the *Patriot*, a warm anti-tariff paper, seems to have changed his tone, and comes out strong for domestic manufactures. We leave others to judge of his liberality and consistency. [Editor.]

"For our own part, we hope never to see the destinies of our country confided to IMPORTED 'BLESSINGS of genius' and to exotic 'fruits of experience,' so long as we have a good supply of both articles of native growth."

Useful rules for farmers.

1. A farmer should leave his sleds and sleighs standing out in the yard all summer exposed to the sun: this will be handy for use, when the snow falls the following winter.
2. He should haul the principal part of his firewood in the summer; the roads are then good and the days long.
3. He had better haul the trees whole—and then, by cutting up at

his door, he can save the chips. 4. He should never have a wood house, if he can help it: it will make the maids and women-kind lazy, and the wood mouldy.

5. He should spend rainy days at the tavern—this will keep up his spirits, and make him a good politician.

6. If any of his windows should be broken, he should mend them by sticking old rags, or old parti-colored petticoats in the holes: this in some measure will resemble the painted glass of the ancients and also aid the cause of domestic manufactures, and enrich our cotton and woolen factories.

"On the question who shall be our next President, there is but little diversity of opinion among the people of this county. We all feel sentiments of gratitude towards Gen. Jackson, and delight to honour him, for the important services rendered to his country, as a military character but we are induced to believe that he has not had the same advantages of experience in the civil department of our government, that some of the other candidates have; and, therefore, not so well qualified to discharge the important duties of that office.

Raleigh Star.

Chinese crackers—The barn of Dr. Swift, while he was attending the sickness & death of his wife in this city, was burnt in New London last week, supposed by the carelessness of boys firing Chinese crackers. The *Daily Advertiser* thinks it fortunate that we have no barns here. Carelessness produces mischief every where. And we think the boys more excusable in their sport, than men whom we daily meet smoking the worst of segars along our most crowded streets to the great annoyance of the passengers of different sexes and habits.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Sheathing with leather—The Baltimore Gazette says, that captain Moore, of the schooner *Eliza*, three days from New York for Marseilles, reports that the leather with which his vessel was sheathed had very much improved her sailing. This is the vessel which was lately sheathed with leather instead of copper, as an experiment, which appears thus far to have answered all the expectations respecting the usefulness of this cheap substitute.—*Nat. Ad.*

Desperadoes Taken—Four out of the six of the runaway desperadoes, who have been for some time back committing murders and other depredations in Gates County, N. C. and elsewhere, were on Sunday night last, apprehended in this town. They were armed with guns, knives, &c. and engaged a passage on board a vessel bound for New York. They were lodged in jail. [*Petersburgh Paper.*]

Worthy & record—On Sunday last week, Mr Frink Roberts, of Boston, held up for baptism in the first resbyterian church in Chancery place, his ninth son, to whom he gave the name of *John, Quincy Adams*. On the same day five others of his sons received the names of *Hadridge Gerry, William Eustace Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and Andrew Jackson*. Who can catch this?

"It blew sa strong, au' blew sa fast
It seem'd as 'twould hae blawn its last."

On the 3d ult. in a violent storm of wind anti rain, near New Lisbon, Ohio, the wind after unroofing houses, felling trees, and performing many surprising feats of the terrible and the singular? entered a still house, where it found a whiskey barrel fairly exposes to its wrath. The bung being out, it entered the bung hole, and blew both ends out of the cask !!!

A great fine for a small offence—At the late Westmeath assizes, in Ireland, Thomas Doyle, a Catholic priest, was convicted of marrying a Protestant to a Roman Catholic, the parties not being first married by a Protestant clergyman, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of 500 pounds to the king, and be imprisoned until the same be paid.

Reported resignation—The Washington Republican of Tuesday states, that Mr. Edwards, late a Senator from Illinois, has resigned the office of Minister to Mexico, to which he was appointed during the late Session of Congress. Quere—Will he refund the 9000 dollars, the amount of his first year's salary?—His outfit he cannot be expected to discharge.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Evening Post, June 25.
THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

A confirmation had been received in London of the destruction by fire of a vast quantity of military stores at Grand Cairo. It was generally supposed that this was a voluntary act on the part of the present Pacha of Egypt, as it afforded him a good excuse for not wasting his treasures and the strength of his Government in the vain attempt to reduce the Christian population of Greece to the tyranny of the Grand Seigneur. It was therefore understood that the Pacha of Egypt had declined to furnish the Turkish men-of-war which had arrived at Alexandria, with supplies necessary for their summer cruise, and that he had intimated to the Brothers of the Sun and Moon his determination to defer his expedition into Greece until a few years industry restored to him the immense sacrifices to which the fire had subjected him at Grand Cairo. The Wahabees also, he represented to his nominal Sovereign, would for this reason require unusual attention, for their movements rendered him uneasy for that part of Egypt which lay in their vicinity. The streets of Cairo were covered with ruins and dead bodies by the explosion, and the damage was estimated at 60 millions of piastres. If the Pacha did send any troops to assist the Turks, it was not supposed they would exceed 8000, and it was doubted whether they would be commanded by his son Ibrahim. Accounts from Constantinople, of the 12th received at Paris, state that the Turkish fleet was on the point of sailing to the coast of the Morea, where it is expected to meet the squadron of the Pacha of Egypt, when the two fleets were to land a large body of troops to relieve the Turkish forces, and act with vigour against the Greeks. Advice, however, received in London from the Turkish capital, dated the 13th April, state the fleet there was in a bad condition, and was not expected to sail soon, as the troops were almost in a state of rebellion.

All accounts from Greece agree in representing their affairs to be in a prosperous and happy condition, and that the collisions and misunderstandings which once existed among some of the chiefs, had entirely subsided, through the conciliating measures of the much lamented Byron. The Ipsarotes had published an address to the Greeks, inviting them to repair to their island, in order to assist in a combined expedition against the Turks, and the Hydriotes were manning and arming their vessels. In a sally from Caristo, six Turks, one of them the Kinja Bey of Omer Pacha, were made prisoners by the Greeks, and sent to Athens. Iconomos of Hydra was going to the Ionian Islands to negotiate a loan of 100,000 talars. Vavaki had sent 40,000 talars for the use of the executive. The *Oriental Spectator*, now defunct, is said to have been conducted by a Frenchman who had been paid by the Turks to write down the liberty of Greece.

FRANCE.

Some partial changes were about to take place in the French ministry. A new faction headed by the Archbishop of Paris, is stated to have reared its head, and to threaten the ministry of M. Villele. This faction was composed of all the opposition members in the Chamber of Peers including the ecclesiastics, who were expected to present a formidable majority against the proposed reduction of the interest of the public debt.—Benjamin Constant had been permitted to retain his seat in the Chamber of Deputies.—The senator Lambertels, a protestant, who died last year, bequeathed 2,000 francs to be given by the institute as a prize to the author of the best essay on the Freedom of Religious Worship, written within two years after his death. The bequest was subject to the minister of the Interior, who had directed that the bequest should not be so applied, Procheti, the Italian, who was convicted of an attempt to assassinate a Greek priest, has again been tried, and sentenced to death.—His crime of stabbing one of the keepers placed over him, on the morning of his being conveyed to the galleys. Viscount Digeon had arrived at Madrid, and assumed the command of the French army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplated in the next issue of exchequer bills, to diminish the amount in circulation to the extent of three millions, by the application of the surplus balances at the bank. The bill for removing the restrictions on Silk Manufactures passed the House of Lords, 61 to 55. The wool importation and exportation bill had passed through the Committee of the House of Commons, and a clause added for allowing the exportation of wool after the 10th of December.

Sir Charles Stuart, Ambassador at Paris, had given notice to all British workmen employed in France, that he would afford them every facility to return to England.

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands had arrived in London, and were to be presented to George IV. The object of their visit is said to be a transfer of the Sandwich Islands to the Crown of England.

An affair of honor had taken place in London between Lord Londonderry, and Mr. Battier, of the 10th Royal Hussars. The Marquis fired, but without effect, and at the same moment Mr. Battier's pistol missed fire. The seconds then interferred, and the affair terminated. Mr. Battier, the challenger, has been struck off the half pay list of the army, by order of the King, and the Marquis censured by his majesty.

PERU.

The Kingston (Jamaica) Public Advertiser of the 28th ult. (which was received at this office yesterday) contains accounts from Panama of the 27th April, relative to the affairs of Peru, of a gratifying nature. A proclamation has been issued by Bolivar, calling on the Peruvians to be firm and assuring them that 10,000 Colombians were ready to assist them in establishing their liberty, notwithstanding the plots of their enemies, not less than five of which had been detected in the same number of months. The head quarters of the Colombian-Peruvian army was at Truxillo on the 27th April, and the advanced part of the same army was at Pativilca on the 20th March. The patriots amounted to 8000 effective troops, and 3000 more from Panama and Guayaquil, all veterans, with an extra supply of 4000 muskets, were about to reinforce the Liberator. The royalists were 10,000 strong, of all classes and nations, badly supplied with arms. The primary cause of appointing Bolivar Dictator, appears to have arisen from a suspi-

tion attached to the Marquis Torre Tagle, president of the congress of Peru, who had since justified this suspicion by following the example of Riva Aguiro, in consequence of which the Liberator had openly proclaimed him a traitor. It was the same Marquis, it seems, who excited the black troops in Callao to revolt. With his usual promptitude he had cautioned the Peruvians against confiding so many prisoners, mostly officers, at Callao, as he had once lost Puerto Cavallo by a similar treason. By these accounts, all apprehensions, as to the safety of the patriot army in Peru are completely removed, and the most confident expectations excited that their efforts will ere long be crowned with complete success. N. Y. Ev. Post.

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1824.

The reply of George Bush to Major Whitaker, was received too late for publication this week.

The people of Salem county, N. J. have made general Andrew Jackson president. They had a meeting at which some 50 or 100 persons attended. We intended to have given an earlier notice of this meeting, but have through some cause or other, to the present neglected it. It is not, however, any thing so late yet, particularly as an Adams meeting, it is said, is about to be held in the same town. We have certain information that notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions which the friends of Mr. Jackson have made in that county, the friends of Mr. Adams are two to one. They are indeed not so noisy. This would not comport with a conscious superiority of members. The proceedings of that meeting are too long for insertion in our paper—we have only to say, that it is a matter of some doubt whether any people could exert more (to their praise be it said, for doing what they have undertaken with all their might) than some of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun's friends have done in that county. They collected a motley group, it is true, out of whom to make committees of vigilance. In doing this we are informed they have registered the friends of Jackson, Adams and Clay. They have recorded as present men who were absent—and as respectable men who would themselves be tickled at the idea of being called so from a certain knowledge that they had no claims to it. We know not whether Mr. Adams' friends will do better. They will hardly speak with more confidence, or more absurdity. Indeed, in all such cases, the candidates themselves, if they knew much that is done in their behalf, would be ashamed of their friends. The editor of the Messenger says, he is opposed to Jackson, because—"he is too much the victim of prejudice and passion—and a skilful helmsman should be cool and dispassionate while steering the ship of state, amid the storms of political phrensy."

Counterfeiting in England.—There was presented at the Bank of England for payment during the years 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815 and to April 27, 1816, 102,480 in forged notes. How many were offered at other Banks and the mean while in circulation, cannot be known, but from the above we would reasonably suspect the amount very great.

Foreign News.—In the items of foreign intelligence which have for some time past been received, we discover nothing of unusual interest. A meeting of the Allied sovereigns was spoken of in the Paris papers to take place at Carlsbad. This looks gloomy for the Greeks in whose affairs, no doubt, they are going to intermeddle. Spain still continues in riot and disorder—nearly all over. The news from Portugal is of the most interesting. The Queen and her son, a youth of nineteen, conspired to dispossess the king of his power, and aimed to cut off or imprison all who were deemed the friends of the monarch especially; amounting to many hundred persons. The prisons were at once filled with intended victims branded as *freemasons* and *liberals*. It is supposed that Portugal will soon be a scene of carnage and confusion, arising from the mutual animosity of its factions. The attempted insurrection in Lisbon produced a strong sensation in the British cabinet. A 74 gun ship was ordered forthwith to the Tagus. The Ex-Emperor Iuribide has left England for Mexico—where a strong party is making efforts in his behalf—the last accounts from that country state that some 30 or 40 of the conspirators have been arrested, and executed—and the next will in all probability give us an account of the landing of Iuribide in Mexico in the same manner as *Marat* once landed in Italy, and with equal success. The Emperor of Russia pretends going to Carlsbad in Bohemia for the benefit of the waters to restore his health. The other sovereigns are to meet him there. Russia and Turkey are approaching to a good understanding.—The Pacha of Egypt, who was ordered some time ago by his Superior, the brother of the *sun* and *moon*, to send his fleets and armies to his aid. The Pacha appears not to be quite well affected to his cause, and, as is supposed, in order to have an excuse for staying at home, set fire to and blew up the military stores at Grand Cairo, by which a great part

of that celebrated city was consumed, the magazines destroyed to the amount of 60 million of *paistres*, and 6 or 8 thousand lives lost by the explosion.—The Regency of Algiers had made an arrangement and settled all difference with England by which they escaped another bombardment.

The Committee of investigation on the Edwards charges have made their final report. This report is such as we anticipated.—While the committee patiently considered all the testimony given in the case, they see "no cause to change or modify, in any material respect, the result to which they came on the former investigation, and which they submitted to the house." They content themselves with saying, that in their opinion, nothing has been moved to impeach the integrity of the secretary, or to bring into doubt the correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances." They state that new articles or specification of charge had been brought, with respect to apprehensions of loss to the Treasury from the Franklin Bank of Alexandria, and that "the evidence now offered and received, tends to show that there is a probability of final loss from this Bank." From the whole of this business—all abuse of Mr. Edwards for his motives aside—we see no reason why either the nation, or the Secretary, should regret the investigation. The latter would be glad of it, as he knew if innocent he would be honorably acquitted & left in the state in which he should have remained had no charge ever been brought against him, while the other must rejoice to know that their public servants are less corrupt than they have been represented to be.

It is a singular circumstance that when the politicians of the southern states are pushing any measure of importance on the councils of our nation, if they find an opposition to their demands, however absurd or unreasonable they may be, that they uniformly resort to measures of hostility, and threats of separation, if their demands are not granted, and their views and wishes not at once conceded to them. It was thus when the Missouri question was in agitation. It was thus during the late discussion of the Tariff. "It" says a Georgia paper, "it should become a law, a separation of the union would be the probable consequence, and that the southern part of the United States, would be greatly benefited by adopting a separate government." This sentiment is reiterated by Governor Troup of Georgia in a letter to the secretary of war, the purport of which was to induce the government of the United States to compel the Cherokees to abandon their lands in the South in exchange for others in the west, notwithstanding the treaties and guarantees of our government with that nation to protect and secure to them in the reservations they now hold—and contrary to wishes of every individual of the Cherokee nation. It is passing strange that those reasonable indications are not held up to public view as they ought. The citizens of the northern and middle states have preferred claims and sought for favours which have not been granted—they have contended for important privileges which have been denied them by a majority in congress constituted alone by negro representation—and yet the people of these states have never threatened a separation. The intemperate feelings of southern aristocrats—despots under the mask of republicanism, cannot brook control. They are impatient at any restraint or opposition to their wishes. Accustomed to arbitrary and domineering over their slaves, they forget themselves in their intercourse with their superiors and equals. Their habitual insolence not being under control, they let out the exuberance of their ill tempers—like a putting child when thwarted in its wishes by its nurse—in the coarsest invectives—in visionary and empty threats and in ridiculous rhodomontade—not enough it is true to raise any apprehensions or fear, but sufficient to generate tor their conduct the most superlative contempt.

Died at Missolonghi, in Greece, on the 29th of April last, after an illness of 10 days, Lord Byron.

This nobleman had passed from Venice to Greece, for the purpose of giving his aid to the inhabitants of that country in their struggle for independence from the Turkish yoke. He had on his arrival among the Greeks, enlisted enthusiastically in the cause of that suffering people. He had contributed to reconcile the contending factions, to inspire them with new vigor, and give them the more efficiency by union and emulation.—While his exertions in the cause of the people he engaged to support were indefatigable, his friends were proportionally grateful.

George Gordon, (Lord Byron) was born in 1788. He succeeded to his titles and estates at the age of 10 years. The early part of his life he spent among the highlands of Scotland. He was educated by his mother until the age of 7 years. He was first put to grammar school at Aberdeen. In school he never was remarkable for a proficiency above other boys. In his plays he was never satisfied unless the leader in whatever he undertook. Though he had a large foot, no one

could not strip him in running or swimming. His character was manly, open, candid and free. He was in every thing sincere, & a great lover of truth. He was married on the 2nd of January 1815 to the only daughter of Sir Ralph Millbank Noel, Baronet. Towards the end of the same year his lady brought him a daughter. Within a few weeks after that event he separated from his wife, immediately left the kingdom, and after a tour "through Germany and Italy, he made a stay in Venice, but spent a part of his time in other parts of the Austrian Dominions and in Tuscany—and finally settled in Venice. In these towns he composed his poems, but the principal part of them in Venice. When he died his patrimonial estate had become considerable. He devoted much of his fortune in the cause in which he was engaged when he finished his career. He has left behind him a name which will be long admired and execrated, honored, and detested. Many of his writings are blasphemous, others of them are immoral, few of them are useful, and we recollect none of them which the world might not have well spared. But withal as a poet he certainly stands at the head of the present age. His ideas are sometimes dark and mysterious, but his language is always elegant and flowing. His wit is generally acrimonious, but often coarse. His "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" has perhaps no equal in our language in point of satire, wit and diction.—He was always a warm advocate for liberty and he died a martyr in its cause. Had his splendid talents been engaged in the cause of virtue and religion, he might have been a blessing instead of a curse to the present age.

SUMMARY.

Caution to mothers.—A few days since, in the village of Brooklyn, a child was left tied in a chair, while the mother attended to her domestic concerns in the kitchen. On her return, she beheld with agony, that her little innocent had slipped down in such a manner as to be caught by the neck. It was entirely dead.

La Fayette.—The corporation of New-York have passed a resolution to fit up a suitable residence for La Fayette, on his arrival at that city. He is to be considered as the guest of the nation, and received accordingly. His arrival is now anxiously looked for. Would it not be consistent for our city authorities to imitate the conduct of their neighbors?

Sacrilege.—A gardner employed by judge Washington, of Mount Vernon, an Englishman, lately broke open Washington's tomb, for the purpose of stealing the relics of the general, to transport them to England, as a show.

Spain and South America.—The London papers state that Ferdinand VII has communicated to the British government his positive and irrevocable decision, not to recognize the new American States, and his determination to re-conquer them, if he can.—Poor, priest-ridden fellow! we fancy he will find it a more difficult matter, than to embroider a petition for the virgin. A decree was issued at the end April, against the introduction or circulation of foreign books in Spain: his majesty is fearful of their pernicious tendency, in enlightening his people

1,500 cases of small-pox occurred at New York during the last year. Eleven deaths of this disease occurred in that city last week.

Algiers.—Intelligence has been received that the Dey of Algiers has made the concessions required by England, and that the war is at an end.

The editor of the Connersville, Indiana, "Statesman," has declared himself in favor of Mr Clay for the presidency.

Invidious.—This imperial Mexican sailed from England for Mexico, in the early part of May, accompanied by his wife, two infant children, and a staff of fourteen persons. He expects to find a numerous party on his arrival, ready to assist him to recover his throne! The schooner Fly, arrived at New-York, reports a conspiracy to have been discovered, and thirteen of the principal characters have been arrested. We hope his imperial majesty will find the Mexican republicans, prepared to exalt him, in a manner, which is not very agreeable to *legitimates*; and we trust, should he land, he will find few to rally round his standard, in order to give independence to Mexico. He denies all connection with the Holy Alliance; but the famous General SAN MARTIN and he, had an amicable interview, before he left London.

Catnip poultice, good for obstinate ulcers.—The way to make a poultice of it, is to put it on in vinegar and boil it until it becomes soft, then thicken it with bran, spread a little butter, that has no salt in it, over it, to prevent its sticking.

Colombian Minister.—General Devereux, Minister from Colombia to the Courts of Russia, Denmark and Sweden, has arrived in England, from this city, in the ship Alexandria.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 29th ult. by Samuel Matthews, esq. Mr. Aaron Loun to Miss Sophia Case, both of the county of Cape May, Upper township. The wedding was attended by a large concourse of respectable inhabitants, after which they celebrated the 4th of July.

Prices Current at Bridgeton. Corrected Weekly for the Whig

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 20 to 1 25
Rye, do	62 1/2 to 75
Corn, do	37 1/2 to 45
Oats, do	25 to 30
Onions, do	50
Potatoes, do	25
Dry Apples do	75
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	75 to 1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	3 25 to 3 75
Rye do. do.	1 50 to 2 00
Butter, per pound,	12 1/2
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	9 to 10
Pork, per do	7 to 8
Wool, per pound,	\$1 to 37 1/2
Feathers, do	40 to 44
Candles, do	12 1/2
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 00 to 4 50
Oak dry, do	3 00
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

Sheriff's Sales.

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

Saturday the 31st day of July next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cape May, at the house of Robert Edmunds, at Cold Spring, in the lower township.

The Lands and tenements of John Bancroft, deceased, situate in the Lower Township aforesaid, joining to lands of Jeremiah Thomas and others, containing 80 acres more or less.

Seize as the property of John Bancroft, deceased, taken in execution at the suit of Downs and Richard Edmunds, executors of Robert Edmunds, esq deceased, and to be sold by

SIBERIA HUGHES, Sheriff.

May 25—July 3. 1824

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Cape May County, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 3d day of August next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cape May, the house and lot where Richard Smith now lives, containing ten acres more or less, situate in the Middle township, joining lands of Abigail Townsend and others: sale to be at the house of Lavy Foster, innkeeper, near the court house.

Seized as the property of Richard Smith, taken in execution at the suit of William L Stites, and to be sold by

SIBERIA HUGHES, Sheriff.

May 25—July 3. 1824

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 10th day of August 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,

A tract of Bare Swamp, adjoining land of Nathaniel Newcomb, Henry Powell and others, contains thirty-five acres more or less.

Seized as the property of Daniel R. Moore, taken in execution at the suit of Powell Garrison, and to be sold by

W. M. R. FITZPATRICK, late Sheriff.

June 8—July 3. 1824

Cumberland Bank.

Bridgeton, July 2, 1824.

The directors have declared a dividend for the last six months of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, which will be payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the 9th inst.

1824 St C. READ, Cashier.

30 DOLLARS

REWARD.

Was STOLEN, from the stable of the subscriber, on Saturday night last the 26th of June last.

A Brown Bay Horse,

Answering the following description, carries well in harness, or under the saddle, light made and low in flesh, about 15 hands high, has a short Switch Tail, both hind legs are white from the foot lock down, a small white Star, and a little Sreak in the Forehead, some white spots behind the ears, a dark streak down the Back, a little Spavin in one leg, not easily perceptible, Pars small and carried straight right up, main and tail are black.

The subscriber will pay thirty dollars for the recovery of the HORSE, and conviction of the Thief, or 20 dollars for the Horse alone, and ten dollars for the Thief, JOSEPH FUNK, Farmer.

Three miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Point no point road. June 28th 1824. St q N. G. THE HORSE & THIEF, c. o. s. s. d. to Gloucester, in Jersey, early on Sunday Morning. The Horse is believed to be somewhere in the State of New Jersey.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The Copartnership of the subscribers, transacting business under the firm of H. & S. ECKEL, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 18th of June instant. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment immediately to Samuel Eckel, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

HENRY ECKEL.

SAMUEL ECKEL.

Bridgeton, June 21, 1824.

The Tanning and Currying, and also the Saddle and Harness Making business, will be carried on at the Old Stand by the subscriber, who tenders his warmest thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and will use his best exertions, to merit a share of the public patronage.

SAMUEL ECKEL.

July 3 1824

WANTED,

A young man of steady and industrious habits, to act as an assistant in a grist mill. Apply to

Wm. ELMER.

Bridgeton Mills, July 3. 1824

Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of James D. Westcott and wife, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Thursday the 29th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

June 29—July 3. 1824

Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of Eli Stratton, Benjamin B. Cooper and others, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Thursday the 15th day of July next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the inn of John Ogden, jun. in Port Elizabeth, to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

June 15. 1824

Adjournment.

The land of David Gandy, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the sixth day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZPATRICK, late Sheriff.

June 8. 1824

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, Heartland 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. 1824

Creditors take Notice.

That we have applied to the Judges of the superior 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.

his

Levin K. Bond.

mark

June 5. 1824

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-a-bout, 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.

FOR SALE.

A good Brick Dwelling House and Barn, situate in Roadstown, near the Hotel, and now in the tenure of Mr. James Bacon, together with a Lot of about ten acres of good tillable land:—

Also,

A House near Roadstown, on the Salem road, with a thrifty young Apple Orchard of choice fruit trees; about twelve acres of WOOD LAND, the principal part of which is Hickory; and 18 or 20 acres of tillable land; making upwards of 40 acres of land, all of which will be sold a bargain. Apply to

A. McALLA.

Bridgeton, June 19. 1824

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of common pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Monday the 26th day of July next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of John Ogden, jun. in Port Elizabeth,

A farm with the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Downe, in the county of Cumberland, adjoining lands of Gilbert Compton and others, containing 160 acres more or less.

Seized as the property of Michael Land, taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Ray, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.
May 24.—June 19. 182

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 Millville, 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

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 tf

CASH
Will be paid for
WOOL,
By
C. & J. E. Sheppard.
Greenwich, 6 mo. 1. 180

White Pine Boards,
Viz. PANNEL,
1st, 2d, and 3d, common, of a good quality, for sale by
Chs & John E. Sheppard.
Greenwich, 5h mo. 20. 178 tf
Likewise a quantity of GRINDSTONES.

Sale of Real Estate.

To be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE.

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 McClung, at Dennis Creek, in the county of Cape May, the following describe? 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. 22 1/2 acres of Meadow, situate on Joe Crow, adjoining lands of Joseph Foulkinburg and others.
4. An undivided right of Ludlam's Branch.

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

SHINGLES.
Three feet Shingles for Sale by
30,000
C. & J. E. Sheppard.
Greenwich, 4 mo. 9th 1824
Likewise a few pounds of Mangle wort-Seed 172 6t q

CHEAP Books and Stationary.

M'Carthy & Davis,

Having purchased the stock (to which they have added their own extensive assortment) and rented the stand of the late BENJAMIN 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; Camell's Hair Pencils, Durable Ink, Copy Slips, Wedgewood, Pocket and Cork Inkstands, 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 sheriffs' 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 stationary, will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Apply as above, to M'Carthy & Davis, at Benjamin Warner's old stand, No. 171, Market-street, Philadelphia.

The most liberal price paid for RAGS by the quantity. 171 y

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

June Term, 1824.

Jacob Miller, administrator of Reuben Shall deceased; James Leslie, administrator of Thomas Leslie, deceased; Daniel L. Burt, administrator of John Dennelsbeck, deceased, having severally by application in writing under oath represented to this court that the real and personal estates of said decedents is insufficient to pay their just debts to the best of their knowledge and belief:

It is therefore ordered, that said administrators give public notice to the creditors of said decedents to exhibit under oath or affirmation, their debts, claims and demands against the estates of said decedents on or before the tenth day of December next, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same for the like period of time in one of the public newspapers of this state, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand in the manner above stated, within the time so limited, shall abide by the provision of the act entitled "an act concerning the estates of persons who die insolvent."

By the court.
T. ELMER, Clerk.
June 19. 182 2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

June Term, 1824.

Wilhelmina Brooks & David Lupton, administrators of Enach Brooks, dec'd having exhibited to this court, duly attested, accounts by which it appears that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedent died seized of real estate, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of said decedent, do appear before the judges of the Orphans' court at Bridgeton, on Monday of September term next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said decedent, situated in the county of Cumberland, aforesaid, shall not be sold to satisfy the just debts and expenses, &c.

By the Court.
T. ELMER, Clerk.
June 19. 182

Creditors take Notice.

That I have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed Tuesday the 27th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court house in Bridgeton, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

WESLEY BUDD.
June 11, 1824. 191

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. Lounder 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

Cape May Orphans' Court

Term of May, 1824.

Ordered, on application of A mp C. Moore and Zilpah Ludlam, adm's of the estate of Thomas Ludlam, dec'd. James Townsend and Esther Hand, adm's, of the estate of Daniel Hand, dec'd. John Townsend and James Corson, adm's, of the estate of Nathaniel Corson, dec'd. and Ezekiel Stevens, executor of the estate of Noah Clark, dec'd.—That the creditors of the estates of the said decedents bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators and executor. The said administrators and executor giving notice of this order by setting up copies thereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in Bridgeton. 2m

James L. Smith and Almarin Tomlin, adm's to the estate of Wm. Tomlin, dec. having presented to this court duly attested, just and true accounts of the personal estate, and also of the debts and credits of the said deceased, whereby it appears that the personal estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay his just debts, and the said administrators having set forth to the court that the said deceased 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 William Tomlin, appear before this court at the court house in the Middle township in the county aforesaid, on Monday the second day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to show cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said deceased, should not be sold for the payment of his debts, &c.

By the court.
JESU TOWNSEND, Clerk.
May 31.—June 12

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 customers of the former firm to give them a call. 165 t

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 he forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate.

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

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 superior style. Orders from any part of the United States will be thankfully receive 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. 177 y

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

Philadelphia Prices Current:

Corrected Weekly.		per lb		to 8	
Iron and Fitch,	bushel	1 00	scarce		
Beans	barrel	11	13		
Peas, mess	barrel	6 50			
Peas, run of Kilm,	M.	14	13		
Butter, lump,		8			
Do. salt, insp.		10			
Andles, tallow dipt		19	20		
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.		18			
Do. 2d quality		20	22		
Do. Java		8	9		
Do. Suesse		32	35		
Leathers, American	lb.	10	9		
Do. clean		6 50	7 00		
Brewwood, hickory cord		4 75	5 00		
Do. oak		3 25			
Do. pine		5 50			
Do. gum logs		6 00			
Wheat, barrel		2 25			
Do. rye		2 25			
Do. corn meal		10			
Class, wind		1 27	1 20		
8 by 10,	100 feet,	45	50		
Strain, wheat	bushel	37	40		
do. rye		20	25		
do. corn		18			
do. oats		10	12		
do. bran double	lb.	0 9	0 10		
Stams	lb.	14 00	16		
Lumber	1000 feet	25	30		
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch		25	30		
do do heart, 1 inch		17 50	22 50		
do white pine, panel		15	20		
do do common		25	30		
Scantling, pine 1000		14	scarce		
do heart do		8			
do oak		20	25		
Lath, oak		25	20		
Jar, rafters		12	25		
Limber, pine		17	21		
do inch spruce		3 50	4		
do oak		55			
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.		35			
do cypr. 22 inch.		25			
Itaves, pipe, w. o. 1200		23			
do do do		50			
do do redoak		38	50		
do barreil, w. oak		25			
leading, oak		3 50	7 00		
doops, shaved		7 00	55		
do rough		0 42	0 41		
Mackarel,	barrel	24	28		
Molasses, sug-house gall.		75			
do West India		14 50	15 00		
Peas	bushel	3 50	3 25		
Pork, Jersey	barrel	7 00	6 50		
Rice, new crop	cwt.	55			
Shad, southern	barrel	4 00			
Salt, fine	bushel,	2 50	2 75		
do ground		75	80		
Seed, clover		50	60		
do herd grass		37	40		
do timothy		34	35		
Spirits, viz.		27	28		
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.		7	8		
do. Penn'a 1st pf.		12 00	12 50		
Gin, Philad. dist. do		15	17		
Rum, New England		13	14		
Whiskey, rye		8			
do apple	lb.	9	14		
Sugar		37	32		
Sugar, New Orleans	cwt.	15			
do loaf	lb				
do lump					
Tallow, country					
Tobacco, Virg. manu.					
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		2	do.
Connecticut Banks		1	do.
NEW YORK BANK NOTES.			
All the city Bank Notes,		1	par.
Albany Banks,		1	p. c. dis.
Troy Banks,		1	do
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady,		1	do.
Lansingburg Bank,		1	do.
Newburg Bank		1	do.
Newburg branch, at Ithica		1	do.
Orange county Bank,		1	do.
Catskill Bank,		1	do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,		1	do.
Utica Bank,		1	do.
Ontario Bankat Utica,		1	do.
NEW JERSEY NOTES.			
New Brunswick Bank		1	par.
State Bank at Trenton		1	do.
All others		1	par.
PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.			
Philadelphia Notes,		1	par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster		1	par.
Lancaster Bank, Easton, do,		1	par.
Germantown, Nothampton,		1	par.
Montgomery County,		1	par.
Harrisburg,		1	par.
Delaware county at Chester,		1	par.
Chester county at West Chester,		1	par.
Newhope Bridge Company,		1	par.
Farmers Bank of Reading,		1	par.
Susquehanna Bridge do.		1 1/2	dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county,		1	do.
York Bank,		1	do.
Chambersburg,		1	do.
Gettysburg,		1	do.
Carlisle Bank,		1	do.
Swatara at Harrisburg.		1	do.
Pittsburg,		1	do.
Greensburg, and Brownsville,		5	do.
DELAWARE NOTES.			
Bank of Del. at Wilmington,		1	d.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling,		1	par.
All others,		1	do.
Columbia District Banks, generally,		3	do.
North Carolina,		5	dis.
South Carolina,		3	do.
Georgia, generally		5	do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches		70	do.
OHIO-chillicothe		5	dis.

Mrs. Sarah Filhian,

Millner & 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