

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. III.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1823.

No. 155.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

National Intelligencer, Extra, 2
Tuesday, December 2, 1823.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the hands of his Private Secretary, the following

MESSAGE;

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavor to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our Union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism and union, in our constituents.

Meeting in you a new Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that, in this respect, I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs, are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible; and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained, while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same; and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionally strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers, as respects our negotiations and transactions with each, is thought to be particularly necessary. Equally necessary is it, that we should form a just estimate of our resources, revenue, and progress in every kind of improvement connected with the national prosperity and public defence. It is by rendering justice to other nations, that we may expect it from them. It is by our ability to resent injuries, and redress wrongs, that we may avoid them.

The Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the United States and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them—have made their respective reports, in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power. It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office, without great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this government, and acceded to by that of Great Britain, to endeavor to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation. It appearing, from long experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in this hemisphere, by legislative acts, while each party pursued its own course, without agreement or concert with the other, a proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange, in like manner, the just claim of the citizens of the United States, inhabiting the states and territories, bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence, to the navigation of that river to the ocean. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negotiation has been opened with the British Government, which, it is hoped, will have a satisfactory result.

The Commissioners, under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, having successfully closed their labours in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh.—Their progress in the extensive survey, required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negotiation which had been long depending with the French government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the United States, under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property, has not, as yet, had the desired effect. As this claim rests on the same principle with others which have been admitted by the French government, it is not perceived on what just ground it can be rejected. A Minister will be immediately appointed to proceed to France, and resume the negotiation on this and other subjects which may arise between the two nations.

At the proposal of the Russian Imperial Government, made through the Minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and

instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the north-west coast of this continent. A similar proposal had been made by his Imperial Majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper, for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

Since the close of the last session of Congress, the commissioners and arbitrators for ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the United States under the decision of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the twelfth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, have assembled in this city, and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned to them by that treaty.—The commission constituted under the eleventh article of the treaty of the twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and nineteen, between the United States and Spain, is also in session here; and, as the term of three years limited by the treaty, for the execution of the trust, will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of Congress, the attention of the Legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a Resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the Ministers of the United States, accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted, that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, from the firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government, that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the United States, from the first establishment of their independence, suggested by the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule, in all future maritime wars, might meet the most favorable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia and Great Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and, when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race which would result from the abolition of private war upon the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The Ministers appointed to Spain proceeded, soon after his appointment, for Cadix, the residence of the sovereign, to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port, the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron, by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, although apprised, by the captain of the frigate, of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry.—This act being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors, and of nations, will form a just cause of complaint, to the government of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

The actual condition of the public finances more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last session of Congress. On the first of January there was a balance in the Treasury of four million two hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty five cents. From that time to the thirtieth September, the receipts amounted to upwards of sixteen millions one hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars. During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated, that the receipts will, at least, equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury on the first day of January next a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars.

On the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, a large amount of the war debt, and a part of the revolutionary debt, become redeemable. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable, annually, until the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five. It is believed, however, that, if the United States remain at peace, the whole of that debt may be redeemed, by the ordinary revenue of those years during that period, under the provision of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventeen, creating the sinking fund; and, in that case, the only part of the debt that will remain, after the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, will be the seven millions of five per cent stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and the three per cent revolutionary debt, amount-

ing to thirteen millions two hundred and ninety-six thousand and ninety-nine dollars and six cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The state of the army in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection. The military disbursements have been regularly made, and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies, of various descriptions, have been of good quality, and regularly issued at all of the posts. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little additional improvement. This desirable state has been attained by the act re-organizing the staff of the army, passed on the fourteenth of April eighteen hundred and eighteen.

The moneys appropriated for fortifications have been regularly and economically applied, and all the works advanced as rapidly as the amount appropriated would admit.—Three important works will be completed in the course of this year; that is, Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the Fort at the R. Golets, in Louisiana.

The Board of Engineers, and the Topographical Corps, have been in constant and active service, in surveying the Coast, and projecting the works necessary for its defence.

The Military Academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction, equal, as is believed, to any institution of its kind in any country.

The money appropriated for the use of the Ordnance Department, has been regularly & economically applied. The fabrication of arms at the national armories, and by contract with the Department, has been gradual, improving in quality and cheapness. It is believed that their quality is now such as to admit of but little improvement.

The completion of the Fortifications renders it necessary that there should be a suitable appropriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those works.

Under the appropriation of five thousand dollars for exploring the western waters for the location of a site for a Western Armory, a commission was constituted, consisting of a colonel M'RAE, colonel LEE, and captain TALCOTT, who have been engaged in exploring the country. They have not yet reported the result of their labours, but it is believed that they will be prepared to do it, at an early part of the Session of Congress.

During the month of June last, general Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees, while peaceably trading with the Indians, at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded, & their property taken or destroyed.

Colonel Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluffs, the most western post; apprehended that the hostile spirit of the Ricarees would extend to other tribes in that quarter, and that thereby the lives of the traders on the Missouri, and the peace of the Frontier would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.

With a detachment of the regiment stationed at the Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village, and it is hoped that such an impression has been made on them, as well as on the other tribes on the Missouri, as will prevent a recurrence of future hostility.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit, in greater detail, the condition of the Department in its various branches, and the progress which has been made in its administration, during the three first quarters of the year.

I transmit a return of the militia of the several states, according to the last reports which have been made by the proper officers in each, to the Department of War. By reference to this return, it will be seen that it is not complete, although great exertions have been made to make it so. As the defence, and even the liberties, of the country must depend, in times of imminent danger, on the militia, it is of the highest importance, that it be well organized, armed, and disciplined, throughout the Union. The report of the Secretary of War shews the progress made during the three first quarters of the present year, by the application of the fund appropriated for arming the militia. Much difficulty is found in distributing the arms according to the act of Congress provided for it, from the failure of the proper Departments in many of the states, to make regular returns. The act of May the twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, provides that the system of tactics and regulations of the various corps in the regular army, shall be extended to the militia. This act has been very imperfectly executed, from the want of uniformity in the organization of the militia, proceeding from the defects of the system itself, and especially in its application to that main arm of the public defence. It is thought that this important subject, in all its branches, merits the attention of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is now communicated, furnishes an account of the administration of that Department, for the three first quarters of the present year, with the progress made in augmenting the navy, and the manner in which the vessels in commission have been employed.

The usual force has been maintained in the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean, and along the Atlantic Coast, and has afforded the necessary protection to our commerce in those seas.

In the West Indies, and the Gulf of Mexico, our naval force has been augmented, by the addition of several small vessels, provided for by the "act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy," passed by Congress at their last session. That armament has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of its object. The piracies, by which our commerce in the neighborhood of the Island of Cuba had been afflicted, have been repressed, and the confidence of our merchants, in a great measure, restored.

The patriotic zeal and enterprize of Commodore Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men under his command. And, in reflecting, with high satisfaction, on the honorable manner in which they have sustained the reputation of their country, and its navy, the sentiment is alloyed only by a concern, that, in the fulfilment of that arduous service, the disease incident to the season, and to the climate in which it was discharged, have deprived the nation of many useful lives, and among them of several officers of great promise.

In the month of August, a very malignant fever made its appearance at Thompson's Island, which threatened the destruction of our station there. Many perished, and the commanding officer was severely attacked. Uncertain as to his fate, and knowing that most of the medical officers had been rendered incapable of discharging their duties, it was thought expedient to send to that post an officer of rank and experience, with several skilful surgeons, to ascertain the origin of the fever, and the probability of its recurrence there in future seasons; to furnish every assistance to those who were suffering, and if practicable to avoid the necessity of abandoning so important a station. Commodore Rodgers, with a promptitude which did him honor, cheerfully accepted that trust, and has discharged it in the manner anticipated from his skill and patriotism. Before his arrival, Com. Porter, with the greater part of the squadron, had removed from the Island, and returned to the United States, in consequence of the prevailing sickness. Much useful information has, however, been obtained, as to the state of the Island, and great relief afforded to those who had been necessarily left there.

Although our expedition, co-operating with an invigorated administration of the government of the island of Cuba, and with the corresponding active exertions of a British naval force, in the same seas, have almost entirely destroyed the unlicensed piracies from that Island, the success of our exertions have not been equally effectual to suppress the same crime, under other pretences and colors, in the neighboring island of Porto Rico. They have been committed there under the abusive issue of Spanish commissions. At an early period of the present year, remonstrances were made to the Governor of that Island, by an Agent, who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the United States, of which many had occurred. That officer, professing his own want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the government of Spain. The minister of the United States to that Court, was especially instructed to urge the necessity of the immediate and effectual interposition of that government, directing restitution and indemnity for wrongs already committed, and interdicting the repetition of them.—The minister, as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish government, and, in the mean time, several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the United States in the island of Porto Rico have suffered, and others been threatened with assassination, for asserting their unquestionable rights, even before the lawful tribunals of the country.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships to seize American vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, and bring them in for adjudication; and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered, and there is good reason to believe, that our flag is now seldom if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

It is a source of great satisfaction, that we are always enabled to recur to the conduct of our Navy with pride and commendation. As a means of national defence, it enjoys the public confidence, and is steadily assuming additional importance. It is submitted, whether a more efficient and equally economical organization of it might not, in several respects, be effected. It is supposed that higher grades than now exist by law, would be useful. They would afford well merited rewards to those who have long

and faithfully served their country, present the best incentives to good conduct, and the best means of ensuring a proper discipline; destroy the inequality in that respect between the military and naval services, and relieve our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications, which occur when our vessels meet those of other nations—ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist.

A report of the Postmaster General, which accompanies this communication, will show the present state of the Post Office Department, and its general operations for some years past.

There is established by law eighty-eight thousand six hundred miles of post roads, on which the mail is now transported eighty-five thousand seven hundred miles; and contracts have been made for its transportation on all the established routes, with one or two exceptions. There are five thousand two hundred and forty post offices in the Union, and as many post masters. The gross amount of postage which accrued from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, was one million one hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and twelve cents. During the same period, the expenditures of the Post Office department amounted to one million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars, and fifty-one cents; and consisted of the following items:—compensation to postmasters, three hundred and fifty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-eight cents; incidental expenses, thirty thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents; transportation of the mail, seven hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred dollars and eight cents; payments into the Treasury, four hundred and twenty-three dollars, and eight cents. On the first of July last, there was due to the Department from postmasters, one hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents; from late postmasters and contractors, two hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents; making a total amount of balances due to the Department, of three hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-nine cents. These balances embrace all delinquencies of postmasters and contractors, which have taken place since the organization of the Department.—There was due by the Department to contractors, on the first day of July last, twenty-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents.

The transportation of the mail, within five years past, has been greatly extended, and the expenditures of the department proportionally increased. Although the postage which has accrued within the last three years, has fallen short of the expenditures two hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-six cents, it appears that collections have been made, from the outstanding balances, to meet the principal part of the current demands. It is estimated, that not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the above balance can be collected, and that a considerable part of this sum can only be realized by a resort to legal process. Some improvement in the receipts of postage is expected. A prompt attention to the collection of moneys received by postmasters, it is believed, will enable the department to continue its operations without aid from the Treasury, unless the expenditure shall be increased by the establishment of new mail routes.

A revision of some parts of the post office law may be necessary; and it is submitted, whether it would not be proper to provide for the appointment of postmasters, where the compensation exceeds a certain amount, by nomination to the Senate, as other officers of the general government are appointed.

Having communicated my views to Congress, at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add, that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations, and greatest commercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff, for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country.

The actual state of the public accounts, furnishes additional evidence of the efficacy of the present system of accountability, in relation to the public expenditure. Of the moneys drawn from the Treasury since the fourth of March, 1817, the sum remaining unaccounted for, on the 30th of September last, is more than a million and a half of dollars less than on the 30th of September preceding; and during the same period a reduction of nearly a million of dollars has been

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1823.

Manmoth Hog.—Mr. Jeremiah Buck of this Town, killed a hog on the first inst. the day it was 15 months old, which weighed 501 lbs. neatly dressed. It was of the breed of hog introduced into this county by Mr. John Johnson, and which was lately imported from Liverpool. It was one of the same family exhibited at the late cattle show in this town, as noticed in our papers a few weeks ago. This breed of hogs eaten at any age, and with less trouble than any other we are acquainted with. This hog had no extraordinary keeping until the last three months, in which time it is supposed he gained 200 lbs. We do not recollect to have read of any animal of this species so heavy at this age.—Had he increased in the same ratio for six months longer we might have again not only had defiance to the United States, but to the world!

We are glad to be informed that DAVID SMITH, A. M. will commence a Classical school in this town on Monday next, (the 15th inst.) We wish him success in his undertaking, and hope that those in other parts of this county, and elsewhere, who are desirous of studying the Latin and Greek languages, will avail themselves of the opportunity now presented to acquire them, by an early application for admission.

The President of the United States, it is said, has nominated to the Senate, the Hon James Brown, senator from Louisiana, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France

Congress.—In that body but little, (as is usual for a short time after its opening) has as yet been done. As this is a new Congress, and many of its members are newly appointed and therefore in some degree strangers to the method of transacting business, they must go forward, in the commencement of their progress, by slow steps. In the Senate they have dispensed with the former method of appointing committees, which was by ballot, and have adopted the rule of the House Representatives by giving to the presiding officer the selection of standing committees. The President has recommended to the Senate the claims of the Hon. D. Tompkins, as allowed last congress to be settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury. He says, the claims allowed are too small, but that if now paid they will afford that gentleman an essential accommodation.

In the House of Representatives little more than the receiving petitions of various kinds has yet been done. These flow thick upon them from all parts. A communication was forwarded on Friday 5th inst. from the President, similar to the one noticed above, in favor of the Vice President.

Mr. Webster offered a resolution "that provisions ought to be made, by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an Agent, or Commissioner, to Greece, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appointment." Mr. Brent offered a resolution requiring the judiciary to be directed to enquire, into the expediency of so amending the laws of the United States as to abolish imprisonment for debt—and also into the policy and expediency of establishing a criminal code for the government of the United States. The Rev. Mr. Bascom of the state of Ohio was chosen chaplain to the House.

Important Rumor.—It has been rumored that Mr. Rush has made enquiry of our government at the request of the English Cabinet, to ascertain whether the UNITED STATES were prepared to JOIN ENGLAND in a RESISTANCE to ANY ATTEMPT of the HOLY ALLIANCE upon the INDEPENDENCE of the SOUTH AMERICAN COLONIES. This is very like a Whale. We would be glad first to hear that England had already acknowledged their independence. When they do so we might think this probable.

ANECOTE.

St. Anthony's Bones in the United States.—The following Anecdote, it is said, was related by the Rev. Mr. Hogan from his pulpit in the St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia. It took place while the Bishop's and Mr. Hogan's parties were contending for the supremacy in that congregation.

"One day," said Mr. Hogan, "Bishop Conwell called upon a member of this congregation, and asked him why he attended St. Mary's church, while Mr. Hogan preached there. The other replied, that he had been a member before Mr. Hogan was called to it, was pleased with him and continued. Do you know, said the Bishop, that you have committed the unpardonable sin, and that you are forever excluded from the gates of heaven in consequence of doing so? The gentleman had not entertained such an opinion. The Bishop urged the fact; the other became alarmed, and enquired whether there was no way to escape the awful consequences or a

vert the doom that threatened him. There is one way said the Bishop, and only one left, and it remains with you to avail yourself of it, or be irrevocably damned. The gentleman expressed a willingness to do anything possible to secure his salvation, and desired the Bishop to give him directions. Then, as a preliminary, said the Bishop, you must solemnly promise not again to enter St. Mary's church while Mr. Hogan officiates in it.—The gentleman consented. Witnesses were required, and a neighbour was sent for. The neighbor was a protestant and would not do. Another was sent for; he proved to be a friend of Mr. Hogan's, and therefore he would not answer. Convinced of the gentlemen's sincerity by his willingness to accommodate, the Bishop, without further ceremony, took his own word. Upon receiving this pledge he produced two or three small bones which he said were the bones of the blessed St. ANTHONY. These, said he, you must wrap up in a piece of silk, enclose in a leather cover, and suspend around your neck for a certain time (which he named) and in addition you must undergo penance, which he then prescribed. By doing this St. Anthony will be your patron; he will advocate your cause, and the gates of heaven will again be opened to you!"

Mr. Hogan after relating the above anecdote, exclaimed, is there any person in my congregation so ignorant as to believe that the bones of St. Anthony, or any other Saint in the calendar, could redeem a soul from the fires of purgatory or hell? St. Anthony has been dead upwards of 1000 years—it is not probable his bones ever came into the hands of Bishop Conwell, and if they did, that he would get any person to receive them or believe in such nonsense! The truth of the matter is, the bones which the pious Bishop produced were no more nor less than those of a sheep! thanks to anatomy for enabling us to discover such gross deception.

* * We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Bascom, of Philadelphia, will preach a Sermon to the Youth, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at early candle light, in the Presbyterian Church in this town.

* * A communication on the death of Mrs. Wood, received too late for this paper this week, will be given in our next.

DIED.

In this Town, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. Sarah Simkins, wife of Mr. Dan Simkins, aged 70 years. She was a woman of an amiable disposition and highly respected by all who knew her.

In Hopewell Township, on the 9th inst. Mrs. Ruth Minch, wife of Mr. Archibald Minch, in her 23d year.

In Philadelphia, on the 2d inst. Mr. Hugh McGier, of this place, aged 32 years.

TO RENT.

The subscriber offers to Rent for one or more years the TAVERN with its appurtenances, now occupied by Isaac Sutton, situate near the county line, on the main road from Salem to Bridgeton.—Also for a term of years,

The Stoe-Creek Factory,

Which contains the usual machinery for manufacturing all kinds of woolen cloth, in complete order, together with one or more dwelling houses for the accommodation of workmen.

The above property will be let on the most reasonable terms, to such as can produce satisfactory recommendations: for further particulars application may be made to the subscriber, residing near the premises.

JOHN S. WOOD.

Stoe Creek, Dec 8. 155 2m

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue, on

Friday the 9th day of January, 1824,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton:

The following described real estate, situate in the township of Maurice River, viz. the House and premises here the defendant now lives at Brickborough

940 Acres of Wood-Land,

Called the the Bollingreen, adjoining lands of the Holland Company, John Tuft & others.

A tract of Bush Land, containing 80 acres, adjoining lands of Norton Harris, the Holland Company and others.

Four building lots in the town plot of Leesburgh, contains three-fourths of an acre each.

Seized as the property of Daniel Carrall, taken in execution at the suit of James Ludlam, the president, directors and company of the Cumberland Bank, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

Nov. 5—Dec. 13. 155

Adjournment.

The lands of James D. Westcott, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned till Tuesday the 6th day of January next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff, December 9. 155.

Adjournment.

The lands of Samuel Westcott that was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday the 6th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff. December 10. 155

SALE OF LAND.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, On Thursday the 15th day of January next.

At the Inn of Joseph Cooper, in the Upper Township, in the county of Cape May; all that farm containing about

480 ACRES,

Situate in the township of Weymouth, in the county of Gloucester, on Gibson's Creek, adjoining lands of John Estell, John Steelman, and the heirs of Joseph Ingersol. The improvements consist of a DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, &c.—The subscriber is authorized to sell the same, under the insolvent laws of New Jersey, being the assignee of Seth Hand, to whom the farm lately belonged.

The creditors of said Seth Hand, are desired to meet at the inn above mentioned, on the day of sale, at one o'clock, P. M. to direct the conditions of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. JEREMIAH HAND, Middle Township, Cape May, December 12. 155 ts

Commissioners Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the inn of Lewis Riggins, in Leesburgh, on

Seventh-day the 14th day of the Second month (February) next.

Between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon of that day, the following described Lots and pieces of Land, situate in the township of Maurice River, late the property of Levin Chance, deceased, viz.

No. 1, A House and Lot in Leesburgh, adjoining Joshua Brick and others.

No. 2, One other House and Lot, adjoining the above and Samuel Peterson, esq.

No. 3, A House and eight acres more or less, adjoining John Lee and others.

No. 4, A House and Lot in Dorchester, adjoining Philip Rice and others.

No. 5, Is about 60 acres of Bush-land, adjoining Joshua Brick and others.

No. 6, Is about 40 acres of Bush land, adjoining John Albertson and others.

No. 7, Is a tract of 60 acres more or less, adjoining Daniel Hand and others.

No. 8, A tract of Cedar-Swamp, adjoining John H. Brinton and others.

No. 9, A piece of Marsh, outside of the bank, adjoining Thomas Henderson. It being property that could not be divided without great prejudice to the owners, and will be sold for cash, by

Isaac Townsend.

Hosea Rankins, &

John Albertson.

Commissioners.

12th mo. 11th. 155 2m

Will be sold at

PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday December 20th

At the house of Mr Scott, innkeeper, in Sharp Town, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a valuable FARM of

119 ACRES,

Situate in Piles Grove, Salem county, 1 mile from Sharp Town, 2 from Woodstown, 8 from Salem, and 25 miles from Philadelphia; convenient to Landings, Stores, Schools, &c. on the main stage route from Salem to Philadelphia, 109 acres of which are Arable Land, of an excellent quality and in a good state of cultivation, very productive of all sorts of grain, clover and timothy. The other 10 acres are Wood Land. The improvements are

a good two story Brick House, three rooms on each floor; one story Kitchen, a large Barn, Crib House, and other out houses, all in good repair. A young Orchard of excellent Fruit, Pump of good water near the door.

This farm is laid out in small fields under good Post and Rail Fence, and is in every respect a first rate Farm.

Terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser; persons wishing to view the premises, will please apply to SAMUEL MILLER on the Farm.

Terms at sale, when conditions will be made known by the subscriber. Title indisputable.

THOMAS REEVES.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29—Dec. 13. 155

BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

An annual meeting of the Cumberland Brigade Board of Officers, will be held at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, on Monday the 15th day of December instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. ELIAS P. SEELEY, Dec 9.—155 Judge Advocate.

To be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the 28th day of February next,

At three o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

A new Frame Building, standing near the head of the town of Greenwich, and near Pine Mount, on the road leading from Greenwich to Roadstown. It was erected about the year 1820, and was never occupied except for a short period as a Methodist Meeting House. It is constructed of the very best materials, and remains uninjured. Its dimensions not recollected.

George Bacon.

Isaac Elwell.

Samuel Tomlinson.

N. B. Conditions made known at the time of sale. December 13. 155 12t

SALE OF LAND.

In pursuance of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale, at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 27th day of December next,

At 2 o'clock P. M. at the Hotel in Bridgeton, all that part of the farm, commonly known by the name of the Simon Souder farm, situate in the township of Hopewell, in the county aforesaid, which in the division thereof was set off to Simon Souder, containing fourteen acres and a half. The buildings consist of a Dwelling House and Barn.

For further particulars apply to

DANIEL ELMER,

Guardian.

October 18.—Nov. 22. 152 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas, to me directed will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 30th day of December next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, Bridgeton.

A Farm, situate in the township of Deerfield, joins on the road leading from Laurel Hill to the Beaver Dam, joins land of Edward Lammis and others, contains forty-three acres more or less.

A House and lot of land on Laurel Hill, joins Jonathan J. Hann and others, contains 59 square perches more or less, with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of John Carns, taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Burrows and to be sold by Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

October 27—Nov. 29. 153

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

Tuesday the 30th day of December next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland,

At the Inn of Ebenezer Seeley, on Laurel Hill,

A House and lot of land, situate on Laurel Hill, in the township of Deerfield, adjoining lands of Benjamin Scull, Elias P. Seeley and others, containing 130 square perches of land more or less.

Seized as the property of Jeremiah Perry, taken in execution at the suit of John Shannon, surviving assignee, &c. and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

October 27—Nov. 29. 153

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A farm belonging to Jacob Ridgeway, esq. situate on Cohansy creek, one and a half miles below Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland New Jersey:—

Containing 115 Acres,

17 of meadow—50 arable, and the residue woodland and cripple. The buildings consist of a two story frame house and kitchen—spring-house and barn. There is also an apple orchard—and a wharf to which a considerable quantity of cord wood is annually brought.

For terms of sale, apply to me at Bridgeton.

DANIEL ELMER.

Nov. 28—29, 1823. 153 1f

Creditors take Notice.

That we have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed Saturday the 10th day of January 1824, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court house in Bridgeton, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

CHARLES KINNINGER.

GEORGE SOWNER.

EDWARD WEAVER.

November 29, 1823.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday, the 23d day of December next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

A Farm with the improvements thereon, joins Lebanon Run, land of Jonathan Fithian and others, contains fifty-six acres and eight perches, more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of William Carter, taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Parker, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

October 20—Nov. 22. 152

TO LET,

A Grist-mill, Saw-mill, and Farm,

Where Joseph Groff now lives; the Mills will be let separate or together, for one or more years,—and a small Farm in Stoe Creek township:

ALSO, FOR SALE.

Fifty Acres of Wood-Land,

In Lebanon Neck:—A GIG, nearly new:—A RIDING CHAIR with a standing top, with or without a handsome set of Harness; Also one good Burr Millstone, four feet four inches in diameter nearly new, together with

a good Family Horse, goes well in harness when in good humour, but sometimes inclines to move off tail foremost, but when led a few yards, will move off head foremost, but when led, he will take hold of the person's arm if they are not careful; he is sound excepting the loss of one eye and lame in one fore foot, and sometimes in both, but if left to rest he may become sound, as I believe he is, not more than 16 or 18 years old; said horse may be kept in good condition upon good hay and oats.

Josiah Seeley.

November 29. 155 4

FOR SALE,

360

Acres of Woodland,

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

Also 150 Acres

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

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

Apply to Joshua Brick, esq. Port-Elizabeth—to Daniel Eimer esq. at Bridgeton, or to the subscriber at Dennis' Creek

JAMES DIVERCY.

Nov. 27—29, 1823. 153 2m

City Tanned Sole Leather.

Wm. & D. LOWBER,

Have opened a LEATHER STORE, in Carters' Alley, opposite Grand's Bank for the reception of the Stock of Leather, regularly dried out at their Tannery, No. 253 North Third street, consisting of Dry Hide and Slaughter Sole, suitable for retailing to the Leather Cutters of this city, and for families in the country, which will be put at inviting terms for cash, wholesale or retail. The trial will test their claims to public patronage both as to quality and price.

Philadelphia, November 27. 153 5t

NOTICE.

The Creditors of Edmund Bacon, late of Bridgeton, that have not presented their accounts, are requested to present them to the subscriber by the 20th of this month—those indebted to make immediate payment and save costs.

Wm. BEVAN, jun.

December 4. 154 3t

The sale of the Lands of ABRAHAM REEVE, dec'd, that was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned until

Friday the 26th day of December next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M.

At the Inn of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton,

ELIZABETH REEVE, Adm'r.

DAN SIMKINS, Adm'r.

November 26. 153 ts

OR HARD & HARD.

GRASS SEEDS,

For Sale by

THOS. & CHARLES SHEPPARD.

Greenwich, 11th mo. 6th. 150 8t

Creditors take Notice.

That I have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed Saturday the 17th day of January 1824, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court house in Bridgeton to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

EDWARD WEAVER.

December 6, 1823. 154

made in the amount of the unsettled accounts for moneys advanced previously to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. It will be obvious that, in proportion as the mass of accounts of the latter description is diminished, by settlement, the difficulty of settling the residue is increased from the consideration, that, in many instances, it can be obtained only by legal process. For more precise details on this subject, I refer to a report from the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

The sum which was appropriated at the last session, for the repair of the Cumberland road, has been applied with good effect to that object. A final report has not yet been received from the agent who was appointed to superintend it. As soon as it is received, it shall be communicated to Congress.

Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested an improvement of still greater importance. They are of opinion that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together, by one continued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained. If this could be accomplished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result from it. A great portion of the produce of the very fertile country through which it would pass, would find a market through that channel. Troops might be moved with great facility in war, with cannon, and every kind of munition, and in either direction. Connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of Union itself. Believing, as I do, that Congress possess the right to appropriate money for such a national object, (the jurisdiction remaining to the states through which the canal would pass,) I submit it to your consideration whether it may not be advisable to authorize, by an adequate appropriation, the employment of a suitable number of the officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the unexplored ground during the next season, and to report their opinion thereon. It will likewise be proper to extend their examination to the several routes through which the waters of the Ohio may be connected, by canals, with those of Lake Erie.

As the Cumberland road will require annual repairs, and Congress have not thought it expedient to recommend to the states an amendment to the constitution, for the purpose of vesting in the United States a power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement, it is also submitted to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient to authorize the Executive to enter into an arrangement with the several states through which the road passes, to establish tolls, each within its limits, for the purpose of defraying the expense of future repairs, and of providing, also, by suitable penalties, for its protection against future injuries.

The act of Congress of the seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, appropriated the sum of twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting two piers as a shelter for vessels from ice, near Cape Henlopen, Delaware Bay. To effect the object of the act, the officers of the board of Engineers, with Commodore Bainbridge, were directed to prepare plans and estimates of piers sufficient to answer the purpose intended by the act. It appears by the report which accompanies the documents from the War Department, that the appropriation is not adequate to the purpose intended; and, as the piers would be of great service, both to the navigation of the Delaware Bay, and the protection of vessels on the adjacent parts of the coast, I submit for the consideration of Congress whether additional and sufficient appropriation should not be made.

The board of Engineers were also directed to examine and survey the entrance of the harbour of the port of Preque-isle in Pennsylvania, in order to make an estimate of the expense of removing the obstructions to the entrance, with a plan of the best mode of effecting the same under the appropriation for that purpose, by act of Congress passed 3d. of March last. The report of the board accompanies the papers from the War Department, and is submitted for the consideration of Congress.

A strong hope has long been entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favour, yet none, according to our information, had taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers, which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest, and of acquisition, with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the

transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them; that Greece will become again an independent nation. That she may obtain that rank, is the object of our most ardent wishes.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked, that the result has been, so far, very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators.

The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly, in favour of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparations for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers, is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments.

And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to this portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal, show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact, no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question, in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted as an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none. But, in regard to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern Brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States, to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

If we compare the present condition of our Union with its actual state at the close of our Revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress, in improvement in all the im-

portant circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it. At the first epoch, our population did not exceed three millions. By the last census it amounted to about ten millions, and, what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—or the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited and a wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which to the ocean was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population has expanded in every direction, and new states have been established, almost equal in number, to those which formed the first bond of our Union. This expansion of our population, and accession of new States to our Union, have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources, and added to our strength and respectability as a power, is admitted by all. But, it is not in these important circumstances only, that this happy effect is felt.

It is manifest that, by enlarging the basis of our system and increasing the number of States, the system itself, has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and, in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is necessary to treat, here, of the vast improvement made in the system itself, by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character, any in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what then do we owe these blessings? It is known to all, that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not then to adopt every measure, which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

Washington City, December 2, 1823.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Legislature of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Mr White presented a petition from the Woodbury fire company, praying an act of incorporation—referred to White, Stryker and Walling.

Mr Lloyd presented a law relative to elections—read and ordered 2d reading.

Mr Woodhull presented a bill respecting the Delaware and Raritan canal—read and ordered 2d reading.

The bill sup. to the Georgetown and Franklin turnpike act was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill reducing the rate of interest to six per cent was read a second time and debated. Mr Dayton opposed and Messrs Dow, Griffith and White advocated. Some attempts were made to amend without success. The yeas and nays were called, on agreeing to the first section, and were as follows, viz. Yeas, Beatty, Brittin, Clifford, Conover, Coryell, Dow, Elmer, sp. Ewing, Griffith, Hough, D. Johnston, R. G. Johnston, Lloyd, Mann, Maxwell, D. Miller, S. B. Miller, Monroe, M'Dowell, Pennington, Smith, Stout, C. Stratton, I. Stratton, Stryker, Swing, Teasdale, Walling, White, Woodhull, Woolman, 31. Nays, Ackerman, Chandler, Christie, Dayton, Drake, Estell, Newman, Randolph, Schenck, Townsend, Westervelt, 11. So the section was agreed to, and afterwards the bill ordered to be engrossed, for a third reading. No doubt is entertained that it will become a law. It has no operation except upon contracts made after the fourth of July next.

Adjourned.

Three o'clock the house met.

A bill from council respecting the enclosure of certain meadows in Monmouth, was read a first time and ordered 2d reading.

Mr Maxwell from the committee reported a bill for the relief of H. Harrison—read and ordered 2d reading.

The bill relative to the Queens College Lottery was taken up and re-committed.

The sup. to the small cause act was taken up and occupied the remainder of the day.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Petitions were presented from inhabitants of Gloucester for a law to authorize an election relative to the court house.

Mr Westervelt from the committee on the petitions from Bergen for permission to establish a race course, reported in favor of the petitioners having leave to present a bill at the next session of the legislature.

Mr Griffith presented a bill sup. to the act respecting executions—ordered to be printed.

Bills passed—The sup. to the act against usury, passed 31 to 10; the sup. to the George Town and Franklin turnpike, 23 to 17; the one authorizing E. Clark and his associates to navigate the river Delaware, 22 to 18; that to incorporate the Rahway fire co. the one to divorce Ann Jackson from her husband, 22 to 17; and the sup. to the act constituting an independent battalion in Newark.

A message from council informed that they had passed the bill to authorize the sale of real estate of Wm. Ashbridge, dec. with an amendment; to which the house agreed.

The bill sup. to the small cause act; do. relative to the theological seminary; and the bill sup. to the act authorizing a lottery for Queens College, passed to be engrossed. Adjourned.

Three o'clock the house met.

A message from council informed that they had passed a bill sup. to the act to incorporate the Newark and Morris Turnpike Company—ordered a second reading and to be printed; also that they had passed a resolution requesting the joint committee on the state prison to devise some method whereby the annual loss to the state by the establishment, should be lessened.

Mr D. Johnson presented a petition from a large number of inhabitants of Trenton for the appropriation of money to purchase fire buckets.

Mr Randolph, from the committee on the subject of public printing, made report that the price allowed for that service was too high—That 39 dollars per sheet be allowed for printing the laws and law reports, and 34 dollars for the Minutes and Journals of Council.

Mr Woodhull proposed a resolution, that council be informed that the house is ready to go into joint-meeting for the appointment of officers.

The bill to authorize weirs and fish baskets, in the Delaware, passed to be engrossed.

Mr Woodhull reported a bill to reduce fees and costs of suits—ordered to be printed.

The resolution of Mr Ewing relative to imprisonment for debt, was taken up and after some time spent thereon it was postponed.

The bill to incorporate the New Jersey Manufacturing and Banking Company, was taken up and negatived. Yeas, Beatty, Chandler, Christie, Conover, Coryell, Dayton, Dow, Drake, Estell, Lloyd, Mann, Newman, Stout, Stryker, Swing, Teasdale, Westervelt, Woodhull, Woolman, 19. Nays, Brittin, Clifford, Elmer, sp. Ewing, Hough, R. G. Johnston, Kline, Maxwell, D. Miller, S. B. Miller, Monroe, M'Dowell, Pennington, Randolph, Schenck, Smith, C. Stratton, I. Stratton, Townsend, Walling, White, 21.

The bill to authorize the trustees of Queens College, to erect a lottery, passed, Yeas, Ackerson, Beatty, Chandler, Christie, Conover, Coryell, Dayton, Dow, Drake, Estell, Lloyd, Maxwell, D. Miller, S. B. Miller, M'Dowell, Randolph, Schenck, Stryker, Westervelt, White, Woodhull, Woolman, 22. Nays, Brittin, Clifford, Dow, Elmer, sp. Ewing, Hough, D. Johnston, R. G. Johnston, Mann, Monroe, Newman, Pennington, Smith, Stout, C. Stratton, I. Stratton, Swing, Teasdale, Townsend, Walling, 20. Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

Mr Kline proposed a resolution to appropriate 150 dollars for the equipment of a piece of field artillery for the use of a company at Somerville—laid on the table. The resolution for printing the Morris Canal report passed to be engrossed, as did also the bill relative to the Delaware and Raritan canal, and the support bill; the bill to establish a regiment of Horse Artillery passed to a third reading.

Mr Griffith, with leave, presented a bill directing the manner of appointing prosecuting attorneys. [This bill transfers the appointment to the joint-meeting.]

The sup. to the small cause act was taken up and re-committed.

Three o'clock the house met.

The bill to authorize the building of a bridge over Rancocas creek passed to be engrossed; the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was taken up, the first section disagreed to and re-committed.

The resolution of Mr Ewing respecting imprisonment for debt was taken up, when Mr Woodhull proposed a substitute referring the subject to a select committee—agreed to.

A message from council informed that they had passed the sup. to the Queens College lottery act, without a amendment.

The bill respecting Conasunk meadows, in Monmouth, the sup. to the Newark and Morris turnpike act; and the sup. to the act making lands liable to be sold for the payment of debts were severally considered and passed to a third reading.

A message from council informed that they had passed a bill for the preservation of oysters and clams—ordered 2d reading.

The bill to authorize the enclosure of a tract of land called Black Point, in

Morris co. with an amendment, passed the house unanimously. Adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 5.

The bill respecting estate of Wm. Ashbridge, dec. the one relative to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, that to establish a regiment of horse artillery, the one respecting Conasunk salt meadows, sup. to the Newark and Morris turnpike act, further sup. making lands liable for payment of debts, passed the house, and the bill for the relief of D. Hay, to be engrossed.

Mr D. Johnson offered a resolution that the treasurer be directed to lay before the house the probable revenue of the state for the two ensuing years, agreed to. Adjourned.

Three o'clock the house met.

The resolution offered by Mr Kline relative to field artillery for Somerville passed 20 to 19.

A message from council informed that they had passed the sup. to the act against usury; that to incorporate the Rahway fire company; and the one authorizing E. Clarke to navigate the Delaware, without amendment.

The sup. to the act for the preservation of clams and oysters; and the one concerning taxes passed to a third reading.

The bill directing the mode of appointing prosecutors of the pleas, passed to be engrossed, 24 to 16.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

The house resolved to adjourn on Thursday next. Joint-meeting on Tuesday. The prosecuting attorney bill passed; and the committee on abolishing imprisonment for debt, reported a bill exempting poor debtors, on giving security, &c. The bill for the relief of D. Hay passed the house.

Monday, Dec. 8.

The act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt was read a third time & debated. [This act is in all its provisions like the act passed in 1820, commonly called the county limit law; except that the debtor giving the bond required by that act; may go at large without any limits until the insolvent court.] Yeas, Ackerson, Beatty, Chandler, Christie, Clifford, Coryell, Dayton, Dow, Ewing, Griffith, Hough, D. Johnston, R. G. Johnston, Lloyd, Mann, Maxwell, Monroe, Newman, Schenck, C. Stratton, I. Stratton, Stryker, Swing, Teasdale, White, Woolman, 26. Nays, Brittin, Conover, Drake, Elmer, sp. Estell, Kline, D. Miller, S. B. Miller, M'Dowell, Pennington, Randolph, Smith, Stout, Townsend, Walling, Westervelt, Woodhull, 17. So the bill was passed and sent to council.

The bill to divorce Sarah Naylor was passed 23 to 16.

The sup. to the small cause act was disagreed to, 20 to 21. [This act contained two or three important sections.]

The bill for the relief of Higgins Harrison, and the bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Steam boat company, were read and ordered to be re-engrossed. Adjourned.

Three o'clock the house met.

The bill for incorporating the Orange and Sussex canal company, was taken up and the amendments of council agreed to, and the bill ordered to be re-engrossed.

Mr Pennington offered a resolution that the treasurer be authorized to receive the principal money due by the sureties of Mr Gordon, without interest, provided it should be paid on or before the 15th of February next, and if then not paid, that the bond be put in suit—laid on the table.

Mr Ewing from the committee reported an act appropriating an additional sum for the protection of the oyster beds in Delaware bay, read and ordered second reading.

Several acts were taken up and passed through their various stages.

Council has passed an act to divide the county of Sussex, and an act incorporating a bank at Hoboken. Similar bills had been previously rejected in the assembly.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the 17th day of December next.

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county aforesaid, at the inn of Lavy Foster, in the Middle Township, the two-elevenths of one half of the Plantation supposed to contain one hundred and twelve acres, whereon Samuel Eldridge now lives, situate on the Sea shore, in the township and county aforesaid, joining lands of Robert M. Holmes & others. Also a Lot of Bush Land, supposed to contain four acres more or less, near the premises. Late the property of Eli Edridge, deceased. Conditions made known at the time of sale by

Stilwell Hildroth, Adm'r.
October 16—Nov. 22. 152 4t

Potters & Woodruff.

Have just received, and are now opening a handsome and extensive assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Particularly suited to the present season. Much pains has been taken in the purchase of these goods, which have chiefly been bought at auction for cash, at the lowest Philadelphia prices; and they flatter themselves that those who wish to buy for cash, or better country produce, will find it to their advantage to call at the

**New Brick Store,
NEAR THE HOTEL**

IN **BRIDGETON,**

Where they can be supplied with the following articles:

- Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths.
- and mixed
- Superfine double and } Cassemeres.
- single milled black, } do.
- blue, mixed and drab } do.
- Drab and mixed angola } do.
- Valencia, marseilles, robroy } Vestings.
- and other } do.
- Figured and plain black and } Bombazettes
- colored } do.
- Black Bombazeens.
- Circassian Plaids.
- Black, colored, figured } Canton Crapes.
- and plain } do.
- Figured Crape Robes for Dresses.
- 4-5, 6-7 & 8-4 Crape Shawls.
- Crape Scarfs, figured and plain.
- Large and small Silk Shawls.
- Fancy Gauze, and other do.
- Fancy fig'd. bird eye Handkerchiefs.
- Bandanna, Flap, Mad- } do.
- rass, Malabar and other } do.
- Sensaw, Lutesstrings, Levant- } Silks.
- tine and other } do.
- Bonnet Silks, assorted colors.
- Ladies English, French } Gloves.
- and German silk } do.
- Ladies' Beaver, Kid } do.
- and York-tan } do.
- Men's Beaver, Buckskin, } do.
- and raw silk } do.
- London Chintzes, and Calicoes, a hand- } some assortment.
- Imported & American Furniture Calicoes.
- Irish Linens, Lawn Lawns and Linen } Cambricks.
- 5-6 and 7-4 Linen Table Diaper.
- Figured and plain Book Muslins.
- do. do. Swiss Mulls & Jacksonetts.
- Ladies' Ruffles and Flouncings.
- Men's Worsted and Cotton Hose.
- Women's do. do.
- Fancy and plain Ribbons.
- Silk and Cotton Cords.
- Yellow and blue Nankeens.
- Striped and plain Cotton Cassimeres.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

- Bleached and brown Wal- } Sheetings.
- tham and Slater's do. } do.
- do. do. Shirtings.
- Wilmington Stripes.
- New York and common do.
- 3-4 and 5-4 Checks.
- 6-4 Linen do.
- 3-4 and 4-4 Bed Ticking.
- Cotton Drillings.
- Table Diaper.
- Cotton warps and fillings, different no's.

SHOES.

- Men's & Boys, thin lined and bound shoes.
- do. do. coarse Boots and shoes.
- Ladies' black, colored, } Morocco.
- heel'd & spring pump, } and shoe sole
- Ladies' black and assorted colored Valen- } cia, Florentine and Prunella.
- Misses black and colored trim'd Morocco.
- Children's Morocco and Leather Boots.

GROCERIES.

- Fourth proof Cogniac Brandy.
- Common do.
- Jamaica Spirits.
- Holland and Country Gin.
- Apple and Rye Whiskey.
- Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe, Lisbon, } Wines.
- Samos and Malaga } do.
- Aniseed, Noyou, Perfect } Cordials.
- Love, Lemon, Cinnamon, } do.
- Rose and Peppermint } do.
- Imperial, Gun Powder, Young } Teas.
- Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea } do.
- Loaf, lump and brown Sugars.
- First quality Molasses.
- Spices, Starch, Raisins,
- Butter Biscuit, Crackers,
- Hams, Lard, Pork,
- Maçka el,
- Lime by the bushel and hhd.
- Together, with a handsome assortment of

**LOOKING GLASSES,
Bread and Snuffer Trays,
Queens-ware, Glass-ware,
HARD-WARE,
Stone-ware, Stationary, &c. &c.**
September 27. 144

NEW STORE

J. L. JAMES,

Has just received and is now opening, (at the Store formerly occupied by J. B. & R. B. Potter,) a handsome and general assortment of

Woolen and Cotton Goods,
Together with a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

**China, Glass & Queens-ware,
Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Earthen
and Stone-ware,**
Which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and hopes by attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

**Common & Judgment Bonds,
Attorneys' Blanks, &c.**
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

September Term, 1823.

Upon application of Isaac Mulford and Nathan Sheppard, executors of Martha Sheppard, dec'd, Cooper Maden, administrator of Hosea Madden, deceased, William G. Reeves, administrator of Josiah Sayre, deceased, Dan Simkins, administrator of John B. Welsh, deceased, to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands.

It is ordered by the court, that the said executors and administrators give notice to the creditors of said decedents, to bring in their respective claims on or before the first day of November 1824, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months, and publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor, against said executors and administrators.

By the court,
T. ELMER, Clerk.
October 11. 146 2u

Sale of Land.

By virtue of a deed of trust to us the subscribers duly made, and executed by John B. Miller, cabinet-maker, of Bridgeton, will be exposed to sale at

PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wednesday the 26th day of November instant,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Richard Jarman in Bridgeton, the following pieces of land:

- No. 1, Sixty-five Acres of Land, Fifteen of which is Banked Meadow, situate near Bridgeton aforesaid, and joins land of Samuel Tomlinson and John Sibley, esq.
 - No. 2, Four Acres of Bush-land, Adjoining lands of Ephraim Bishop and others.
- Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.
- Dan Simkins,
Timothy Elmer,
Trustees.**
November 15 151 2t

The sale of the lands of John B. Miller, that was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to
Friday the 26th day of December next,
Between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M. at the inn of Richard Jarman in Bridgeton.

**Dan Simkins,
Timothy Elmer,
Trustees.**
November 26. 153 ts.

NOTICE.
For Sale or to Rent.

That valuable LOT of LAND, opposite Mr. McClung's Inn, containing about FIFTEEN ACRES, whereon is a good two story HOUSE, with a good Kitchen attached to it; also, a one story House: also a large BARN, built of the best materials, 56 by 40 feet. Payment will be made easy, and possession given on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to
JAMES DIVERTY.
Dennis Creek, Nov. 10—15 151 t

NOTICE.
Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Thursday the first day of January next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day,
At the Hotel of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton,

The following described lots of land.
No. 1, is situate on the road leading from Bridgeton to Bowen Town, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Shull and others, and contains fourteen acres and thirty square perches.

No. 2, is situate on the road leading from Bridgeton to Roadstown, adjoining lands of Dan Simkins and others, and contains eleven acres and seven-tenths of an acre.

No. 3, is situate in the township of Deerfield, adjoining the Creamer field (so called,) and contains twenty-four acres of WOOD-LAND.

Attendance will be given, and conditions made known at time of sale, by
MARGARET C. FREEMAN, Adm'r.
October 21—Nov. 15. 151 7t

A few copies of a highly finished engraving of Dr. ADAM CLARKE, L. L. D. F. S. A. by Longacre, one of the best head engravers in the United States, may be had at the office of the Whig. They will be sold at a moderate price.

NOTICE.

John B. Miller, cabinet maker, of Bridgeton, did on the 27th day of August last, by deed of trust and assignment convey to us the subscribers, his estate both real and personal, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors and others. Those indebted to the said John B. Miller on book account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against him are desired to exhibit them for examination.

**Dan Simkins,
Timothy Elmer.**

September 6.
All persons indebted to the estate of Stephen and Hannah Miller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to
Dan Simkins, Ad'm.
September 6. 141

NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at Bridgeton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, for the convenience of those who have business to do with him in the Sheriff's Office.
JOHN LANING, jun.
April 12. 120

**White Pine Boards
and other LUMBER**

POTTERS & WOODRUFF
HAVE FOR SALE,
Pannel white pine boards,
1st common do do
2d do do do
Cedar siding plastering lath,
Heart boards and scantling,
Sap boards, half price do
10,000 good quality 2 feet shingles,
White oak posts, &c.
Bridgeton, May 10. 124

Fall and Winter Goods.

Merseilles & M'Calla,
Have just received a large and general assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Particularly suited to the present and approaching season: such as
Flannels, Cloths and Casimeres, Satinets, Blankets, Rugs, and
DOMESTIC GOODS,
All of which have been purchased at the lowest cash prices, and which with their usual assortment of goods, will be sold very low for cash or produce.

Persons disposed to buy for cash or trade, will do well to call on them at the first store East of the Bridge, before they purchase elsewhere, as they flatter themselves, their customers will be supplied with goods at as fair a price and on as good terms as any where in Bridgeton.

They continue to keep always on hand a good supply of
PAINTS and OILS,
FRESH
Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.
Also, one elegant Mahogany SIDE-BOARD at a reduced price.
Bridgeton, September 27. 144

S. POTTER & Co.

Booksellers & Stationers.
Have removed from No. 85, to No. 115, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, A few doors below Fourth-street, and directly opposite the post office, where Books in every department of Literature and Science may be purchased at the most reduced prices. Orders from Library companies, Country Merchants and Teachers, respectfully solicited, with the assurance that they will meet prompt attention and liberal discount.
Nov. 15. 151

NOTICE.

The creditors of Seth Hand, an insolvent debtor, are hereby informed, that the subscriber will attend at the inn of Joseph Hand, in the Middle Township, in the county of Cape May, on Wednesday the 4th day of February next, to make distribution of all the money which hath come to his hands, of the estate of the said Seth Hand.
**Jeremiah Hand,
Assignee.**
Middle Township, Cape May, } 149
October 31, 1823. } tm

NOTICE.

The creditors of Seth Hand, an insolvent debtor, are requested to meet at the inn of Mrs. McClung, at Dennis Creek, in the county of Cape May, on Friday the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and exhibit their accounts against the said Seth Hand, and examine and ascertain the debt due to each creditor, and in case of any controversy relating thereto, to determine the same as the law directs.
**Jeremiah Hand,
Assignee.**
Middle Township, Cape May, } 149
October 31, 1823. } tm

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.		per lb		per bushel	
Macon and Flich,	per lb	\$0	6 to 8		
Beans	bushel	1	25	scarce	
Jeef, mess	barrel	12	13		
Wrick, run of Kilm, M.		6	50		
Butter, lump,		14	18		
Do. salt, insp.		10			
Candles, tallow dipt		10			
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.		25	24		
Do. 2d quality		"	"		
Do. Java		26	25		
Cheese,		8	9		
Feathers, American lb.		32	35		
Flax, clean		7	9		
Firewood, hickory cord		6	75	7	00
Do. oak		4	75	5	00
Do. pine		2	50	3	00
Do. gum logs		5	50	6	00
Flour, wheat, barrel		3	12		
Do. rye		"	"		
Do. corn meal		2	50		
Glass, wind					
8 by 10,	100 feet,	6	7		
Grain, wheat	bushel	1	25	1	20
do. rye	"	"	"	40	50
do. corn	"	"	"	45	40
do. oats	"	"	"	25	35
do. bran double	"	"	"	15	
Hams	lb.	10	12		
Lard	lb.	0	9	0	10
Lumber	1000 feet				
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch		14	00	16	
do do heart, 1 inch		25		30	
do white pine, pannel		25		30	
do do common		17	50	22	50
Scantling, pine 1000		15		20	
do heart do		25		30	
do sap do		14		scarce	
Lath, oak		8			
Oar, rafters		20		25	
Timber, pine		25			
do inch spruce		12		20	
do oak		22		25	
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.		17		21	
do cyp. 22 inch.		3	50	4	
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200		60			
do hhd. do		38			
do do red oak				18	
do barrel, w. oak				24	
Heading, oak		38		60	
Hoops, shaved		25			
do rough					
Mackarel,	barrel	4	00	6	00
Molasses, sug. house gall.		0	40	0	45
do West India		25		28	
Peas	bushel	75			
Pork, Jersey	barrel	14	50	15	00
Rice, new crop	cwt.	3	50	4	00
Shad, southern	barrel	6	50	6	00
Salt, fine	bushel			55	
do ground	"				
Seed, clover,	"	5	50		
do herd grass	"	"	"	1	
do timothy	"	2	50	3	00
Spirits, viz.					
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.		75		80	
do Penn'a 1st pf.		50		60	
Gin, Philad. dist do		37		40	
Rum, New England		36		35	
Whiskey, rye		32		31	
do apple				32	
Starch	lb.	7		8	
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.		12	00	12	50
do loaf	lb	16		17	
do lump	"	13		14	
Tallow, country	"	8			
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	"	9		14	
do do caven.	"	27		32	
do do large	"	15			

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.		par.	
U. S. Branch Bank Notes,			
Banks in New Hampshire,	2		
Boston Banks,	2	do.	
Massachusetts Banks generally,	2	do.	
Rhode Island Banks	2	do.	
Connecticut Banks	1 1/2	do.	
NEW YORK BANK NOTES.			
All the city Bank Notes,		par.	
Albany Banks,	1	p. c. dis.	
Troy Banks,	1	do	
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady,	1	do.	
Lansingburg Bank,	1	do.	
Newburg Bank,	1 1/2	do.	
Newburg branch, at Ithica	2	do.	
Orange county Bank,	2	do.	
Catskill Bank,	1 1/2	do.	
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	1 1/2	do.	
Utica Bank,	2	do.	
Ontario Bank at Utica,	1 1/2	do.	
NEW JERSEY NOTES.			
New Brunswick Bank	par		
State Bank at Trenton	1 1/2	do.	
All others	par.		
PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.			
Philadelphia Notes,	par		
Camden Bank at Lancaster	par		
Lancaster Bank, Easton, do.	par		
Berks county, Northampton,	par.		
Montgomery County,	par.		
Harrisburg,	par.		
Delaware county at Chester,	par.		
Chester county at West Chester,	par.		
Newhope Bridge Company,	35		
Turners Bank of Reading,	par		
Susquehanna Bridge do.	1 1/2	dis.	
Farmers Bank of Bucks county,	par		
York Bank,	1 1/2	do.	
Chambersburg,			
Gettysburg,			
Carlisle Bank,	1	do.	
Swatara at Harrisburg,	do.		
Pittsburg,	do.		
Greensburg, and Brownsville,	5	do.	
DELAWARE NOTES.			
Bank of Del. at Wilmington,	1/2	d.	
Wilmington and Brandywine,	par		
Commercial Bank of Delaware,	1/2		
Branch of do. at Milford,	par		
Farmers Bank of Delaware,	par.		
Laurel Bank,	25		
MARYLAND NOTES.			
Baltimore Banks,	1/2	d.	
Baltimore City Bank,	1	dis.	
Bayle de Grace,	1	do.	
Elkton,	1	do.	
Annapolis,	1	do.	
Branches of do.	1 1/2		
Hagerstown bank,	do.		
Bank of Caroline,	15	do.	
VIRGINIA NOTES.			
Richmond and Branches,	1	do.	
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling,	5	do.	
All others,	1	do.	
Columbia District Banks, generally,	1		
North Carolina,	5	dis.	
South Carolina,	2	do.	
Georgia, generally	4	do.	
Bank of Kentucky and branches	70	do.	
OHIO—Chillicothe	5	dis	