

Laws of the United States. BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT concerning the pre-emption rights in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, and the legal representatives of every person, who was entitled to the right of pre-emption, in the territory of Arkansas, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the 12th of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri," in that tract of country north of the river Arkansas, ceded by the United States to the Cherokee nation of Indians, on the eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, be, and they are hereby authorized, in lieu thereof, and in full compensation for such right of pre-emption, to enter with the register of the land office in the district of Lawrence, in said territory, any tract within said district, on which they may have made improvements previously to the passing of this act, or any unimproved tract within said district, the sale of which is authorized by law: *Provided*, That no more than one quarter section of land shall be sold to any one individual, in virtue of this act; and the same shall be bounded by the sectional and divisional lines run, or to be run, under the direction of the Surveyor of the United States' lands for the states of Missouri and Illinois, and territory of Arkansas.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person claiming a preference in becoming the purchaser of a tract of land, in virtue of this act, shall deliver a notice in writing to the register of the land office for said district, stating therein that he was entitled to a pre-emption right, under the aforesaid act of Congress, in that part of the territory of Arkansas ceded as aforesaid, and also particularly designating therein the quarter section he is desirous to enter, which notice the register shall file in his office; and in every case where it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of public moneys of the land office aforesaid, that any person who has delivered such notice was entitled to a pre-emption right under said act of Congress, in that part of the territory of Arkansas ceded as aforesaid, shall have a right to enter with the register of said land office, at the minimum price for which United States' lands are sold, the tract of land designated in said notice, on producing his receipt from the receiver of public moneys for the purchase money of said tract, as in case of other public lands sold at private sale; and, as a compensation for their services, the register and receiver shall, each, be entitled to one dollar in every such case, to be paid by the claimant of such pre-emption right: *Provided*, That every such entry and payment shall be made at least two weeks previous to the time of offering the adjacent lands at public sale, unless the same be entered in such part of said district as shall have been offered at public sale at the time of the passage of this act; in which case, such entry shall be made within two years from the passage thereof.

Washington, May 26, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the navigation of the Ohio river to be improved over the following sand bars, or either of them, at his discretion, to wit: the sand bar which crosses said river, one mile and a quarter below Flint Island; the sand bar two miles above French Island; the bar just below Henderson; the bar below Straight Island; the bar below Willow Island, in the Mississippi bend; and the bar opposite to lower Smithland, below Cumberland Island; and for the purpose of ascertaining and directing the best method of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, he may employ any of the engineers in the public service which he may deem proper: *Provided*, nevertheless, That two experiments shall first be made upon two of said bars, and if in his judgment they shall be successful, then, and not otherwise, he is hereby authorized to cause improvements to be made upon the remaining bars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Missouri to New Orleans, and of the Ohio river from Pittsburg to its junction with the Mississippi, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to take prompt and effectual measures for the removal of all trees which may be fixed in the bed of said river; and, for this purpose, he is authorized to procure and provide, in that way which in his discretion may be most eligible, the requisite water craft, machinery, implements, and force, to raise all such trees, commonly called "planters, sawyers, or snags," as may be found in the current of the said rivers at the lowest stage of water, and to saw or cut them off, as near as practicable to the bottom of the stream; and where trees are found upon sand bars, and upon the points of islands, or near the bank of the river, which may, at the lowest stage of the water, endanger the safety of navigating said river, they shall in like manner be cut, removed, or sawed off; and all roots or limbs, belonging to those parts of said trees, which are fastened in the earth, shall be carefully cut away.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated. And the President of the United States is hereby authorized to draw, from time to time, on the treasury, for such parts, or at any one time for the whole, of said sum, as he shall judge the service re-

quires; which said sum shall be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be laid before Congress, as soon as convenience will permit after the commencement of each session, a statement of the proceedings under this act, that Congress may be enabled to adopt such further measures as may, from time to time, be necessary, under existing circumstances.

Washington, May 24, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to regulate the fees of the Registers of Wills in the several counties within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passing of this act, there shall be allowed, and paid, (in lieu of the fees now allowed,) to each of the Registers of Wills, for the counties of Washington and Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, the following fees; that is to say:

For every probate of will, (where there is no controversy,) one dollar;

For granting letters testamentary, seventy-five cents;

Annexing will, for one hundred words, twelve and one-half cents;

Registering the same, for one hundred words, twelve and one-half cents;

For granting letters of administration, seventy-five cents;

Every bond taken of executors, administrators, or guardians, and recording the same, one dollar and fifty cents;

For filing and entering renunciation of executors, or widow, twenty-five cents;

For exemplification of letters testamentary, or letters of administration, under seal, one dollar;

For issuing warrants, under seal, to appraisers, and warrant to swear them, fifty cents;

For notice of administrators of credits, and orders thereon, fifty cents;

For entering caveat, twenty-five cents;

For issuing citation, under seal, fifty cents;

For administering every oath, or affirmation, six and one-fourth cents;

For filing list of articles appraised, twenty-five cents;

For filing list of articles sold at vendue, twenty-five cents;

For recording the same, (if ordered by the Court,) for every hundred words, twelve and one-half cents;

For stating, passing, and filing the account of an executor, administrator, or guardian, not exceeding seventy-five items, three dollars; every additional item, two cents;

For examining the vouchers, (vouchers,) passing and filing the account of an executor, administrator, or guardian, (not stated by the Register,) and not exceeding seventy-five items, two dollars; every additional item, two cents;

For copy of same, under seal, if demanded, not exceeding one hundred items, one dollar; every additional item, two cents, seal and certificate, thirty-seven cents and one-half;

For subpoena, thirty-seven cents and one-half. All witnesses to be put into one subpoena, unless separate ones are required by the party. For every name after the first, six cents and one-fourth;

For duces tecum, under seal, fifty cents;

For every search, where no other service is performed for which fees are allowed, eighteen cents and three-fourths;

For making out, and filing, the balance of distribution of deceased persons' estate, for each heir, one dollar;

For taxing all costs, in any one case, twenty-five cents;

For writ of execution, on a definitive sentence, under seal, seventy-five cents;

For recording, and filing, each indenture of apprentice, including the Court's taking recognizance for same, or its approval when done by the Justices of the Peace, seventy-five cents;

For drawing deposition of witnesses, for every hundred words, twelve cents and one-half;

For filing all other papers, except as above required, four cents each;

For entering appearance of party under process, twelve cents and one-half.

For entering return or process, twelve and one-half cents;

For every continuance or reference, chargeable to the applicants, twelve and one-half cents;

For commission to examine witnesses, or to examine, under seal, one dollar;

For commission to value orphan's estate in the hands of guardians, under seal one dollar;

For entering every order of Court, twelve cents and one-half; if more than one hundred words, then, at the rate of twelve cents and one-half per hundred;

For recording and copying any paper, for one hundred words, twelve cents and one-half; seal and certificate, thirty-seven cents and one-half;

For filing petition or report, and entering the same on record, (if necessary) fifty cents; if more than one hundred words, at the rate of twelve cents and one-half per hundred;

For entering judgment, or rule of court, twenty-five cents; copy of same, if demanded, for every hundred words, twelve cents and one-half; seal and certificate, thirty-seven cents and one-half;

For entering every motion in court, twelve and one-half cents;

For entering appointment of guardian, with certificate and seal of said appointment, one dollar; every additional word included in the same certificate, twelve and one-half cents;

For issuing attachment and entering motion therefor, seventy-five cents;

For taking a recognizance, twenty-five cents;

For warrant to marshal to summon jury, under seal, seventy-five cents;

For entering panel of jury, and swearing them, fifty cents;

For taking, filing, and recording, every bond, not above provided for, one dollar;

For passing an account against the estate of a deceased person, twelve and one-half cents; to be paid by the applicant, and not to be refunded.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the respective officers, whose fees are by this act specified, are hereby required to make fair tables of their fees, agreeable to this act, and to set up the same, in their respective offices, within six months after the passing of this act, in some conspicuous part of their office, for the inspection of all persons who may have business in said offices; on pain of forfeiting, for each day the same shall be missing, through said officer's neglect, the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered as debts of the same amount are recoverable, one-half to the county, and the other half to the informer.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, if a register of wills, or any person for him, shall take greater fees than herein before expressed, such officer shall forfeit and pay the party injured fifty dollars, to be recovered as debts of the same amount are recoverable. *Provided*, always, That the judges of the orphans' court may allow to the register of wills, reasonable fees for any service he may have rendered, not specified in this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the registers of wills of the counties of Washington and Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, shall be allowed by the Levv Courts of their respective counties, for all record books and dockets necessarily furnished for their respective offices, which allowance shall be levied and collected as other county charges are.

Washington, May 25, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes, 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 sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to defray the expenses of making treaties of trade and friendship with the Indian tribes beyond the Mississippi; and that the said sum shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of negotiating said treaties, on the part of the United States, the president shall be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint suitable persons for commissioners, and to fix their compensation, so as not to exceed what has been heretofore allowed for like services.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president shall be, and hereby is authorized to appoint two sub-agents to be employed among the Indian tribes, on the waters of the Upper Missouri, whose annual salary shall be eight hundred dollars each, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, it shall be the duty of Indian agents to designate, from time to time, certain convenient and suitable places for carrying on trade with the different Indian tribes, and to require all traders to trade at the places thus designated, and at no other place or places.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and his successors in office, shall possess all the powers, and be subject to all the duties of governors of territories when exercising the office of superintendents of Indian affairs, and shall exercise a general supervision of the official conduct and accounts of Indian agents, within his superintendency.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to enable the president of the United States to furnish a competent military escort to the commissioners authorized to be appointed by this act; if, in his opinion, the same shall be necessary.

Washington, May 25, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

POETRY.

From the National Journal.

THE MONKEY AND RABBIT.—A FABLE.
A Rabbit young—more weak than keen.
Held in his mouth a walnut green:
His parents told him, "Nuts bear meat—
The kernel of that nut is sweet!"
But nibbling its green coat uncouth,
The ignorant creature doubts the truth;
Deems it unfrugal with meat or bread,
And gives no heed to what they said:
His wisdom-teeth were still uncut:
The youngster threw away the nut,
A keen eyed Monkey watch'd the Lad—
Seiz'd the same nut extremely glad;
Held it compress'd with dextrous paw,
Then fairly crack'd it in his jaw:
Rejoic'd; and grinning o'er the treat,
Breakfast upon delightful meat.
Then to young Rabbit says with sneer:
"Your Parents told the truth my dear!
But idle boys of giddy stem,
Knowledge is never nuts to them!"
J. B. C.

From the London Evangelical Magazine.
A Remarkable Interposition of Divine Providence.

THOMAS HOWNHAM, the subject of the following providence, was a poor man, who lived in a lone house or hut upon a moor, called Baramour-moor, about a mile from Lowick, and two miles from Doddington in the county of Northumberland. He had

no means to support a wife and two children, save the scanty earnings obtained by keeping an ass, on which he used to carry coals from Baramour coalhill to Doddington and Wooler; or by making brooms of the heath, and selling them around the county. Yet, poor and despised as he was in consequence of his poverty, in my forty years acquaintance with the professing world, I have scarce met with his equal, as a man that lived near to God; or one who was favored with more evident answers to prayer. My parents then living at a village called Haning-Hall, about one mile and a half from his hut, I had frequent interviews with him, in one of which he was solicitous to know whether my father or mother had sent him any unexpected relief the night before. I answered him in the negative, so far as I knew: At which he seemed to be uneasy. I then pressed to know what relief he had found; and how? After requesting secrecy, unless I should hear from any other quarter (and if so, he begged I would acquaint him) he proceeded to inform me, that being disappointed in receiving money for his coals the day before, he returned home in the evening, and to his pain and distress found that there was neither bread nor meal, nor any thing to supply their place in his house; and that his wife wept sore for the poor children who were both crying for hunger; that they continued crying till they both fell asleep; that he put them to bed, and their mother with them, who likewise soon went to sleep, being worn out with the sufferings of the children and her own tender feelings. Being a fine moonlight night, he went out of the house to a retired spot, at a little distance, to meditate on those remarkable expressions in Hab. iii. 17—19. Here he continued, as he thought, about an hour and a half, found great liberty and enlargement in prayer; and got such a heart loathing and soul humbling sight of himself, and such interesting views of the grace of God, and the love of his adorable Saviour, that though he went on purpose to spread his temporal wants before his Lord, yet having obtained a heart attracting and soul captivating view of him by faith, he was so enamored with his beauty, and so anxious to have his heart entirely under his forming hand that all thought about temporals was taken away.

In a sweet, serene, and composed frame of mind, he returned into his house; when by the light of the moon through the window, he perceived something upon a stool or form (for chairs they had none) before the bed; and after viewing it with astonishment and feeling it, he found it to be a joint of meat roasted, and a loaf of bread about the size of our half peck loaves. He then went to the door to look if he could see any body; and after using his voice, as well as his eyes, and neither perceiving nor hearing any one, he returned, awoke his wife, who was still asleep, asked a blessing, and then awoke the children, and gave them a comfortable repast; but could give me no further account. I related this extraordinary affair to my father and mother, who both heard it with astonishment; but ordered me to keep the secret as requested; and such it would have ever remained, but for the following reason. A short time after this event I left that country; but on a visit about twelve years after, at a friend's, the conversation one evening took a turn about one Mr. Strangeways, commonly called Stranguage, a farmer, who lived at Lowick-Highstead, which the people named Pinchmenear, on account of this miserly wretch that dwelt there. I asked what had become of his property, as I apprehended he had never done one generous action in his lifetime. An elderly woman in company said I was mistaken; for she could relate one which was somewhat curious. She said, that she had lived with him as a servant or house-keeper; that about twelve or thirteen years ago, one Thursday morning, he ordered her to

call up his man-servant, and ordered him to take one of the loaves, and the joint of meat, and carry them down the moor to Thomas Howham's, and leave them there. The man did so, and finding the family asleep, he set them at their bed-side and came away. The next morning her master called her and the man-servant in, and seemed in great agitation of mind. He told them that he intended to have invited a Mr. John Mood, with two or three more neighboring farmers (who were always teasing him for his meanness) to sup with him the night before; that he would not invite them in the market place, as he purposed to have taken them by surprise near home, as two or three of them passed his house; but a smart shower of rain coming on, they rode off and left him before he could get an opportunity; that going soon to bed he did not rest well, fell a dreaming, and thought he saw Howham's wife; and children starving for hunger; that he awoke and threw off the impression; that he dreamed the second time, and endeavored again to shake it off, but that he was altogether overcome with the nonsense the third time, that he believed the devil was in him, but that since he was so foolish as to send the bread and meat, he could not now help it, and charged her and the man never to speak of it, or he would turn them away directly. She added, that since he was dead long ago, she thought she might relate it as a proof that he had done one generous action though he was grieved for it afterwards.

This is the fact; let those that read it make their own reflections. J. R. * * * "Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth him out of them all."

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

A soldier in the late war, having stolen a shirt from a farmer, to whom he would not make any restitution! Well, said the farmer, if you keep it, you will pay for it in this world or in the next. Faith, replied the soldier, if you will trust so long I will take another.

An actress in one of the Parisian theatres has prosecuted an editor for treating her too severely in a theatrical criticism. The court decided that the author was right in his critique, but fined him \$25 for refusing to insert her answer!

Advantage of example.—Charles Barrows, son of the hangman of the Chester district, is committed for trial at the next assizes, for felony.

A candidate for the presidency, considering the latter part of Mr. Monroe's career, may repeat to any one of his rivals, after the "old author"—

"This, in sooth, will let you know
That the thing for which we woo,
Is not worth so much ado."
(Nat. Gaz.)

A lawyer in Ireland, who was pleading the cause of an infant plaintiff, took the child up in his arms and presented it to the jury suffused with tears. This had a great effect, till the opposite lawyer asked what made him cry? "He pinched me," answered the little innocent. The court was convulsed with laughter.

A French physician has written a treatise on yellow fever, founded upon the examinations in Barcelona, & has arrived at the conclusion that yellow fever is a specific contagion secreted in the holds of vessels, and originally conveyed to the West Indies by vessels engaged in the slave trade.

Cigars.—It is estimated, that the quantity of cigars annually consumed in Great Britain, is about 160,000 tons!

The New York American concludes some remarks upon governor Yates recent proclamation by saying: "We may now congratulate the state upon standing erect and disenthralled.—The choice of electors will be given to the people; and the 36 votes of New York will be given for John Q. Adams."

WASHINGTON WHIG.

COMMUNICATION.

FAIRFIELD CELEBRATION.

The forty-eighth anniversary of the Independence of the United States, was celebrated this year at Cedarville on Saturday the 3d inst. At a previous meeting of the citizens, Daniel Burt, Norton O. Lawrence, and Dr. L. Lawrence, were chosen a committee of arrangement.

The day was ushered in by a discharge of cannon, accompanied by martial music.

At 12 o'clock, one gun was fired—and at 1 o'clock one gun, as a signal for the people to assemble. Colonel Nathan Bateman officiated as president, assisted by Messrs John Ogden and Samuel Westcott, as vice presidents.

The exercises, which were conducted in the Friendship School-house, commenced by an introductory address and prayer by the Rev. E. Osborn, succeeded by singing the first part of the 81st Psalm of the Rev. Mr. Davis' version, to the tune America.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by Dr. D. C. Pierson, followed by a gun. A very appropriate Oration was then delivered by Dr. Ephraim Bateman. After which, the company formed, preceded by the music, president, orator, &c. and marched to the table, where suitable refreshments were provided by the stewards, Messrs R. Bateman, B. Thompson, and Isaac Harris.

The following toasts were then drank, each succeeded by a gun and martial music:

1. *The 4th of July, our political birth day*—We rejoice in it as our just right—may its annual return find us in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, with a firm union of hearts and principle.

2. *Liberty, the best earthly blessing*—May its influence extend to Earth's remotest bounds till all mankind are free.

3. *The citizens of Fairfield*—May they be steadfast in their country's cause, and always disposed to discourage extravagance in their rulers.

4. *Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce*—The three great interests of this nation, all entitled to the paternal consideration of the government; neither to its exclusive partiality.

5. *Internal Improvement*—May the fostering hand of government render it an invaluable blessing to our country.

6. *Our next President*—May he be a friend to the poor—defend the rights of the oppressed—do justice to all classes of people, and show to the world that such is the man whom the people delight to honour.

7. *The departed Heroes of the Revolution*—While we enjoy the blessings they purchased with their lives and fortunes, we rejoice in the recollection of them & their good deeds.

8. *General De La Fayette*—May he be gratified with a visit to a country where his worthy deeds are held in grateful remembrance.

9. *Greece*—Long oppress'd by the iron-rod of Turkish despotism, may her pause completely triumph, the cold indifference and unfeeling neglect of the Christian powers of Europe to the contrary notwithstanding.

10. *Intriguers*—May the people always have discernment to discover, and firmness to defeat the views of those who may attempt to acquire power by any other than open and honest means.

11. *America*—May the people in the different nations of the world soon follow the glorious example of this country, in asserting their lawful sovereignty in opposition to the usurpation of kings.

12. *Monarchy and Oppression*—Now rolling down hill—may it meet with no hindrance till it reaches the ocean and sinks in oblivion.

13. *The American Fair*—May virtue be their motto—modesty their ornament, and happiness their companion.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Benjamin Thompson Henry Clay—the eloquent and powerful orator, the able and enlightened statesman, and the champion of internal improvement—all which recommend him to the suffrages of a free people.

By James D. Westcott jr.—The township of Fairfield—United and firm in the days which tried men's souls—Whig in '76—Republican in '96—I will not in 1824 abandon those

principles of civil liberty it has so long cherished.

By Josiah Parvin.—Gen. Andrew Jackson—May he be the President of the United States.

By Samuel Westcott—May the time soon come when both houses of Congress may be as clear of corruption as our convention was in 1776.

A Military march, in which the ladies joined, concluded the exercises of the day, and the company were dismissed at a seasonable time, without accident or disturbance.

COMMUNICATION.

Toasts drank at the bower erected on the west side of the creek, near Bridgeton, on the 5th of July, for the purpose of celebrating the Independence of the United States.

1. *The fourth of July*—May it be celebrated to the honor of general George Washington by every true American as long as time shall last. One gun, song, Bostonians.

2. *May the heroes who fought in the American revolution enjoy eternal felicity*. 3 guns, song, Old Granuel.

3. *General Andrew Jackson*—May he be elected president of these United States, as we believe he will be a second Washington. Song, Hail Columbia.

4. *The American Fair*—May they give neither hands nor hearts to any but the votaries of liberty.

5. *May every American stand firm in the hour of trial, and not turn his back against all the hosts in the world.*

6. *May every foreigner who comes to America bring his heart with him, or stay away himself.*

Volunteer. May this small band of patriots ever hold out in the faith which they have this day evinced.

* We suspect the person who delivered this toast was not an Irishman, and yet it would appear so. It contains in itself the spirit and essence of a double refined Bull. It is one of those sentences which cannot be transported us to be extricated from that confusion of ideas by which genuine bulls are characterised. We know not who delivered it, we find no fault with the sentiment which we suppose was intended.—How can a man who comes to America, stay away and if he did not bring his heart with him how could he come?

COMMUNICATION.

On Monday last, being the day which was generally celebrated as the day of Independence throughout our country, the Methodist Society in this town impressed with the propriety of manifesting their gratitude to God for the great event which this anniversary is intended to commemorate, met at their church, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Rev. Jacob Moore delivered a very appropriate discourse from Prov. xiv. 34. "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." If our Independence be an event worthy of being remembered with joy and gratitude, to whom but God are we indebted for it? And if to Him, should we not pay him his just due, and give to Him the glory which we are too apt to confer on impotent mortals? To give Him his due is righteous, and as the text above says, "Righteousness exalteth a nation." To withhold this is sin—and "sin is a reproach to any people." Bridgeton, July 7, 1824.

Historians say that immorality in the people always proves destructive to the freedom of a republic. The usual manner of celebrating as it is termed, the 4th of July, the birth-day of Independence in this country, tends directly to impair the morals of the people.—It is usually attended with many excesses—drunkenness, rioting, quarrels, fighting, &c. so much so as to have excited in the minds of the serious and reflecting part of the community a strong desire to change the method of commemorating the day, to one more consistent with rational and christian views and feelings upon the subject.—But all efforts for this purpose seem heretofore unavailing. Yet still it should not be given up. much, it is hoped, may yet be done by the serious and well disposed part of the community, if they steadily persevere in discountenancing practices, which they know must ultimately lead to the prostration of the rights, liberties, and independence of the nation. Trenton Fed.

A challenge honorably refused.

The Hon. David Barton, a senator from Missouri in the discharge of his duty before the committee on public

lands, made some remarks which were offensive to Henry W. Conway, a delegate from Arkansas. Mr. C. without much ceremony, sends Mr. Barton a challenge by his friend major Miller, under date of Washington 37th ult. To which we subjoin the answer of the same date.

"SIR—Your letter of this evening, (dated 27th June, 1824,) has just been received by major Miller.

"The offensive expressions in my letter of the 5th of May, are not only true, but proved to be so, in the course of my public duties in arranging the official conduct of your uncle, and yourself as his deputy, for which I refer all concerned to the records of the nation contained in the testimony by me filed in that case, and to the able report of the attorney general of the United States upon that subject.

"I therefore decline the honor proposed by you, never intending to recognize the principle, that the investigation of official conduct, whether of principal or deputy, in the manner in which I have conducted the one in question, can impose any obligation to give the kind of satisfaction which you seem to desire, even to an innocent party.

"I also remind you that my letter of the 5th of May last, was elicited by a document filed by you in your own case and that of your uncle, giving a most erroneous representation of my conduct in the investigation alluded to. This closes our correspondence.

Your obedient,
DAVID BARTON.

H. W. Conway, esq.

The Lexington Monitor gives us an account of a most horrible murder committed in Henderson county, Ky. on the 29th of May, upon Mr. Elijah Walton by a party of eight men calling themselves regulators. They attacked him while at work in his field, knocked him down, tied him hand and foot, carried him to the house of one of the party, where he remained all night, then took him to the woods, tied him to a tree, cut off his clothes with a knife, scourged him till the tree was covered with blood five feet from the ground, cut his throat from ear to ear, and finally dragged his body a few steps, and covered it with leaves. The next day the neighbors rallied, found the body, and arrested six of the butchers. The only provocation to this horrid outrage, was Mr. Walton's having prosecuted two of the men for debt.

Measles—A medical writer in a literary publication observes, in reference to the above malady, "We may take this opportunity of mentioning a curious fact regarding this disorder, which we believe has been overlooked by medical writers, but of the accuracy of which we are convinced. It is, that although measles be seen always more or less every year, yet that it prevails as an epidemic in Great Britain once in seven years. Thus, it was epidemic in 1801-2, 1809-10, 1816. To what causes this septennial return is to be ascribed, we cannot even conjecture."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Latest from Europe.

SPAIN.

The last advices from Spain state that the king has decreed the dissolution of Onés da's army. Such of the French body guards as remained at Madrid had marched for Aranjuez. A French garrison was to be stationed at Saragossa, although the treaty of the occupation did not stipulate it. The contractors, who hitherto only furnished provisions in advance for a month, have received orders to do it four months. The extreme drought that prevails in nearly all the Spanish provinces has given rise to the extraordinary measures of precaution in the mediterranean ports against the introduction of merchandise suspected of infection. It was to be feared that if this drought continued the harvest would be lost. In Estramadura the fanega of wheat had augmented in price from 40 to 60 reals. In La Mancha to 80. At Madrid, barley, which was at 15 reals the fanega was now worth 30.

TURKEY.

A letter from Vienna states, that sir Henry Wellesley had received a courier from Constantinople, with despatches from lord Strangford, announcing that in a conference on the 27th ult. between the Reis Effendi and his lordship, the evacuation of

Moldavia and Wallachia was decided upon.

The Gazette of Augsburg says that the Greeks may count on an army of 120,000 men, of which 40,000 are ready to march—their intestine jealousies had ceased at the approach of common danger. The divan feels the difficulty of its situation, and the immense power they have given to the pacha of Egypt.

Extract of a letter of the 23d ult. from Corfu.—"Intestine divisions continue to prevail in Albania. All the troops which Omer Brionis and Reschid Pacha have disposable at this moment are reduced to 1500 men. The Greeks pursue a prudent course. They have a corps upon the frontier of macrinoras waiting for an opportunity to favor the party which may declare against the porte; well knowing that if they were to present themselves as an armed force the two parties would combine to repel it."

The Augsburg Gazette states that, it is generally believed that in the event of a campaign against the Greeks being successful, the other subjects of the porte will immediately rise in rebellion.

EGYPT AND SYRIA.

According to recent accounts from Constantinople, the Wechabites, to the number of 85,000 men, had made a fresh incursion and penetrated as far as Cosfudi. They were defeated by the troops of the pacha of Egypt, and lost 7000 men; but nevertheless the eruptions of these fanatical and daring bands are renewed from time to time, and keep the inhabitants of the frontiers in a state of continual alarm.

FRANCE.

Mr. B. Constant was admitted to his seat in the chamber of deputies on the 22d of May, by a vote of 214 to 168.

Gen. morillo, count of Carthageña, had arrived in Paris, and had an interview with the duke of Angouleme.

A French vessel bound to Lima with military stores, had been taken off the Cape de Verd Islands.

Letters from a person of eminence on the continent declare that Iturbide has gone out at the instance of the French government, to subvert the present constitution of Mexico.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Hume, in the house of commons, obtained leave to bring in three bills—1st to repeal the laws which prohibit artisans from leaving the country; 2d, to repeal combination laws, and 3dly, to consolidate and amend the arbitration laws.

The bill for removing the existing restrictions on silk manufacturers in London was read a third time and passed, in the house of peers, after a division, in which 61 voted for, and 55 against the measure. About 10 or 15,000 Journeymen silk weavers were assembled in New Place yard and the vicinity, to wait the result of the struggle.

Nothing had transpired of the despatches brought by lord Elliot from Madrid.

Lord Byron's body is on its way to England to be deposited in Westminster Abbey. Lady Byron succeeds to his property, which affords an income of 10,000 l. per annum.

London, May 30—We have a letter from Naples of the 11th inst. announcing the capture of an Algerine frigate off Gerzenti, after an action of one hour, by the Neïade frigate, on the 1st inst.

The last intelligence from Lisbon leaves room to believe, that the next despatches from sir Edward Thornton will communicate the complete restoration of tranquility. The queen of Portugal is to pass the remainder of her days in a convent.

It is said the king of Portugal has consented to recognize the independence of the Brazils.

Late and important from Spain.

We are informed by our attentive correspondent of the Boston Courier, that the ship Coral arrived at that port on Sunday last, from Gibraltar, bringing letters from Cadiz dated 22d May. In one of these it was stated as certain that 25,000 troops were to enter Spain immediately, & that several regiments had been ordered from Carthagenia to Cadiz, where preparations were making to receive them. "The movements in Spain, with the recent events in Portugal, lead many to believe that all is not well, and that war is brewing." N. Y. Ev. Post.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated April 5.

"I have a new governor here: gen. Los Heras, a brave and faithful

soldier, and a worthy man.

"The news from Lima is bad; but by a letter transmitted to me from young Mr. Prevost, it appears not to be so unfavorable as at first represented. Bolivar is still at Truxillo, with near 13,000 men. The royal forces are said by some to amount to about 23,000, though by others to not more than 10,000.—The Franklin sailed in great haste, on receiving the news, from Valparaiso for Callao, the seaport of Lima. I have great confidence in Bolivar."

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1824.

The reply of George Bush to major Whitaker has been crowded out of this week's paper by the 4th of July celebrations &c.—It shall appear next week.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Cumberland Bank at Bridgeton on the 2d inst. for the ensuing year, viz:

JAMES GILES, JAS. D. WESTCOTT, JOHN SIBLEY, JOHN BUCK, TIMOTHY ELMER, DANIEL ELMER, JOHN SHEPPARD, JOSHUA BRICK, CH. COMPTON, GIDEON SCULL JR. PET. BILDERBACK.

At a meeting of the Directors held on the same day G. N. JAMES GILES was re-elected President of the institution.

The forty-eighth anniversary of our independence was celebrated in this town on Monday last, the 5th inst. Those who have perused our paper to the week before last, will have perceived the plan of arrangement adopted by a committee of our fellow citizens for proceeding to honor that day in this place. Agreeable to such arrangements, the day was ushered in by discharge of cannon, and all the usual manifestations of joy which it inspires. The enthusiasm of the present, was not indeed equal in some respects to former years; not, we presume, from a greater indifference to, or less respect for the day, but, we should rather suppose, from an opinion, correctly formed, that in many places aridulous extravagance is indulged, totally incompatible with good morals and common sense, and from a wish to avoid that extreme by a moderate course. There was but little decoration of houses; and, excepting the Cumberland Guards under Capt. Eimer, and a few of captain Bright's artilleryists, accompanied by the Bridgeton Band, there was no procession to the church in which the exercises took place. A goodly number of the ladies and gentlemen of the town, however, assembled at the Presbyterian church; where, after invocation, singing, and prayer by the Rev. B. Hoff, the declaration of independence was read by Doctor Bowen—an oration by Doctor Buck followed, which was principally distinguished on account of its recommending Gen. Jackson for our next President. Music and prayers succeeded, in which some very appropriate odes for the fourth of July were sung, blended up with, and accompanied by sacred music. We are willing to pass any comment on the propriety, in our hilarity and amusements, of introducing and mixing together political and sacred things. Each of them are proper in their own place, but in our opinion on they should not be produced on similar occasions and treated equal levity. We do not wish to interfere with the opinions of others who may think differently,—neither do we at present wish to offer any particular reflections on the propriety of making a fourth of July oration a presidential electioneering harangue, particularly referring to one candidate and no other, when our fellow citizens are known to be greatly divided on this subject. This, in our opinion, is perverting the original intention of 4th of July orations; is throwing the apple of discord among the public, and inspiring those who ought to live in harmony and peace to obtrude their opinions on their neighbours, by which opposition is generated and peace interrupted. Should these practices prevail, the government of this country would, like that of Persia, soon interest the same person with the gown and the sword—and perhaps they cannot be too widely separated—and also, our 4th of July orations, instead of encouraging the love of liberty, and virtue, and good order, would degenerate into licentious harangues perhaps for the sake of destroying all these, as ignorance or absurd partialities might sway, the orators. We have no objection to hear orations delivered at meetings where these subjects are taken into consideration. There they are proper, but we regret much to see the day of independence originate parties and produce feelings inimical to social harmony, for the advancement to distinction of any individual that ever lived whether friend or enemy, more especially where nothing but invidious interests are concerned, and where the choice among a number of candidates are so nearly balanced.

After the exercises at the church, the Horse Guards and artilleryists with the band,

