

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. IV.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1824.

No. 187.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT enabling the claimants to lands within the limits of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims.

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

That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, or their legal representatives, claiming lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in that part of the late province of Louisiana which is now included within the State of Missouri, by virtue of any French or Spanish grant, concession, or order of survey legally made, granted, or issued, before the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, by the proper authorities, to any person or persons resident in the province of Louisiana, at the date thereof, or on or before the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, and which was protected or secured by the treaty between the United States of America and the French Republic, of the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, and which might have been perfected into a complete title, under, and in conformity to the laws, usages, and customs of the government under which the same originated, had not the sovereignty of the country been transferred to the United States, in each and every such case, it shall and may be lawful for such person or persons, or their legal representatives, to present a petition to the District Court of the state of Missouri, setting forth, truly, plainly and substantially, the nature of his, her, or their claim to the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, and particularly stating the date of the grant, concession, warrant, or order of survey, under which they claim, the name or names of any person or persons claiming the same, or any part thereof, by a different title from that of the petitioner, or holding possession of any part thereof, otherwise than by the lease or permission of the petitioner; and also, if the United States be interested on account of the lands within the limits of such claim, not claimed by any other person than the petitioner; also, the quantity claimed, and the boundaries thereof, when the same may have been designated by boundaries, by whom issued, and whether the said claim has been submitted to the examination of either of the tribunals which have been constituted by law for the adjustment of land titles in the present limits of the State of Missouri, and by them reported on unfavorably, or recommended for confirmation; praying, in said petition, that the validity of such title, or claim, may be inquired into and decided by the said court; and the said court is hereby authorized and required to hold and exercise jurisdiction of every petition, presented in conformity with the provisions of this act, and to hear and determine the same, on the petition, in case no answer or answers be filed after due notice; or on the petition, and the answer or answers of any person or persons interested in preventing any claim from being established; and the answer of the District Attorney of the United States, where he may have filed an answer, according to the evidence which shall be adduced by the petitioner, by any person interested in preventing the decree of the court in favor of the title of the petitioner or petitioners, and by the United States, in conformity with the principles of justice, and according to the laws and ordinances of the government under which the claim originated, and the copy of such petition, with a citation to any adverse possessor, or claimant, shall be served on such possessor or claimant in the ordinary legal manner of serving such process in the State of Missouri, at least fifteen days before the term of the District Court of the United States, to which the same is made returnable, and in like manner, on the District Attorney of the United States, where the government is interested in the defence; and it shall be the duty of the United States' Attorney for the District in which the suit shall be instituted, in all cases where the United States are interested on account of the public domain, to take notice of each petition filed under the provisions of this act, in the said district, and to make defence, on all just and proper occasions, in behalf of the public interest.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every petition which shall be presented under the provisions of this act, shall be conducted according to the rules of a court of equity, except that the answer of the District Attorney of the United States shall not be required to be verified by his oath, and tried, without any continuance, unless for cause shown; and the said court shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all questions arising in said cause, relative to the title of the claimants, the extent, locality, and boundaries of the said claim, or other matters connected therewith, fit and proper to be heard and determined; and, by a final decree, to settle and determine the question of the validity of the title, according to the law of nations; the stipulations of any treaty, and proceeding under the same; the several acts of Congress thereon; and the laws and ordinances of the government from which it is alleged to have been derived; and all other questions properly arising between the claimants and the United States; which decree shall, in all cases, refer to the treaty, law, or ordinance, under which it is confirmed or decreed against; and the Court may, at its discretion, order disputed facts to be found by a Jury, according to the regulations and practice of the said Court, when directing issues in chancery before the same Court; and, in all cases, the party against whom the judgement or decree of the said District Court may be finally given, shall be entitled to an appeal, within one year from the time its rendition, to the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of which Court shall be final and conclusive between the parties; and, should no appeal be taken, the judgement or decree of the said District Court shall, in like manner, be final and conclusive.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the evidence which has been received by the different tribunals which have been constituted and appointed by law to receive such evidence, and to report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, upon all claims presented to them, respectively, shall be received and admitted in evidence for or against the United States, in all trials under this act, when the person testifying is dead, or beyond the reach of the Court's process; together with such other testimony as it may be in the power of the petitioner, the person or persons interested in the defence made against establishing any claim, or the United States' Attorney, to produce, and which shall be admissible, according to the rules of evidence, and the principles of law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases in which evidence shall be offered by the petitioner, which was not received by either of the tribunals constituted by law for that purpose, it shall be the duty of the attorney of the United States for the district in which the suit shall be instituted, or any person interested in the defence, to examine, or cause to be examined, the witnesses, whether examined in court or by commission under the authority thereof; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, or the keeper of any public records, who may have possession of the records and evidence of the different tribunals which have been constituted by law for the adjustment of land titles in Missouri, as held by France, upon the application of any person or persons whose claim to lands has been rejected by such tribunals, or either of them, or on the application of any person interested, or by the attorney of the United States for the district of Missouri, to furnish copies of such evidence, or certified under his official signature, with the seal of office thereto annexed, if there be a seal of office.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, any claim to lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within the parveiw of this act, which shall not be brought by petition before the said courts, within two years from the passing of this act, or which, after being brought before the said courts, shall, on account of the neglect or delay of the claimant, not be prosecuted to a final decision within three years, shall be forever barred, both at law and equity, and no other action, at common law, or proceedings in equity, shall ever thereafter be sustained in any court whatever, in relation to said claims.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That upon the final decision of any claim prosecuted under this act, in favor of the claimant or claimants, it shall and may be lawful for such claimant to demand, and receive from the clerk of the court in which such final decision is had, a copy of the decree in his, her, or their favor, under the official signature of the clerk, and the seal of the court, if any seal belong to it, and deliver the same to the surveyor of public lands for the state of Missouri, who shall thereupon, cause the land specified in said decree, to be surveyed, at the expense of the party; and duplicate plats, and certificates of the survey, so made, to be returned into his office, one of which shall remain in said office, and the other, authenticated by the attestation and official signature of the surveyor of public lands, shall be delivered, on demand, to the party interested therein, and the same being presented to the Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington City, shall entitle the party interested to a patent from the President of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in each and every case in which any claim, tried under the provisions of this act, shall be finally decided against the claimant, and in each and every case in which any claim cognizable, under the terms of this act, shall be barred by virtue of the provisions contained therein, the land specified in such claim shall, forthwith, be held and taken as a part of the public lands of the United States, subject to the same disposition as any other public land in the same district.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of said court shall, and he is hereby directed, when any petition of claim is filed, under the provisions of this act, before any proceedings thereon, to require good and sufficient security for all cost and charges which may accrue thereon in prosecuting the same to a final decree; and the District Attorney, Clerk, Marshal, attending witnesses, and jurors, shall severally be allowed such fees for their services and attendance as may be allowed by law for the like services and attendance in the District Court of the state of Missouri, to be paid by the party calling for such service or attendance, except where the petitioner or petitioners fail to prosecute his, her, or their suit, or claim to a final decree, or to obtain a final decree in his her or their favor, or where any such title or claim may have been presented to the Commissioner or the Register and Receiver, acting as commissioners, for the examination of titles and claims to land in said district, and by them has been reported unfavorably on, in all of which cases, all cost, charges, and expenses of such prosecutions, shall be paid by the petitioner or petitioners; that the Clerk of the Court, in which the final decree shall be had, shall be allowed one dollar and fifty cents for the official copy of such final decree; that the Surveyor of Public Lands shall be allowed one dollar for each of the official certificates required of him, and the keeper of the records and evidence, taken under former acts of Congress, for the adjustment of land titles, shall be allowed at the rate of ten cents for every hundred words contained in any such written evidence of their claim, to be paid by the party applying therefor.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney of the United States for the districts in which the suits authorized by this act shall be instituted, in every case where the decision is against the United States, and the claim exceeds one thousand acres, to make out and transmit, to the Attorney General of the United States, a statement containing the facts of the case, and the points of law on which

the same was decided, and if the Attorney General shall be of opinion that the decision of the district court was erroneous, it shall be his duty to direct an appeal to be made to the supreme court of the United States, and to appear for, and prosecute, the said appeal in that court; and it shall be the further duty of the district attorney to observe the instructions given to him by the attorney general in that respect.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the state of Missouri, by himself or deputy, to attend the said court while in session, and to execute all process to him directed by the court, under this act.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That, if, in any case, it should so happen that the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, decreed to any claimant, under the provisions of this act, shall have been sold by the United States, or otherwise disposed of, or if the same shall not have been heretofore located, in each and every such case, it shall and may be lawful for the party interested to enter, after the same shall have been offered at public sale, the like quantity of land, in parcels, conformable to sectional divisions and subdivisions, in any land office in the state of Missouri; and, if it should so happen, that in making such entries, the excess should remain in the hands of the enterer a fractional excess of acres, of less number than the smallest sectional divisions authorized by law to be sold, it shall and may be lawful for the party interested to enter, in virtue of such fractional excess, the quantity of one half quarter section, upon paying one dollar and twenty-five cents for each acre contained in such half quarter section, over and above the fractional excess to which he may be entitled by such continuation.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the judge of the district court for the state of Missouri shall hold his session at the following places, viz: at the town of St. Louis, on the third Monday of September next; at the town of St. Genevieve, in the county of St. Genevieve, on the third Monday of December next; and at the town of Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, on the third Monday of April next; he shall appoint his own clerks; and, after the first and each of the said sessions, he shall thereafter sit upon his own adjournments, at the places aforesaid, until all the business before him shall be completed, or the time limited by this act shall have expired, of which said adjournments, and the time of holding the special sessions, aforesaid, public notice shall be given at each of the places aforesaid, and at such other places, in the state of Missouri, as he shall direct. *Provided,* That, at either of the places aforesaid, the court may take cognizance and jurisdiction of any claim within the limits of the state: *Provided, moreover,* That, if there should be any person detaching against the confirmation of such claim, in such case the trial, in case he shall request the same, shall be had at that place nearest the residence of such person detaching against such confirmation: *Provided,* That none of the provisions of this act shall be applied to a claim of the representatives or assignees of Jacques Clamorgan, deceased, lying between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and covering parts of the counties of St. Charles and Lincoln, in the state of Missouri.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the district judge for the state Missouri shall, while in the discharge of his duties imposed by this act, be allowed at the rate of eight hundred dollars per annum, in addition to his salary as district judge for the state of Missouri, which shall be in full for his services.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of this act shall extend to, and be applicable to, the territory of Arkansas; and, for the purpose of finally settling and adjusting the titles and claims to lands derived from the French and Spanish governments, respectively, the superior court for the territory of Arkansas, shall have, hold and exercise jurisdiction in all cases, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions and regulations, in all respects, as by this act is given to the District Court for the state of Missouri; and the judges for the superior court, clerk of said court, marshal, and district attorney of the United States for the said territory, shall, severally, perform the same duties, and have the same powers in relation to the claims to land presented and prosecuted in said court, in the territory of Arkansas, as is herein provided with regard to the titles and claims to land presented and prosecuted in the district court for the state of Missouri, & the judges of said superior court, the clerk, marshal, and district attorney, shall, each, severally, receive the same fees, emoluments, and compensation for their services, as is in this act provided, in regard to the District Judge, Clerk, Marshal, and District Attorney, in the state of Missouri; and the said court shall commence its first session on the first Monday in October next, at Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas; and, afterwards, shall sit upon its own adjournments at the place aforesaid, until all the business before it shall be completed, or the time limited by this act shall have expired; of which public notice shall be given, as is provided in this act, in relation to the District Court of the state of Missouri: *Provided,* That in all cases of a decree against the United States, for a greater quantity of land than five hundred acres, in the superior court of Arkansas, it shall be the duty of the attorney of the United States, to transmit to the attorney general of the United States, as soon as may be, a like statement of the facts and points of law in the case, as is required of the district attorney of Missouri, and the same right of appeal, from the decision of the court in Arkansas, shall be allowed to each party, that are prescribed in relation to decisions in the district court of Missouri.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That none of the provisions of the fourteenth section shall extend to claims of a larger amount than one league square.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall be applicable to the territory of Louisiana, and to certain lots in the town of Tuskalooza, set apart for public uses, and designated in the plan of said town, by the names of the "Court Square," the "Market Square," the "Jail Lot," the "Spring," the "Church," and the "Burial Ground," &c., and the same is hereby vested in the Corporation of said town forever: And, also, all

the right of the United States to that tract, between the lots and the river Tuskalooza, called the "River Margin," and of that called the "Pond," and also, of that called "the Common," on condition, however, that the corporation shall not lease or sell any portion of the last mentioned tracts; but, that the same shall be appropriated to the purposes for which they were designated and set apart, as well for the benefit of the inhabitants of said town, as for that of those resorting to, or visiting the same, and in case the same or any part thereof, be applied to any other purpose, that it revert to the United States.

Washington, May 26 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorise the state of Indiana to open a canal through the public lands, to connect the navigation of the rivers Wabash and the Miami of Lake Erie.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of Indiana be, and is hereby authorized to survey and mark, through the public lands of the United States, the route of a canal, by which to connect the navigation of the rivers Wabash and Miami of Lake Erie; and ninety feet of land, on each side of said canal, shall be reserved from sale on the part of the United States, and the use thereof, forever, be vested in the state aforesaid, for a canal, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the said state shall not survey, and direct by law said canal to be opened, and furnish the commissioner of the general land office a map of the eot, within three years from and after the date of this act; or, if the said canal be not completed, suitable for navigation, within twelve years thereafter; or, if said land, hereby granted, shall ever cease to be used and occupied for the purpose of constructing and keeping in repair a canal, suitable for navigation; the reservation and grant aforesaid shall be void, and of none effect; *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained, or shall be done in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed to imply any obligation on the part of the United States, to appropriate money to defray the expense of surveying or opening said canal; *And provided, likewise,* That the said canal, when completed, shall be forever remain, a public highway, for the use of the government of the United States, free from any toll or charge whatever, for any property of the United States, or persons in their service, on public business, passing through the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every section of land through which said canal route may pass, shall be, and the same is hereby, reserved from future sale, under the direction of the commissioner of the general land office, until hereafter specially directed by law; and the said state is hereby authorized, without waste, to use any materials on the public lands adjacent to said canal, that may be necessary for its construction.

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

AN ACT to alter the Judicial Districts of Pennsylvania, 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 Pennsylvania shall cease to be a part of the Eastern Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and shall be added to, and form a part of, the Western District, that is to say: Susquehanna, Bradford, Luzerne, and Lycoming; and that, besides the terms of the District Court directed by law to be held at Pittsburg, for the Western District the Judge of said Western District shall hold two terms in every year, at Williams Port, in the county of Lycoming, which shall commence on the first Mondays of the months of June and October, in each and every year, beginning in October next, and be continued and adjourned from time to time, as the court may deem expedient for the dispatch of the business thereof.

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

AN ACT supplementary to "An act providing for the examination of titles to land in that part of the state of Louisiana situated between the Rio Hondo and the Sabine river."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the power given to, and duties required of, the register and receiver of the land office south of Red River, in the state of Louisiana, by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act providing for the examination of the titles to land in that part of the state of Louisiana situated between Rio Hondo and the Sabine river," be extended to all that tract of country known and called by the name of "The Neutral Territory," lying east of the present western boundary of Louisiana, and west of the limits to which the Land Commissioners have heretofore examined titles and claims to land in said state; and in the examination of claims to land within the aforesaid limits, the Register and Receiver shall, in all respects, be governed by the provisions of the aforesaid act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver of said land office shall, severally, receive, as a full compensation for the duties required of them by this act, the sum of two hundred dollars, whenever they shall have finished the business required to be performed by them by this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, and have forwarded their reports to the secretary of the treasury.

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

AN ACT granting to the Corporation of Tuskalooza certain lots, and privileges over the reservations and commons in said town.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right and title of the United States to the public streets, and to certain lots in the town of Tuskalooza, set apart for public uses, and designated in the plan of said town, by the names of the "Court Square," the "Market Square," the "Jail Lot," the "Spring," the "Church," and the "Burial Ground," &c., and the same is hereby vested in the Corporation of said town forever: And, also, all

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the right of the United States to that tract, between the lots and the river Tuskalooza, called the "River Margin," and of that called the "Pond," and also, of that called "the Common," on condition, however, that the corporation shall not lease or sell any portion of the last mentioned tracts; but, that the same shall be appropriated to the purposes for which they were designated and set apart, as well for the benefit of the inhabitants of said town, as for that of those resorting to, or visiting the same, and in case the same or any part thereof, be applied to any other purpose, that it revert to the United States.

Washington, May 26 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to establish an additional Land Office in the State of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the public lands of the United States included in the present district of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the Mississippi river, between townships numbered forty eight and forty-nine, thence west to the range line between ranges ten and eleven; thence north to the township line between townships numbered fifty-two and fifty-three; thence west to the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen; thence north to the northern boundary line of the state of Missouri; thence east with the state line to the river Des Moines; thence, with the river Des Moines and the state line, to the Mississippi river; thence, with and down the Mississippi river, to the place of beginning, so as to include all the islands within the limits of the state of Missouri, shall be formed into a new land district, to be called "The District of Salt River," and, for the sale of the public lands within the district hereby constituted, there shall be a land office established at such place, within said district, as the President of the United States may designate.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a Register and Receiver appointed to said office to superintend the sales of public lands in said district, and who shall reside at the place where said office is established, give security in the same manner and sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and authorities, shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands to be disposed of, at their offices, as are or may be, by law, provided, in relation to the Registers and receivers of public moneys, in the several land offices established for the sale of public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all such public lands, embraced within the District created by this act, which shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder, at St. Louis, pursuant to any proclamation of the President of the United States, and which lands remain unsold at the taking effect of this act, shall be subject to be entered and sold, at private sale, by the proper officer or officers of the land office hereby created, in the same manner, and subject to the same terms, and upon the like conditions, as the sales of said lands would have been subject to, in the land office at St. Louis, had they remained attached to that office.

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

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

LUMBER.
The subscriber has just received and offers for sale a quantity of Susquehanna White Pine Lumber, viz:
PANNEL BOARDS,
First common do.
Second do. do.
ALSO,
Cedar Siding, Heart and Sap Pine Boards, together with White Oak Plank, and Black Oak Scantling. Apply to
J. L. James.
Brick Store, West side of the Creek.
Bridgeton, June 5. 180

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

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. 184 St

COMMUNICATION.

Cedarville, July 20, 1824.

Agreeably to the request of many of the people present, and also of the committee of arrangement, the following ORATION, delivered July 3d, in the Friendship School-House in Cedarville, by Dr. E. BAREMAN, has been presented for publication:

Fellow Citizens:

The practice of commemorating at periodical seasons important events, especially those deemed propitious and salutary, is of ancient date. From history we learn that expedients to keep alive in the memory of after generations the traditional or historical knowledge of these events, have been sanctioned by the usages of savage and civilized man. Sculpture, and various other artificial means have been made to contribute to this purpose, as well as anniversary assemblies, and appropriate exercises. The legitimate object and tendency of these observances should be to excite in the minds of the young a disposition to emulate the good deeds of those who have preceded them—to afford a fit opportunity for a candid review of the past, with reference to future amendment—to awaken and cherish sentiments of patriotism—and more than all, gratitude to that Almighty Being to whom we are indebted for every favor, small and great.

Individuals and communities have differed in their estimate of the importance of occurrences. Some have greatly united to celebrate the birth or accession of a king, (perhaps a despot,) whilst others, with more reason, reserve these honors for signal deliverance from great oppression, or threatened danger—or, as in our case, the birth-time or commencement of the independence of a State, as a self-constituted government.

As to the manner of celebrating this event, there has always been a diversity of opinion. Some insisting that it ought to be strictly a religious celebration—others, martial & convivial,—whilst others still consider any special notice of the day superfluous. They would confine to private tuition and the pages of history to transmit to posterity the requisite intelligence. Without discussing the question, it may be remarked, that the general and growing usage of the country seems to indicate a mode analogous to our long established practice,—where the devotional, critical, martial and convivial all have a part. If sobriety and proper decorum be maintained, the manner appears appropriate; and if even occasional exceptions are met with, would the exceptions be less numerous in the smaller and more private parties which would succeed, if our practice was discontinued. Here are checks which no man possessed of proper self-respect can disregard.

With the history of the discovery and settlement of this country by our forefathers, and the progressive improvement and population of the Colonies, many of you are well acquainted, and if it were necessary, time would not allow me to dwell much on these topics.

In addition to the curiosity which has always so much prompted man and to explore newly discovered regions—religious intolerance was one of the strong inducements for emigration to this continent.

Persecuted for conscience sake, our ancestors sought an asylum here, and voluntarily subjected themselves to the privations and hardships incident to first settlers—which in this case were often excessively severe.—Patience and perseverance, however, overcame them, and they gradually passed into a state of comparative comfort and order; and were it not for one or two traits in the character of the colonists, the benevolent and liberty-loving historian would delight to trace their advancement—but fidelity to the picture compels us to acknowledge that those who had fled from persecution at home, became in their turn persecutors, vindictively harassing those whom they were pleased to denigrate as heretics, and in many instances pursuing them even unto death. To the influence of these twin partners of injustice & cruelty, IGNORANCE AND SUPERSTITION, are the unholy and disgraceful proceedings to which we allude to be ascribed.

It is the province of light and reason, and more than either, the principles of the Christian religion rightly understood, and strictly observed, to chase away these fell disturbers of public repose and the rights of conscience—and though in some parts of the world they still maintain a destructive empire, yet in this country there has been a wonderful change for the better.

When the Colonies acquired strength and importance, did the mother country manifest a disposition to make them subservient to her separate aggrandizement. Her exactions were not righteous,—and principles were avowed,—and put in practice towards us, to which spirited freemen could never submit, such as the right to tax us at pleasure, and many others. Taxation without consent or right is the very essence of tyranny—if the tax-payers have no sort of check upon those who assess it, either as to manner or amount, they are in a state of vassalage; and milder means failing, violent resistance becomes justifiable as a duty.

Unreasonable and unfeeling as was the conduct of Great Britain, yet the colonies did not absolutely break with her until every expedient short of it had proved unavailing. Petition after petition, remonstrances, and supplicant expostulation in respectful and loyal terms were reiterated upon her. The forbearance and discretion of those who managed our affairs at that trying season were remarkable, and rebounded in the sequel to the great benefit of the cause, by exciting the sympathies of the friends of liberty every where, and finally the physical strength of some of the European powers in our favor.

Efforts for reconciliation were not intermitted after hostilities had commenced—but the renewed overtures of the Colonists were treated with the same supercilious neglect and insulting mockery as before, until wearied by hopeless endeavors, they nobly burst the shackles which confined them to a supplicating attitude, and on the 4th of July, 1776, declared before high Heaven, and in the face of the world, that these then Colonies were of right, and ought to be, free and independent States, and pledged their lives, their fortunes and sacred honors for its fulfillment.

The controversy now assumed a more determined aspect. Preparations for our sub-

jugation were enlarged, and the war conducted on the part of the enemy with relentless rigor; and by both with varied success, until at length, after a vast expenditure of blood and treasure, the battalions of Freedom triumphed. Fairly vanquished in the conflict, the enemy yielded to us the boon for which we contended. We have not time to particularize, and must pass with the single remark,—that the great sufferings of the American people during the Revolution, the many valuable lives which were lost, and the financial embarrassments which accompanied and followed it, constitute a price—inadequate indeed to the blessing of civil liberty, but yet a high price—which should enhance, in our estimation, the value of free government, and make us the more determined to guard it well from hurtful agents, from whatever source they may come.

The Peace of 1783 found the States well disposed to the cause for which they had mutually bled, and towards each other—but they were exhausted by the conflict, involved in debt, and afflicted with the ban of all business communities—a depreciated circulating medium,—they were not accustomed to act together in peace—their pursuits, circumstances and interests were in many respects dissimilar. Though all had suffered during the war, and all contributed to its termination—let from the force of circumstances, being more exposed, of tenor invaded, &c. there was considerable disparity in these respects. With the best intentions they were at a loss how most surely to secure, and realize the advantages of the prize they had won.

This state of incertitude and perplexity was eminently calculated to beget and foster jealousies and interrupt their harmony; and it is wonderful that it did not do it, to a greater extent.

It soon became apparent that something more was needed—a common head a rallying point, around which the patriotism of the country should centrate, and to which the people should look for the management of their foreign affairs, provision for the common defence and general welfare and whatever strictly belonged to the confederacy in its national capacity, leaving internal affairs, the common jurisprudence, and municipal regulations generally to the states. After much learned disquisition, a great deal of reflection, and careful deliberation in the spirit of mutual concession, and compromise, the constitution of the United States predicated on the basis just indicated was adopted, and went into operation in 1789, General Washington being inducted into the Presidency in that year.

The adoption of the Federal Constitution had an immediate salutary effect—and though it was not such a frame of government as every one wished, yet it inspired nerve and general confidence, and very shortly out of materials not altogether accordant arose with dignified mien, an organized government, capable and prepared to afford its protection, and extend its blessings to all around.

We have said that all were not pleased with the Constitution. Notwithstanding the general acquiescence, there were not a few, and among the number some who had made sacrifices to produce a final severance from Great Britain, who apprehended too much democracy in the system—it was too simple, would be cramped in its operations, and never could acquire that high order of character which would make it respectable in the estimation of other nations.

In the discussions and essays which preceded and followed the adoption of this Constitution, was discovered a fundamental difference of sentiment in regard to the essential provisions of it.—Some were in favor of giving to the government large powers—others for so qualifying and limiting the grants of power, as to leave the supremacy with the people.

From this period are we disposed to date the origin of the two great political parties which have ever since existed in this country. By whatever name they may have been designated, and in despite of frequent change of nomenclature, these two principles have been readily discovered mingling with the administration and operations of the government.

It is not necessary to premise a want of patriotism or integrity in order to account for this diversity—it results naturally from a difference of faith, inasmuch as the practice of men will necessarily be influenced by their principles. Our rejection of one man, and preference of another, is not always made because we doubt integrity or love of country in the one—or because we discover superior capacity, moral or political honesty in the other—but our selection is made for the substantial reason, that having a given object to obtain we prefer those agents whose views as to the best manner of effecting it, coincide with our own.

The protracted wars which grew out of the French Revolution were of a sanguinary character, compromising largely in their progress the rights of neutrals—many glaring acts of injustice towards the United States were permitted, and remained unredressed, especially by Great Britain. The United States, in virtue of their neutral relation to the belligerents, from the increased employment afforded to her navigation, and the steady demand at high prices for her products generally, derived great advan-

tages. Essentially pacific in her character, and unwilling to forego these advantages, she forbore to resent, as she justly might have done, the multiplied wrongs heaped upon her, trusting to remonstrance, negotiation, and peaceful expedients, to obtain redress, until she not only hazarded the imputation, but was actually subjected to the charge of tameness and pusillanimity—it was even avowed that she could not be kicked into a war.

At length, however, the sleeping energies of the nation were aroused—the armour of battle girded on, and a war ensued—the remembrance of which is too distinct to require at this time a particular recapitulation of its incidents.—Like all other wars, it deranged the ordinary progress of business, changed the relative value of property, made some rich—others poor, and though in the progress of its occurrences happened which we cannot review without mortification and pain, yet in the main it served greatly to exalt the character of the American people, and especially to increase the general respect for, and confidence in a Republican form of government—thereby imparting to us, what is important to all communities, as well as individuals, just confidence in ourselves—we learned that it is the province of great straits and emergencies, to elicit and bring into action great and useful talents—and that however justly Providence had permitted our chastisement on account of our ingratitude and national sins, yet it was disposed to correct in mercy.

The conclusion of our war was contemporaneous with the general pacification of Europe; and by these great events a new era was produced. This nation deprived of the temporary advantages which its neutral situation previous to the war had afforded, was thrown back upon its own proper resources.—The countries with which we had carried on a lucrative commerce, became in a good measure their own producers, and our carriers, and it became necessary critically to examine our new condition and future prospects, and adapt our policy accordingly.

Those who had not explored sufficiently the causes of the many changes which were taking place around them, were led to ascribe these changes to the war and mal-administration of the government. They saw the monuments of folly, in the shape of banks, splendid establishments, and ill-advised schemes of mad speculation which had sprung up in a murky and insalubrious atmosphere, wither away before the sun-beams of peace. The nominal price of real estate and commodities was unreasonably high, owing in the first place to a brisk positive demand, and in the next place and principally to the rapid depreciation of paper money which had issued from the almost incredible number of banks which had been permitted to twinkle a weak, and in many instances ephemeral existence, in amount vastly disproportionate to the necessities of the country. The causes, however, which occasioned these extravagant prices, in their further development produced also a rapid and extensive reduction, involving in irretrievable ruin those who had inconsiderately contracted heavy debts during the inflation.

The Bank of the United States, incorporated on the principle of a specie-paying institution, interposed the first check to the licentious career of the State Banks, by compelling them to wind up, or to limit their business to what their solid capital actually paid in would justify. This process, which was carried on by the joint agency of the government and the bank, was necessarily a work of time, and involved a service of great delicacy as well as difficulty. To have put forth at once without reserve the strong power they possessed, would have carried dismay and certain destruction to a large proportion of the local banks, and utter ruin to most of those indebted to them. To have long suffered the disastrous state of things which existed would have been injustice to the moderate and fair dealer, and incompatible with the best interests of the country—which required that as soon as practicable the currency should be restored to a sound state, and every thing adapted to the relations of peace and regular business. A middle course was wisely pursued, by which a reasonable time was given for gradual but steady curtailment, and the design prosecuted under circumstances of extreme embarrassment and anxiety until the end was accomplished. The currency is restored to a sound condition.

It was predicted, that by any management, heavy losses would be sustained by the government on its western debts. It appears however to have been much less than any one expected, not exceeding from 2 to 23 per cent, whilst the loss of the bank, according to a statement of its late president, was not less than 10, probably 15 per cent. The average loss of private dealers was doubtless much larger. It is but fair however to state that the extinguishment of the western debts to the government was aided by the co-operation of Congress, in holding out strong inducements for prompt payment.

During the rapid depreciation of prices which followed the explosion of the paper bubble, too many already deeply in

debt, amused themselves with the hope that the depression was accidental and would be temporary, still held on, and neglected the best, if not the only opportunity of disengaging themselves without positive ruin. Every year added to the amount of the debts, and at the same time diminished the fund from which they were to be paid, if paid at all—so that, as is usually the case with those who evade the shock the longest, it has fallen, or will yet fall on these with accumulated violence.

There is a redundancy of almost every commodity in the market, with a limited foreign demand, and increased facility of production, consequently but little prospect of a general improvement in prices. Would it not be wise therefore to consider the present as the natural peace state of things, and regulate our business accordingly?

The principal attention of the government and people, down to the period of the late war, was directed to the great branches of industry, Agriculture and Commerce. Manufactures, excepting ship building and some others connected with the navigation of the country, were but partially encouraged by either.—During the war, the actual need of many manufactured articles of the first necessity, aided by the double duties imposed for revenue, gave such a spring to this branch as speedily to place it on a respectable footing. Since the conclusion of the war, the question how far it is expedient by legislative encouragement to protect and foster them, has been repeatedly and largely discussed. This field is too ample to justify me even to venture its threshold at this time, and I will pass it by singly remarking that in a community where the profits of old and existing pursuits are greatly diminished by the disproportionate number of competitors, whatever new business shall divert a portion of them, whereby new and additional articles are furnished for consumption or exchange, must be beneficial to the whole. Would our farmers consent to have their market restricted by the loss of their manufacturing customers? The same reason which would lead them to the answer, No I must necessarily, if properly considered, make them more than willing to increase their number, especially, as by so doing the number of their rivals would be relatively diminished.

The science of Political Economy, as connected with the wealth of nations, has been treated as abstruse and difficult. May it not be much simplified, and better comprehended, by viewing a community of individuals in the same light, and by testing their pecuniary transactions by the same rules that we would apply to a single individual? Whatever contrariety of opinion may exist (and much does exist) in regard to the policy of protecting our manufactures, I have no doubt but that they will gradually extend and increase, in despite of every difficulty, and finally conciliate much of the opposition which they now encounter.

In reviewing the history of the administration of this government, none will wholly approve—none indiscriminately censure. Like the workmanship of men in every branch of their operations, it exhibits a succession of measures more or less wise and salutary—injudicious or unjust. The Constitution is the great chart by which the vessel of state is navigated, and its provisions, if duly observed, will keep the pilots somewhere in the latitude of their duty. Not doubting, however, but that much mischief might be committed, or that errors have occurred without infracting its express stipulations, we will notice some of its cardinal virtues, that we may perceive in what directions the government is hemmed in by it.

The Constitution guarantees a free toleration of religion. Those only who have felt or witnessed the effects of religious persecution—who are not at least historically acquainted with the monstrous injustice and oppression which religious establishments, protected and indemnified by civil governments, have practised on mankind, can duly appreciate the value of this provision. This guarantee is so firmly sanctioned by public opinion in this country that there is little danger of its violation.

The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and the right of trial by jury, are important reservations to the people. These form essential constituents in the frame of every free government, securing the person of the citizen from unreasonable restraint, and his property from the corrupt partiality of unjust judges.

The prohibition of orders of nobility, and hereditary distinctions of every kind, leave the road to honorable preferment to the highest offices in the gift of the people or the government, and all the immunities of an American citizen open to all on equal terms. This is plain unsophisticated republicanism, by the operation of which the nation has a chance for and often receives the benefit of the virtue and talents of those of obscure parentage—of merit wherever met.

The public revenue is guarded by prohibiting payments from the Treasury, unless such payments are authorized by law. This provision with the strict accountability which the law requires of all those through whose hands it may pass, are perhaps as good security for its faithful application to the purposes designated as any statutory regulations

could impose. It is not in the power of human laws, with human nature as at present constituted, entirely to prevent delinquencies.

The freedom of speech and of the press are privileges which the citizens of this nation highly and justly prize—it is through the medium of these natural and unalienable rights that the Freeman stands boldly forth, and in the face of the nation applauds, or censures, men or measures according to his sense of right—and so long as the privilege is not abused—does not degenerate into licentiousness, he is upheld and protected by the law of the land, and public opinion.—But as the most valuable privileges are liable to abuse by the malicious and unworthy, so we sometimes find the private citizen, and the public press, and too often for the credit of the country indulging in disingenuousness, slander and vituperation.—But as the law very justly holds them accountable for libels, these abuses, provoking as they sometimes are, must be regarded as excrescences of an otherwise healthy growth.

The distribution of Congress into two separate chambers independent of each other, as to the power of negating propositions submitted to their decision; but mutually dependent as regards the making of laws—and the connexion with the executive, which in their separate and united capacity they are both amenable, with the less important links in the appropriate arrangements and division of their respective powers, and privileges, afford strong security against hasty and rash and unwholesome measures.

But perhaps more than all should we look to the general right of suffrage, and the frequency of our elections, for security against oppression, and for the perpetuation of our liberties. These I regard as the sheet anchor of our safety, affording as they do the convenient and effectual means of correcting abuses, by discarding the unworthy, and of making known our sentiments in language not liable to be misunderstood.

The elective franchise, and the qualifications requisite for its proper exercise, are, I am much afraid too little considered—and if ever the liberties of my country are shipwrecked—this is the rock on which I expect they will be dashed. The privilege of voting at an election, implies the high & important duty of such an examination of the principles, character, and qualifications of the candidate, as to be able to determine whether these are appropriate to the service to be performed.—A blind partiality to men should never permit us to overlook these first considerations. In selecting an agent to perform a given service, an individual would take all these things into account. The integrity, sobriety, and general fairness of character, freedom from other interfering engagements, or bias against his interests, or success in business; and though much might be left to the discretion of the agent, yet the principal could assure himself, that his general views, and proposed manner of transacting his business were agreeable.

I am no friend to religious, whatever I may think of political tests, yet the people for their credit sake, if nothing more, ought to give moral worth a preference over lewd, dissipated and profane men, however splendid their talents may be; for strangers will pretty much identify the people of a district with their representative, taking it for granted that the representation is correct. What sort of constituents must that man have!—what kind of a country does he live in! &c. are remarks not unequivalent.

I do not insist that a qualified elector, who refuses or neglects to vote for representatives, ought to be liable to a fine, as is the case in one or more of the United States, but I do strenuously urge the duty.

Our Legislative bodies are the most important branches of the Government—Congress particularly is vastly more so than the Executive Department, holding as it does the sword and purse-strings of the nation, & having much more connexion, and greater affinity with the people. It can moreover, and does in effect control the executive, which is at any moment liable to its severe scrutiny. There is little danger of the executive getting wide astray, so long as we have an inquisitive Congress—and our congresses will probably continue to be inquisitive. This is right. If it sometimes causes a great deal of trouble, and some expense, by unmeaning calls for information, expostion &c. no great harm is done. Better call without any good reason, than call not at all.

But who is to bring the more important, because more powerful body, the congress to account.

The executive is utterly irresponsible; and would never brook an iota of censure from that quarter, to no other body corporate, politic, or ecclesiastic, will it design to respond, except to gratify its own mere good will and pleasure, save only those who constitute it.—The people—in its collective capacity it cares not greatly even for them—but the individual members of it, in their separate capacity do they stand in awe of the qualified electors of their own proper districts! I never yet knew a representative that was not sensitive on this point, and rendered unhappy by an apprehension of falling under their displeasure, whether merited or not. This is all natural and readily accounted for on the principle which governs you in your determination

responsibility, the more vigilance will be returned in whomsoever it is made payable, commanding the unceasing anxieties and services of the responsible agent.

I except of course those, if any such there are, who, devoid of any respect for their character or standing with those on whom they are dependent, who stouly pursue their own way, indifferent whether applause or censure be meted to them. To enable the people therefore to decide justly it is immensely important that they be well advised, indeed on their intelligence rather than feel and amuse, constitutions, and written law depends the welfare of the nation—the very existence of our institutions: A good artificer would always prefer to have his work inspected by the skillful, rather than by the half-learned, and an honest statesman will suffer less in the hands of an intelligent people, and the dishonest and incapable will be more surely and rightly dealt with by them—than when ignorance, and its offspring and selfishness and prejudice make out the award.

For myself I lay claim to no superior sagacity or extraordinary patriotism, but I may without presumption claim to have had some more acquaintance with public men and measures, than falls to the lot of every one—and the sentiments of this address are the result of that experience, having been induced or confirmed by it.

* The presence of ladies.

It is my deliberate opinion, that the administration of this government has been from its commencement almost exclusively in the hands of honest men; that when it has aberrated materially from the course which we as republicans approve, it has been because different views, or principles led them to seek the same object by another route. If those of whom we speak were otherwise than honestly disposed, it would be next to impossible, to escape detection with so many scrutinizing eyes always directed towards them. The government is a large concern, and there is much more danger of improprieties and injustice from remote and less responsible agents, than from those about its head quarters, and the losses it has sustained from unfaithfulness or fraud have been in much the largest proportion from those. Patronage is a dangerous and difficult thing to manage, however much many may desire it.—Those who have places and desirable jobs to dispose of will be besieged by anxious applicants from all quarters, backed by their friends; it is not practicable often to determine who ought to be preferred, and under such circumstances it would be singular indeed if bad selections were not occasionally made, and equally so perhaps if private considerations, favoritism, impotency, or the ties of relationship should not sometimes have an influence, seeing these considerations have weight with men having power every where else.

There is, I apprehend, more danger that these things will have too much control; and from a relaxation of the constant and rigid police and watchfulness which the head of every department should exercise thought-out, whereby petty abuses and negligences will creep in,—than from any overt acts of fraud or corruption.

Regarding the congress we will submit a few additional remarks. From its composition, and particular organization we have considered it better adapted to deliberation, than promptitude of action, so that it will always probably be liable to the common objection—of tardy proceedings and protracted debate. However valid these objections may be considered, yet those who have had much legislative experience either in the general or state governments, or who have bestowed reflection on the subject must acknowledge that it results naturally from the character of our government, and is in a great measure inseparable from free institutions. There are few things at which the high minded spirit of an American citizen will sooner revolt, than any attempts to restrict his political privileges, especially the freedom of debate. The variety of subjects presented for consideration and the labor necessary to a proper understanding of many of them forbid precipitance, and as much of this labor must be done, and all the business undergo a previous examination out of the House, it is a mistake to suppose that much if any real advantage would be gained by longer daily sittings, at any rate during the first part of a session.

Taking the administration of the government since the war in an enlarged sense, embracing the legislative and executive departments, I believe it has in the main been judicious. That many wholesome regulations have been adopted in regard to the collection and disbursements of the public revenue, and the accountability of public officers, no one denies—many minor topics embracing a great variety of claims, involving important principles have been disposed of, and the leading and interesting subjects of defence, the army and navy, Indian affairs, the public lands, navigation, suppression of the slave trade and piracy, internal improvements, the bank currency, bankrupt system, national industry, and many others have in their turn received a full and able discussion, and been variously decided.

I do not allege that all these dispositions have been right, but the amount of business done, being much greater, both as respects diversity of subjects, and numerical amount of decisions, than was ever performed before in the same length of time, as the journals of the government will abundantly prove, evidence commendable industry and devotion to duty.

But our government like all others, and I say this without the gratuitous assumption of dishonesty or corruption, is continually liable, and perhaps has a continual tendency to corruption—to the indulgence of abuse; first small, then greater—to the enlargement of its immunities—first to a lax observance of cardinal principles, and then a departure from them. This admission I consider entirely compatible with all that has been before expressed.

Purity of individual character, also the management of the affairs of a nation, if once acquired, needs the unremitting application of friendly agents to preserve it. There are so many ways by which the best intentions may be led astray—by which the natural love of ease, may tempt to negligence and the remission of duty, that whatever depends on the pure administration of a government eminently does.) upon incessant vigilance, habitual, minute, and critical examination for its preservation, is of course constantly in danger of deterioration. It does not require a sin of commission—the least omission of duty is sufficient to produce it.

In addition—injudicious measures are often the result of erroneous principles—and this I apprehend is the real source from which have emanated, many of those acts of the government of which we are chiefly disposed to complain. If a representative really believes that the pay and emoluments of public officers are generally too low, he will naturally seek to enlarge them.—That the safety of the nation mainly depends upon additional fortifications, a considerable army, and more ships of war, he will vote accordingly. If he does not consider a public debt any serious inconvenience to the nation—he will not be very solicitous to have it cancelled—all these opinions may be entertained, and the objects they respectively designate be voted for, without authorizing us in the absence of other evidence to impugn the motives or question the honesty of the representatives. This brings us forcibly back upon a point before urged, viz. The great importance of right principles, and as a corollary the still greater and paramount importance of intelligence among the people. Without the requisite information to enable them to judge wisely—they lose half the security of faithfulness in their agents, and may be gulled and deceived by them, and will moreover ever be liable to commit acts of injustice by bestowing censure where it is not merited, and of granting the need of their approbation where it is not due—of violating their own principles, and involving themselves in endless inconsistencies. This

consideration is so essential that I would repeat it over and over again, if I thought a suitable impression would be made by it.

A disposition to decide with too little reflection upon ex-parte representations—to act under the influence of temporary excitement, and of course to commend extravagantly, and censure without mercy, has been imputed to the American people. A candid well informed mind will generally avoid the mortification which must succeed all such hasty and unjust conclusions.—It will give due weight to arguments pro and con, and judge righteously.

The general intelligence for which we contend, ought especially to be brought to bear on all our elections; for at the polls our preferences should be made with an undeviating reference to principles, political merit, and moral worth. A man serving spirit should be discountenanced, intrigue and intrigues frowned away,—private bargains—compromises—quid pro quo arrangements, and every kind of management, by which imposition is practised on the voters, or injustice done to candidates is at war with the freedom and purity of our elections, and should receive the unqualified disapprobation of every good man—cut whom, and where it may.

The American people are upon the eve of a great election, to which all these principles should be applied without partiality or reserve. By them have I attempted deliberately to resolve the question. The conclusion I have reached is satisfactory to my mind, and acquires new confidence as the canvass proceeds.—It is an opinion not lightly formed, and into which enters as a chief ingredient, an acknowledged deference for those principles by which my political life has been regulated. But having good reason to believe that on this subject, it is not my good fortune to agree with all my audience, and feeling sensibly the impropriety of introducing on an occasion like this, controverted topics—I cannot be so disrespectful as to urge my preference on this respectable assembly.—As little inclination have I to derogate from the well established reputation of any of the competitors for the exalted trust. In the wide range of diplomacy—the Legislative Hall—on the field of battle—and the less dazzling, but equally important and difficult department of finance, at seasons of great embarrassment and fearful issue, have they respectively distinguished themselves, and are entitled to the gratitude of the nation,—and their fame is its property. One only of the number can be elected, and all of us will concede that whomsoever possesses the capacity, principles, political and moral rectitude, best calculated to honor the station, and benefit the country ought to succeed. Let us hope and pray that such may be the result.

Fellow citizens, our country is happily exempt from the three great scourges of the human race—war, famine, and pestilence.—Of war, there is scarcely an apprehension of danger.—A succession of fruitful seasons has furnished food for man and beast in ample abundance.—Our lives, and the health of our people are in the keeping of that Being that neither slumbers nor sleeps—and who does not afflict or vitally grieve the children of men. We live under a mild and equitable government, constituted, upheld, and cherished by ourselves—which in its turn sheds its benefits and affords equal protection to all. We enjoy a free toleration of religion, the means and ordinances of the Gospel, uninterrupted by the intrusion of temporal power.

These are blessings of an independent and solid character, which demand unreserved gratitude and praise. But when we estimate our condition by contrast, with the debased and trodden down people of the Old world, well may we exclaim—O Lord! Thou hast not dealt thus with any other nation!

May not our graceless ingratitude, and characteristic sins of intemperance, and infidelity to our pecuniary engagements call down the just judgement of God upon us.

Fellow citizens, I am conscious of having consumed too much of your time by this address.—It has been hastily written, under not very favorable circumstances, and is consequently unsystematic and desultory. Being probably the last time that I shall ever perform a similar service, I should have been pleased, to have better satisfied myself and you—but I must confide in your liberality for the much needed indulgence which is requested.

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,
SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1852.

Major Whitaker's reply to George Bush is necessarily excluded this week for want of room—it will appear in our next.

The laws of the United States (now nearly all published) together with the Oration by the Hon. E. Bateman, delivered in Fairfield at the late anniversary, has also excluded much that should appear this week, but which will be attended to in our next.

A meeting will be held in the town of Salem, on the 31st inst. by the friends of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, to take into consideration the propriety of supporting the claims of that gentleman to the presidency.

The public will recollect that on Tuesday the 27th inst. a meeting will be held at the Court House in this town for the purpose of appointing delegates &c. to form an electoral ticket in favor of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, to support him for the next presidency.

We regret that our limits will not allow us to give a few extracts from the foreign news received since our last. The greatest importance, however, which we can attach to what we receive is what our readers, from an article published two weeks ago in our columns, will have anticipated—namely, that the unholy conspirators against liberty and the peace of nations, are again meditating another meeting. To announce this is to spread terror. Their meeting is the advent

of destruction, and to their conference, like Milton's pandemonium, nothing but mischief, and violence, and war, is contemplated or spoken of.—The Turkish fleet has sailed.—Ireland is partially disturbed. Portugal is again restored to quiet. Greece is rising in power, in harmony, and in activity. The Russians have sent abroad a memorial lately on the affairs of Greece. They propose to divide Greece into three principalities, each to be subject to its own municipal regulations, and carry on its own trade.

The editor and proprietor of the National Journal, Peter Force, esq. has purchased the establishment of the Washington Republican, and united the interests of the two papers in one, (the National Journal,) which is to be issued three times a week for a short time, and then to be published daily. Messrs. Richard Haughton and Co. late editors of the Washington Republican, in their laudatory remarks speak in very complimentary language of Mr. Force, and strongly recommends him.

The National Journal has lately been selected by the secretary of state for the dissemination of such documents of a public nature as are issued from the Department of State. The reason of this choice appears to have been caused (and justly) by a refusal on the part of the editor of the National Journal to insert documents accompanying the late treaty with England the more effectually to suppress the slave trade. These documents, the secretary thought necessary to accompany the treaty itself, in order further to explain, as well as give reasons for the course pursued by him in his negotiation and in the ratification of it. The principal apology made by the editors of the Intelligence for not inserting these communications was the want of room, when it was well known that this could not have been the case. This uncandid and unfair proceeding has been properly met, and the National Journal is henceforth to be the medium of the Department for public documents. Whatever partialities the editors of the National Intelligence may have for a particular candidate, their language should in all cases be "fact justitia, ruat Caelum?"

COMMUNICATION.

On the afternoon of Saturday last the notorious EZRA, alias ISRAEL HAND, was recognized in one of the taverns of this place, and being arrested and taken before a magistrate was committed to prison upon a charge of having broke Gloucester county Jail in April last with two others, as advertised by the Sheriff of that county. He is suspected of being one (if not the head) of the gang that has infested this county for some time past—committing depredations upon stores—mechanics and tradesmen's shops, and the cellars of the farmers. On Sunday night last having got into his possession an iron frying-pan handle which had been used in the prison by the debtors as a fire poker, he forced open a padlock which fastened the door to the room in which he was confined, broke in to the room of a fellow prisoner, GIBSON RICHMAN, and cleared him; and on Monday morning when Mr. Brooks, the keeper, went into the jail to take them their breakfast, they both pushed him aside and rushed past him out of the room into the street. The keeper giving the alarm as soon as he recovered, they were pursued by a number of the citizens, and were both in the course of an hour retaken and again lodged in prison.—They attempted to get into the prison yard and escape over the wall during the night, but the yard door being too strong were foiled. Hand is an accomplished villain. He was sent to state prison, some years ago from this county for burglary, and having served his turn out, was let loose—but was shortly after apprehended and lodged in Gloucester jail upon a similar charge.

From the American Sentinel.

It is stated in one of the Washington papers, that Mr. Calhoun is about to withdraw as a candidate for the vice-presidency, and that Gen. Jackson will be supported for that office, in conjunction with Mr. Adams for the presidency. We do not know what foundation there is for such a report. It is certain, however, that the belief is rapidly gaining ground, that General Jackson cannot, under any circumstances, be elected, and that the contest will finally be between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams. This impression is not confined to the opponents of the General, but extends to his friends, in various sections of the country. In confirmation of this opinion, and of another, namely, that an attempt will be made to throw Gen. Jackson's weight into the scale of Mr. Adams, we submit the following extract of an article from the Bedford Gazette, of July 9.

Further Memorandums and Suggestions on the presidential question of an Old Republican.

I am extremely anxious that Pennsylvania, my native state, should take such a course, in the Presidential election, as will give her that influence in the general government, to which her population and local situation entitle her.

She has already with an independence worthy of success, nominated the old patriot and hero Gen. Andrew Jackson for President, under a hope that her example would be followed by other influential states. In this, as yet, however, she has been disappointed; and it is to be feared, from the present aspect of things, that the General cannot be elected. New York, wisely not having committed itself prematurely, is preparing to take the lead in the election of John Quincy Adams.—Virginia, when it sees, as it must soon see, that their

favorite candidate, Mr. Crawford cannot be elected, will follow the same course, and Ohio, now favorable to Mr. Clay, must ultimately give him up,—in which event Mr. Adams will have no rival there.—These three great states, with the unanimous vote of New England, a majority of Maryland and scattering votes from some of the other states, if they should not elect him by their colleges, which there is scarcely a doubt of, will bring him into the House of Representatives with such a commanding majority, and so strong a predisposition in his favour, as will force, and secure his election by that body.

New Jersey Cincinnati Society.—The late anniversary of this venerable society was celebrated with more than usual animation, at Trenton. It is truly gratifying to see the few survivors of that band of heroes who achieved the Independence of this mighty empire, and thus opened a new and splendid era in the history of the world, assembling once a year around the altar of liberty to recount their toils and sufferings, and congratulate themselves and their country upon the great and unexampled consequences of their virtuous and heroic deeds. The following are the officers for the present year: Col. ARON OGDEN, President; Gen. ERM. ELMER, Vice President; Geo. C. BARKER Esq. Secretary; Gen. JOH. BEATTY, Treasurer.—Standing Committee: Gen. E. B. Dayton, Col. Kinney, Capt. Little, Capt. D'Hart, Robert Armstrong, Esq. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Cumming.—There are now living only 21 original members, 5 having died during the last year.—The Society as originally formed, consisted of 101 revolutionary officers, and 5 honorary members. Sic transit &c. Newark Eagle

Cows.—A number of cows in Connecticut have been seriously injured by the use of tubes in milking them. It said their bags swelled, the milk afterwards taken from them was not fit for use, and they then died up. It is also said that three cows in Windsor have lately died in consequence of this treatment. The truth is that this method of milking is an invention of indolence.—There must be more or less muscular sensibility in the teat, and this sensibility may be destroyed by the continued application of a foreign and inanimate substance. The power, therefore, naturally given to the teat to retain the milk when secreted, may be destroyed, and consequently the contents of the bag would involuntarily escape. The dugs require handling and pressure, in effect resembling the sucking of a calf, to stimulate the secreting organs of the bag into full action. Id.

SUMMARY.

Mr. Edwards lately resigned to the President his commission as minister to Mexico. Thomas U. P. Charlton esq. a Georgia lawyer, is spoken of as minister to succeed him.

Appointment of the President.—Saml. Moore, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, Director of the Mint, in place of Robert Patterson, resigned.

INDEPENDENCE.—At the celebration of the national anniversary in a town, in Connecticut, a fund of between six and seven thousand dollars was raised for the permanent support of a minister.

We understand by a letter received in this town from Morrystown, that the Secretary of Treasury Mr. Crawford is shortly expected at Schooley's Mountain Springs in this state.

Resignation.—The Hon. HENRY JOHNSON, has resigned his seat in the Senate at our United States.

Rhode Island Convention.—This body after a session of a fortnight only, have prepared a constitution for the State. The question of acceptance by the people, is to be taken in special Town Meetings, to be held on the 11th or 12th of October next. Three fifths of the votes are required for ratification.

At a meeting of the inhabitant of the townships of Rahway and Woodbridge in Middlesex county, was held on the 3d inst. when J. Q. Adams was recommended for the Presidency and J. C. Calhoun for the Vice-presidency.

An officer of Muddy creek township (Pa.) in attempting to arrest a young man named F. B. Haillock, unfortunately discharged a gun at, and killed him. The officer is in custody.

Russian Navy.—The Russian Navy now consists of 70 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 26 cutters, 7 brigs, 54 schooners, 20 galleys, 25 floating batteries, 121 gun boats, and 143 other small armed vessels, in all 464 sail, carrying 5,000 guns and manned with 33,000 sailors, 9,000 marines, and 3,000 artillery.

Lloyd the great English walker, lately completed his walk backwards, 40 miles a day, and won 30 guineas.

A pedestrian by the name of Skipper, residing in the neighborhood of London, finished in May last his arduous undertaking to walk two thousand miles in forty days. He completed the task with ease.

President Boyer has sent to New York a cargo of coffee, the avails from which are to form a fund to defray the expenses of removing from the interior to the place of embarkation, all such coloured persons as may be desirous of emigrating to Hayti.

A duel was fought yesterday morning at Hoboken, between two cadets from West Point, in which one of them was badly wounded. His name we understand is Maurice, a native of Virginia.—Both parties, if the sufferer survives, we presume will be dismissed from the Academy. N. Y. Am.

A man employed on board the steam hoit which plies between this city and Washington, has been fined ten dollars for carrying a letter. The Justice before whom the case came, was of opinion that the letter's being unsealed did not exempt the carrier from the penalty. Philada. Gaz.

Thomas H. Fletcher, the author of the Political "Horse Race," is a candidate for Election in the District of Winchester, Tennessee.—He has declared his determination to support Mr. Crawford.

DIED.

On the 16th inst. in Philadelphia TENEUCOXX, esq. in his 69th year. Suddenly, at Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, on the 3d inst. Henry Drinker, esq. of Philadelphia.

At Schooley, mountain springs, lately, Rev. Philip M. Whelpley.

In Davidson county, N. C. on the 9th ult Mr. Barnet Weir, aged one hundred and twenty years! He was originally from Germany.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1.20 to 1.25
Rye, do	62½ to 75
Corn, do	37½ 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,	12½
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	9 to 10
Pork, per do	7 to 8
Wool, per pound,	31 to 37½
Feathers, do	40 to 44
Candles, do	12½
do do	10
Apple sack, 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

* * NOTICE.—The Camp-meeting for Salem Circuit will commence on Thursday the 29th day of July on Land of Charles Bennet between Stull's Mills and Centerville, and within one mile of the latter.

WANTED, a smart, active, industrious Lad, who can be well recommended, between the ages of 14 and 16 years, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office. July 24.

A BOAT LOST.

A Boat 18 feet long, pine bottom, oak rot timbers, white pine water boards put on deck, fashioned and painted lead color, and the outside rather lighter than a lead, cypress mast, boom, and sprit; the main sail being too small, was pieced with cloth of tow linen in the after leach. She had two sets of throll pins on each side and tied with a porpoise line to ship and waship. The painting is rather dull, as it was done last year. The above boat was supposed to have been carried off by two black boys on or about the 7th inst. from Synepuxcent, Eastern shore of Maryland. The owner, Charles R. Henry, will pay ten dollars for recovery of the same. Apply to the Editor. July 24. 187 3t

FOR SALE,

A SORREL HORSE, five years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, good under the saddle or in harness. For conditions, apply to JACOB SOUDER. July 17. 186 2t

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

CASH

Will be paid for

WOOL,

By

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

Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of Eli Stratton, and others, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Saturday the 14th day of August 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. July 15. 186

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. 184

Adjournment.

The land of David Gandy, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday the 3d day of August 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. FITZMAN, late Sheriff. July 6. 185

