

## THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED  
Every Tuesday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum,  
Payable in Advance.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time, to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

### Military Bounty Land.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
16TH NOVEMBER, 1818.

#### NOTICE.

The Lands in the Missouri territory (north of the river Missouri) appropriated for military bounties have been surveyed, and the distribution of them by Lot will commence on the first Monday in January next.

Soldiers who have received from the Department of War, notifications that their Warrants are lodged in this Office, may send their notifications to me, with orders for location, written thus,

"To be located in Missouri north, and the patent sent to the Post Office at A. B."

"Witness, C. D."

The Lottery for Military Bounty Lands on the rivers St. Francis and Arkansas will not be ready for several months. Soldiers who wish to have their Lands there may retain their notifications till further notice is given.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the Gen'l Land Office.

Printers, who publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till January next, and then send their accounts to the Land Office for payment.  
Nov. 30, 1818—J

## CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received, in addition to his former Stock, a very complete and extensive assortment of

Goods, Wares & Merchandize.

ALL which he offers for sale at his Store in Bridgeton, on the lowest and most reasonable terms.—Among many other articles, he has

Superfine, Middle and } Cloths.  
Low price }  
Casimeres, assorted }  
Colours, and prices, from }  
\$1 to \$3 00 per yard. }  
Flannels, from }  
25, to 75 Cents per yard. }  
Fine Black, }  
Brown, Crim- } Bomba-  
son, Scarlet, } zetts.  
Plumb, Green, }  
Olive and }  
Plaid }  
Ladies Fine Black & Lead }  
Coloured Worsted Hose. }  
Black, Drab & Lead }  
Coloured 8-4 Waterloo }  
Shawls, 8-4 Silk do. }  
Cotton Shawls, }  
Coarse & Fancy Muslins. }  
Groceries, Liquors, }  
Queens-ware, Hollow-ware, }  
Cutlery—Coarse and Fine }  
Salt, Glass by the Box, }  
Quart Bottles by the dozen. }  
Wheat, Rye & Buck-wheat }  
Flour, &c. &c. &c. }

All kinds of Country Produce, together with Cash will be taken in exchange.—or the usual credit if required.

Thomas Woodruff.

December 29th, 1818.

Look out, Millers and Farmers.

TO RENT, and immediate possession given, a Valuable FARM, containing 256 Acres of Land, situated in the township of Downes, county of Cumberland, and state of New Jersey, within one mile and a half of the navigation of Maurice River, on which is erected a Grist and Saw-Mill a two story Frame Dwelling-House and Barn, a young thriving Apple Orchard &c.—Any person inclining to rent, may be furnished with the implements of husbandry already on the place. Inquire of Joseph Whitacar, corner of Water, and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber on the premises.  
JOHN MATTHEWS.  
January 12, 1818—1f

### BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

## A Family Book.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By A. FINLEY,

N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia,

Price \$1.

### The Nurse's Guide;

Or Family Assistant, and companion for the Sick Chamber;

CONTAINING

Friendly Cautions to those who are in Health; with ample directions to Nurses, and others, who attend the Sick, Women in Childbed, &c.—By Robert Wallace Johnson, M. D. Second improved edition.

#### CONTENTS.

Chapter 1. Of our persons. 2d. Of our Dress 3d. Of our Diet in a State of Health. 4th. Directions to Nurses. 5th. Things to be observed relating to the Sick Chamber. 6th. Concerning the Bed, and Shifting the Patient. 7th. Copious directions for preparing the various Diet for the Sick. 8th. Of Administering Medicine—Preparations for Clysters, and of the Treatment of Scalds and burns. Appendix—containing additional instructions for the Nurses of Fever Hospitals.

#### ALSO,

A series of Engravings, explaining the Course of the Nerves, with an address to Young Physicians on the Study of the Nerves—nine 4to plates, with copious explanations, by Charles Bell, Surgeon. Price bound \$6 50.

An Atlas Classica, folio, coloured Maps, selected from Wilkinson's Classical Atlas for the use of Seminaries in the United States—bound \$5.

And, a third Improved Edition of Mayo's Ancient Geography sacred and profane? \$1 50. Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1818.

Either of the above Publications may be had on application at the office of the Whig.

Bridgeton, Decmber 7, 1818

### NOTICE.

A SLOOP, called the SALLY of Bridgeton, was lately found in Maurice River, filled with water, and in danger of being destroyed by ice—and no owner, nor agent being found to take care of her; she was put into my care as Commissioner. The sloop is old, her sails and rigging tolerably good, her cable chain, her lead cord wood. Said sloop is now made safe at Leesburg, Maurice River. The owner is requested to attend without delay.

William Davis, Com'er.

Dividing Creek. N. J. Jan 12th, 1819—4t

### List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Millville, N. J. January 1st, 1819.

B.—Isaac Barton, Wesley Budd, & Co. Thomas Bareford, Ruth Baker, Hendrick Brewer, Samuel Bareford, Thomas Briant, 3, Barzilla Bozorth, 2

C.—Moses Crane, 2, John Cobb, George Coker, D.—Matthew Dunkin, Isaiah Dunlap, 3.

E.—Israel Ewan.

F.—Nathaniel Foster, 2.

G.—James Grant.

H.—Henry Hampton, Michael Hamman.

K.—Jacob Kysinger, 3.

L.—Moses Lambsom, William Lawrence, Jason Loper, Barber Lewis.

M.—John M'Claskey, James Miller, 2, Sarah Miller.

P.—Elijah Porch, Elijah & Ralph Porch, Ralph Porch, Samuel Porch, John Preston.

S.—Matthew Smith, Jacob Snyder, Thomas Steward, Elisha Smith, Peter Souder.

T.—John Tice, Vincent Taber.

V.—Isaac Veneman.

W.—John Wishart, Mary Worth.

Y.—John Young.

DAVID G. PARRIS, P. M.

Millville, Jan. 12th, 1819—3t

### Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of February 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 Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

#### A Lot of Land,

With two Houses thereon, situate in the township of Maurice River, and in the village of Dorchester, lot contains thirty six square rods more or less; joins lands of Levi Stephens, and others. Also, a lot joins lands of George Gale, said to contain thirty-six square perches more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Thomas Ellett, and taken in execution at the suit of William Biven, jun. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

#### At the same time and place,

#### A Small Farm,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain one hundred acres more or less; joins lands of Enoch Fithian and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Zenas Loder, and taken in execution at the suit of George Souder, and William Biven, jun. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

#### At the same time and place,

#### A Lot of Land,

With the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Greenwich, said to contain eighteen acres more or less, joins lands of Joseph Miller, together with all the lands of the defendants.—Seized as the property of Stephen Bailey, and Henry Parker, and taken in execution at the suit of Enoch Boon, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

January 12th, 1819—3t

## WATERLOO SHAWLS.

STRATTON & BUCK,  
Have just received, an elegant assortment of

### WATERLOO SHAWLS,

OF VARIOUS COLOURS AND SIZES.

They continue to keep an extensive assortment of—

Brass Andirons,  
Shovel and Tongs,  
Iron do,  
Looking Glasses,  
Waiters, &c. &c.

Bridgeton, Jan. 12, 1819.

### For Sale, A PLANTATION,

SITUATE in the township of Hopewell, Cumberland county, three miles from Bridgeton, immediately on Cohansey Creek; it consists of 160 acres, of which 32 acres are Wood-land; 4 of excellent timber, the remainder young growth,—45 acres of Barked Meadow, chiefly in Herd and Timothy of a superior quality, as good as any in the neighbourhood.—On the premises is a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, 26 feet by 18, in good repair, and completely finished throughout. It contains two rooms on the lower floor, with fire-places in each; and three rooms on the upper with one fire-place, together with a garret. There is a cellar under the whole, paved with brick. There is likewise a Kitchen adjoining; on the premises are two barns, with other out buildings, together with a dairy, cheese house, &c. The whole under good cedar fence, with a stone under each panel. Also one hundred and forty thirty Apple Trees, of the choicest fruit, chiefly grafted, together with one hundred young trees all grafted; with a pump of good water at the door, and in inexhaustible stone quarry on part of the place. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

John Heward,

N. B. If the above is not disposed of by the 1st of February, it will then probably be leased.  
Dec. 29th, 1818—4w

### For Sale or to Rent,

The following valuable described property, No. 1. A House and five acre Lot, situated at Port Elizabeth. The House is large, and well finished, with room sufficient for two families. The Lot is on the main road leading from Port Elizabeth to Millville and Budd's Works, and may be divided into several building lots. On the premises is a store, barn, and brick spring-house, ice-house, and other out buildings.

No. 2. A large two story House and Lot of ground, situated at Fairton, formerly the property of Dayton Newcomb.

No. 3. Two small houses and lots adjoining the above.

No. 4. A Brick House and Lot, containing about half an acre, situate in Bridge-ton, opposite the Methodist Meeting-House.

No. 5. A Farm situate in Bridgeton, whereon David Mulford now resides; late the property of Oliver Sayre, dec. If the above property is not sold by the first of March, it will then be rented.

#### ALSO,

To rent, a New Grist Mill, now in operation near Laurel Hill, together with a store-house on Laurel Hill, containing about 2000 dollars worth of goods, which will be sold at a low rate, or the subscriber will take a partner with approved recommendations to take charge of the store. This property is advantageously situated on account of the mill and lumber trade.—To any person disposed to purchase the whole or a part of the above property, the payments will be made easy.

Abraham Sayre.

Bridgeton, Jan. 5th, 1819—11M

### NEW BRICK STORE,

At the West end of the Bridge.

JAMES B. POTTER, & Co. return their thanks to the public and their friends in general, for past favours, and having lately received, in addition to their former stock, a complete and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Which they offer cheap for Cash, or on a short credit.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bridgeton, January 5th, 1819.

### NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, at November term, 1818, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, on Monday the first day of March next on the premises, all the LAND and TIMBER, late the property of Hugh Neal, dec. situate in Maurice River township, about two and a half miles from the town of Port Elizabeth, adjoining lands of Benjamin Ackly, Elisha Smith and others. Conditions made known on the day of sale, by

Mary Neal, Adm'r,

Jonathan Borden, Adm'r.

December 29, 1818.

## MORE CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received at his Store in Bridgeton an additional assortment of

Dry-Goods, Groceries,  
Hardware, &c. &c.

Which he now offers for Sale, on very low terms for Cash, country produce, or a short credit.

N. B. Tavern Keepers can be supplied with good Liquors of all kinds at the lowest prices.

Daniel L. Burt.

Bridgeton, Jan. 5th, 1819—6t

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

## NEW STORE In Bridgeton.

THE Subscriber has commenced business on the West side of the Creek, near the Bridge, and offers for sale an extensive assortment of

Groceries,  
Dry Goods,  
Queens-ware,  
Hard-ware, &c. &c.

Which he will dispose of either at wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Daniel P. Stratton.

December 22d, 1818—1f

### Cape May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1818.

Present—Elijah Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, Isaac Smith and others, Esquires, Judges.

ORDERED, on application of Joseph Goff, esq. in behalf of Moses Williams, Executor of the last will and testament of Moses Williams Deceased, that the creditors of the estate of said deceased, bring in their debts, demands, and claims, against the same on or before the last Tuesday in May, 1819, or the said creditors, shall be forever barred of an action therefor, against said Executor. The said Moses Williams, giving notice of this order by setting up Copies thereof, in five of the most public places in the County of Cape May, for the space of two months. And also advertising the same for the like space, in one of the newspapers printed in his State.

From the Minutes of said Court,

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clk.

December 15th, 1818—2m

### Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty third day of February 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 Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

#### A Lot of Land,

with the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain twelve acres more or less; joins lands of Isaac Adcock and others.—Also A LOT, situate in the township of Hopewell said to contain ten acres more or less, joins lands of Moses Riley.—Also A LOT, situate in the township of Greenwich, joins lands of John Dare and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of James Jones and taken in execution at the suit of Powell Garrison and Lewis Paulin, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

#### At the same time and place,

#### A House and Lot,

situate in the township of Fairfield, Lot contains half an Acre more or less; joins lands of James Clark, Esq.—Seized as the property of Isaac King, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas R. Sheppard and Mark M. Sheppard, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

#### At the same time and place,

#### A House and Lot,

situate in the township of Fairfield; Lot contains two Acres more or less; joins lands of Michael Swing, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Augustus Noyes, and taken in execution at the suit of William R. Fithian, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

#### At the same time and place,

#### A House and Lot,

situate in the township of Downes; Lot contains half an Acre more or less, joins Maj. Henderson and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John H. Bennett, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Cooper and Collin Cooper, Assignees, &c. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

January 19, 1819

### Bloomfield M'Ilvaine,

BEING ENGAGED IN THE

### PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

IN the City of Philadelphia, respectfully offers his professional services to his friends in his native state, with a hope of meriting by ability and attention the confidence they may place in him.

Dwelling and Office at No. 74, South 6th Street, Philadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1818—1f

## LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT for the relief of William B. Lewis.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper counting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized to audit and settle the account of William B. Lewis, assistant deputy quarter master general to the Tennessee militia and volunteers, under the command of Major General Jackson, in such manner, and upon such terms as may appear reasonable and just.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
January 8, 1819—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of the legal representatives of Alexander Montgomery, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the register of the land office, and receiver of public monies, west of Pearl River, in the state of Mississippi, to examine the evidence heretofore given, and to receive additional testimony, in the claims of land, to the legal representatives of Alexander Montgomery deceased, founded on warrants or orders of survey, granted by the Spanish government to Solomon Whitley and John Montgomery, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of said register and receiver, that the said Sol. Whitley and John Montgomery, or their legal representatives, under whom the said tracts of lands are claimed, were residents in the Mississippi Territory, on the 27th day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, then, and in that case, the claims aforesaid, shall be respectively confirmed, and patents shall issue for the same as in other cases: Provided, That nothing in this act shall affect the claims of any person or persons to the same land, or any part thereof, derived from the United States, if any such there be; of the claim or claims of any other person or persons whatsoever.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
January 8, 1819—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

### JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of America.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States of America and the Wea tribe of Indians, was made and concluded at St. Mary's, on the second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain sachems, chiefs and warriors of the said tribe, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's between the United States of America, by their commissioners, Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Park and the Wea tribe of Indians.

Art. 1. The said Wea tribe of Indians agree to cede to the United States all the lands claimed and owned by the said tribe within the limits of the states of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois.

Art. 2. The said Wea tribe of Indians reserve to themselves the following described tracts of land, viz: beginning at the mouth of Racoon creek; thence by the present boundary line, seven miles; thence north-easterly, seven miles; to a point seven miles from the Wabash river; thence to the Wabash river, by a line parallel to the present boundary line aforesaid; and thence, by the Wabash river; to the place of beginning, to be held by the said tribe as Indian reservations are usually held.

Art. 3. The United States agree to grant to Christmas Dageny and Mary Shields, formerly Mary Dageny, children of Mechin-quamesha, sister of Jacco, a chief of the said tribe and their heirs, one section of land each, but the land hereby granted shall not be conveyed or transferred to any person or persons by the grantees aforesaid, or their heirs, or either of them, but with the consent of the President of the United States.

Art. 4. The said Wea tribe of Indians accede to, and sanction the cession of land made by the Kickapoo tribe of Indians; in the second article of a treaty, concluded between the United States and the said Kickapoo tribe, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Art. 5. In consideration of the cession made in the foregoing articles of this treaty, the United States agree to pay to the said Wea tribe of Indians one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars annually, in addition to the sum one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, (the amount of their former authority); making a sum total of three thousand dollars, to be paid in silver by the United States annually to the said tribe, on the reservation described by the second article of this treaty.

In testimony whereof, the said Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners as aforesaid, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Wea tribe of Indians have hereunto set their hands, at St. Mary's, in the state of

Ohio, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JONATHAN JENNINGS,  
LEWIS CASS,  
B. PARKE.

Jacco  
Shamans  
Shequah, or little eyes  
Quema, or young man  
Peequah  
Shingons, or mink  
Shepaqua, or leaves  
RICKAPOO CHIEFS,  
Metagekoka, or big tree  
Wako, or fox

**In presence of**

James Dill, Secretary to the commission,  
Wm. Turner, Secretary,  
Jno. Johnston, Indian Agent,  
William Prince, Indian Agent,  
B. F. Stiekney, S. I. A.  
John Conner,  
Joseph Barron, Interpreter,  
Jno. T. Chunn, Maj. 3d Inf.  
J. Harkley, Capt. 3d Inf.  
Benedict Jh. Flajet, Bishop of Taudstown.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto fixed, having first signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty-third year of American Independence.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
Secretary of State.

**Legislature of New-Jersey.**

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**

Monday, Jan. 18.

Mr. Ayres presented a petition from Middlesex in favour of a bridge across the sound—ordered to be read with the second reading of the bill on that subject.

Mr. Lanning presented a petition from Joseph Weaver, of Cumberland, relative to a certificate given for military service during the revolutionary war—read and committed.

Mr. Schenck, from committee, reported a bill regulating fees of jurors—ordered a 2d reading.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

3 o'clock the house met. Bills reported. By Mr. Darcy, to remove obstructions in the Passaic; by Mr. Mackey, to authorize the administrators of Jacob Bowers, jun. deceased, to carry into effect a contract made by the deceased and Christopher Bowers—ordered second readings.

Mr. R. C. Thomson proposed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire what alterations are necessary in the law relative to horse-racing. Agreed to, and Mess. R. C. Thomson, Day and Ten Eyck, appointed.

The bill from Council to dissolve the marriage contract between Robert Downs and Ann his wife, was read and ordered a 2d reading.

Mr. M'Neely, from the committee on the subject of amending the constitution, reported a bill concerning the constitution of the state—ordered a second reading, and to be printed.

The bill relative to the last will and testament of Thomas Hoff, late of the township of Hopewell, passed 35 to 4; and the bill to authorize the guardians of the minor heirs of Peter Conover, dec. to execute a certain contract, unanimously, and sent to Council for concurrence.

The bill concerning a further distribution of the laws, passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Griffith, from the committee to whom was referred the communication of the laws of this state, reported a bill entitled "An act concerning the compilation of the laws of this state"—ordered a 2d reading, and to be printed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Mr. Darcy, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the New Jersey and Pennsylvania communication company, reported, in lieu thereof, a bill to incorporate the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey communication Company—read and ordered a 2d reading.

Mr. Parker, reported a bill supplementary to the act relative to hawkers and peddlers—ordered a 2d reading.

The engrossed bill relative to further distribution of the laws, passed unanimously; and the bill to incorporate the Columbia and Walpack turnpike company, 35 to 8.

Mr. Evans, from committee, reported a bill for the relief of Jaques Coulon Meuron, Joseph Richards and others—ordered a 2d reading.

The bill from Council to dissolve the marriage contract of R. Downs, was considered by section and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Lanning reported on the petition of Joseph Weaver, that provision already existed by law to answer the object of his petition—ordered to lie on the table.

The bill making compensation for damages occasioned by the laying out and opening public roads, was read a 2d time, the first section disagreed to, and the further consideration postponed to the next sitting of the Legislature.

The house adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

3 o'clock the house met. Mr. Mackey presented a petition from James Armstrong, of Sussex, for Legislative aid relative to stolen property—read and committed.

A message from Council informed that they had passed a bill to prevent unnecessary costs—read and ordered a 2d reading. Also that they had passed the bill authorizing the improvement of the meadows on Lake's Creek, in Eggharbour, Gloucester, by dams, &c. with an amendment—which was agreed to by the house and the bill ordered to be re-engrossed.

The report made by Mr. Lanning in the forenoon was taken up and agreed to. The bill relative to the bridge at Columbia Glass Manufactory was read a 2d time, the 3d section disagreed to and the bill re-committed.

The bill for the relief of Jaques Coulon Meuron, Joseph Richards and others, read a 2d time, considered by section and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. J. Parker, from the committee to whom was committed No. 4, of unfinished business of last session, being a bill to provide for the formation of a Map of the state of New-Jersey, reported the same without amendment—read and ordered a 2d reading.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Kinney, presented petitions from Essex for Legislative aid—read and committed.

Mr. Griffith, from the committee to whom was referred certain petitions from Somerset and Middlesex, relative to the dam erecting by A. Hassert and others; across the Raritan, reported that the subject did not require Legislative interference, which was agreed to by the house, and the petitioners had leave to withdraw their papers.

Mr. Ayres, reported a petition from New-Brunswick, in favour of the bill to remove obstructions to the navigation of the Delaware—ordered to be read with the bill relative thereto.

Mr. R. C. Thomson reported a bill to aid in the erection of a bridge over the Delaware at Columbia Glass Manufactory, with an amendment—read and postponed.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Jaques Coulon Meuron, &c. passed the house unanimously—as did also the bill to improve the meadows on Lake's Creek, Eggharbour, Gloucester county.

The bill concerning the constitution of the state, was read a 2d time and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Communication Company, was taken up and while under consideration.

The house adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 o'clock the house met. A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill for the relief of Ann Rogers with an amendment, which was disagreed to by the house and the clerk directed to inform Council thereof.

Mr. J. Parker presented a memorial from the Trustees of Princeton College for aid in erecting an additional edifice—read and committed.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. Kinney, for the payment of expenses incurred by an order of the Governor for the removal of certain fugitives from Essex county jail, to Philadelphia, which was agreed to by the house.

Mr. J. Parker, presented petitions from Middlesex against authorizing a bridge across the sound—referred.

The house took up and passed to be engrossed, the bill to incorporate the President, &c. of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Communication company.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill to incorporate the Columbia and Walpack Turnpike company with amendments, which were agreed to by the house, and the bill ordered to be engrossed; also that they had renewed the warrant of Mary M' Myer, widow of Capt. A. M' Myer, with which the house concurred.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

Petitions Presented.—From Elizabeth Dey, of Middlesex, for a divorce from her husband Thomas Dey; from Elizabeth Ring, of Essex, for a divorce from her husband, George Ring—read and committed. Mr. M'Neely, reported the annual tax bill—ordered a 2d reading.

The re-engrossed Columbia and Walpack turnpike bill passed 35 to 8; and the bill to dissolve the marriage contract of Robert Downs and his wife Ann, 22 to 19. The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the constitution—A substitute for which was proposed by Mr. J. Parker, the consideration of which was not closed when.

The house adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. 3 o'clock the house met.—Petitions presented. From inhabitants of the state for an alteration in the law incorporating the Medical Society in order that Wooster Beach and John Fidd may be permitted to practice; from inhabitants of Little Eggharbour for an act to prohibit Justices of the peace holding their courts out of townships where they reside—read and committed.

A message from Council informed that they had agreed to the resolution for paying expenses incurred in transporting certain fugitives from justice to Philadelphia; and that they insist on their amendment to the bill for the relief of Ann Rogers.

Whereupon the house resolved to insist on their disagreement to the same, and Mess. Kinney, Beardslee and J. Parker, were appointed a committee to confer with such committee as the Council might appoint relative to the disagreement of the two houses upon the subject.

Mr. Darcy reported the bill to incorporate the President, &c. of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Communication Company with amendments; which were taken

up, agreed to and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the sale of the state lands at Paterson and the one supplementary to the act relative to hawkers and peddlers; passed to be engrossed.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill authorizing the guardians of the heirs of Peter H. Conover to execute a contract for the sale of real estate, without amendment; and that they had appointed Mess. Crane and Dodd to confer with the committee of the house relative to their amendment to the bill for the relief of Ann Rogers.

Mr. Darcy, reported on the petition from Pequannock, in Morris, for a division of that township, that they have leave to present a bill for the purpose on the 2d Wednesday of the next session; which was agreed to.

Adjourned till to-morrow, ten o'clock.

Friday, Jan. 22.

Mr. Kinney, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire what alterations are necessary in the act respecting deputies to the Attorney-General—agreed to, and Mess. Kinney, J. Parker and M'Neely, appointed.

Bills reported.—By Mr. J. Parker, to divorce Elizabeth Dey from her husband, Thomas Dey; by Mr. Ten Eyck, to divorce Jonathan Tonkins from his wife Jane; by Mr. Yarrow, in lieu of the bill for the relief of the sureties of Job Kitts) a bill concerning constables and their sureties; by Mr. Ten Eyck, a second supplement to the act establishing a militia system; by Mr. Gould to dissolve the marriage contract between George and Elizabeth Ring; by Mr. Maxwell, to dissolve the marriage contract between Abel and Margaret Ever, &c.—Read and ordered 2d readings.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the President, directors and company of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Communication company, was read, compared and passed 37 to 3.

The bill for the sale of the State land at Paterson, passed unanimously.

The bill to aid in the erection of a bridge over the Delaware at Columbia Glassworks was read a 2d time and postponed.

Adjourned to 5 o'clock.

5 o'clock the house met. Bills reported. By Mr. Evans, to dissolve the marriage contract between Nathan and Matilda Bullock; by Mr. Teasdale, (from committee on that subject) a bill to remove obstructions and straiten part of the Peppocott creek, in Sussex (which was gone through and ordered to be engrossed) by Mr. Kinney, to authorize the inhabitants of Newark, to raise money for certain purposes; read and ordered second readings.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill relative to the last will and testament of Thomas Hoff; and that they had passed a bill to divorce Sarah Seward from her husband Daniel Seward, to which bill they request the concurrence of the house.

The resolution proposed by Mr. J. Parker, on the 14th was taken up, agreed to, and Mess. J. Parker, Britton and Sibley, appointed.

The bill from Council to prevent unnecessary costs was referred to Mess. J. Parker, Beardslee and Willits.

The bill to authorize Tunis Melick, to fulfil a contract for the sale of lands, made by Peter Melick, deceased, passed to be engrossed.

The bill to provide for publishing the public laws of the state was read a 2d time and re-committed.

Adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Saturday, Jan. 23.

Mr. J. Parker, reported the bill concerning unnecessary costs, with amendments—read, agreed to, and ordered a 3d reading.

Mr. Parvin reported a bill to improve certain marsh and meadow in the township of Downs, county of Cumberland—ordered a 2d reading.

The engrossed bill for straitening Peppocott creek, in Sussex; and the bill to authorize Tunis Melick to fulfil a certain contract of Peter Melick, dec. passed unanimously, and were sent to Council.

A letter from the Treasurer was received stating items of stock belonging to the School-Fund, agreeably to the acts of the Legislature upon that subject—viz.

Bank,	36,000 00
250 do. in Turnpike from Newark to Jersey City,	12,500 00
Three per cent U. S. stock,	10,143 80
Six per cent do. (deferred)	6,385 25
Six per cent do. purchased in 1816,	15,000 00
40 shares stock in Cumb. Bank,	2,000 00
Six per cent U. S. stock purchased June 1818,	16,224 15
Six per cent do. purchased since October last,	15,000 00
20 shares stock Newton Bank,	1,000 00
Annual Interest	114,471 21
Mr. J. Parker presented a bill respecting fugitives from justice—ordered a second reading. Adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday morning.	7,746 00

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

Our Correspondent at Norfolk, under date of the 18th inst. states that the U. States' sloop-of-war Peacock, captain Rodgers, from the Mediterranean, and 40 days, from Gibraltar, anchored in the bite of Craney Island last evening.

The Peacock left the American squadron at Syracuse the 15th Nov. the officers and their men generally well. The Spack sailed the same day for Tripoli, with Mr.

Jones, American Consul to the Regency, passenger. The frigate United States is to sail for the United States as soon as she could be relieved by the Guerriere which was soon expected, as the latter sailed from Gibraltar to Syracuse the day the Peacock left the latter for the U. States. Capt. Gamble, of the Erie died at Pisa, the 8th Oct. and was succeeded in the command of the vessel by captain Ballard, of the Franklin. An American officer of marines has embraced the Mahometan religion at Constantinople. An affair of honor took place between two midshipmen of the American squadron a short time before the P. sailed, in which Mr. Boardley, of Baltimore, was killed.

General Count Lallemand has declared his intention, before the District Court of the United States, at New Orleans, to become a citizen of the United States, as soon as the terms prescribed by the naturalization act will permit. He has hired a small farm in the vicinity of New Orleans, where it is said, he intends to spend the remainder of his days.—N. Y. E. Post.

**Extraordinary Bank Transaction.**

In the Muskingum Messenger, of January 13, appears an advertisement, offering a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the apprehension of David J. Maple, Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum, who absconded from the bank on the 5th of January instant. The advertisement is signed by E. Buckingham, Jun. President of the Bank, and to it is subjoined the following extraordinary development of the facts of the case:

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

The Directors of the Bank of Muskingum feel it a solemn duty they owe themselves and the public, to state some of the leading circumstances attending the unfortunate and villainous affair of the robbery of the Bank, and the apparent defalcation in the funds of the institution.

On the Thursday preceding the elopement of the Cashier, Ebenezer Buckingham, jr. Jeffrey Price, and David Chambers, were appointed a committee by the Board of Directors, to examine and count the funds of the bank, and make a report next discount day. Before leaving the directors' room, they agreed to meet for that purpose on the following Tuesday. On the Monday evening previous, the cashier called on Col. Chambers and informed him, that private business made it necessary to ride into the country in the morning about 15 miles, and requested him to call on his wife for the keys of the bank, and keep it open for him during bank hours. He then returned, and it is stated by the family, busied himself in the bank until after midnight, and was also in the cellar adjoining the vault at a very late hour, and at day-light mounted his horse and left Zanesville.

The committee appointed to examine the bank, met agreeably to appointment on Tuesday, at the hour of opening the bank, and proceeded to examine and count the funds of the institution. This occupied them till Thursday night, and even then; owing to the apparently deranged state of the books of the bank, were not able to ascertain the precise amount necessary to complete the funds of the bank—but were satisfied that a deficiency existed of from 30 to 50,000 dollars, or more, and began to suspect that the cashier had actually absconded.

They, however, proceeded, in uncertainty, making examinations until Friday, night, when a letter dated, Chillicothe, was received from Mr. Maple, the Cashier, informing the board of directors that, on the Friday night previous to his departure, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, he had discovered the loss of three packages, each containing \$5,000, and that, on coming out of the bank, he discovered a hole bored through a strong partition between the cellar and the passage which led to the vault, and on entering the cellar, found a pike pole of sufficient length to reach from the hole to a basket of bank paper wut in the vault, which was suspended to the ceiling, and conjectures it must have been stolen in that way. This, he says, had such an influence on his mind, that it induced him to leave this place for a short time.

The directors, however, after the most careful examination and consideration, are clearly of opinion, that the hole mentioned was bored by himself, as a mere pretence, on the morning before he started, having been some time in the cellar on that night, agreeably to the statement of his own family. And the directors are especially confirmed in this belief, as the hole when bored could give no access to the vault of the bank, there being yet two iron doors, on each of which there was, or ought to have been, two locks, and no violence of any kind appears to have been used about the bank. From these circumstances, the directors no longer hesitated in charging the cashier as having absconded with the funds of the bank, and have proceeded to attach all his property, and debts of every description, and have scarcely a doubt but the proceeds of the property, which is very extensive, will enable the directors to pay (ultimately) every cent owing by the bank to the holders of their paper.

The directors assure individuals having deposits in the bank, that no exertion on their part will be wanting to prepare their accounts for settlement as speedily and satisfactory a manner as possible. They further state, that, should there be holders of the paper of the bank who would prefer the notes of individuals, the bank will make a transfer of notes or judgments of individuals, well secured, in this way, proceed, in part, to settle the accounts of the bank as speedily as the nature of the case will permit. We finally state, that one of the directors has gone in pursuit of the absconded Cashier.

From the Greenburg Pa. Gazette.

The following seems to be an improvement upon an idea, on the subject of banks, lately thrown out by a citizen of our own good county of Westmoreland. Our citizen would have the banks to destroy their notes, for the purpose of making money plentier—while the Chester man would burn his notes, in order to destroy the banks.

Valuable discovery to destroy the Banks.—A certain inn keeper, in Chester county, who is violently opposed to the banks, proposes burning all the paper money he has, (amounting to about \$200,) if every other person will do the same, and, by that means, effectually destroy all the paper-money which we now have in circulation, which ultimately will terminate in the destruction of all the banks. What think you, readers, who will burn his paper first?—Norrist. Herald.

Extraordinary Discovery of a Will.—The following is copied from a recent Chester paper: About four years ago, a man, possessed of very considerable property, died, bequeathing his effects to his daughter, in exclusion of his wife,

with whom the son was a favourite; and to prevent its being carried into effect, she buried together with what other valuable papers she could collect in the coffin with her husband. A few weeks ago, being on her death bed, she confessed the particulars to a female friend, enjoining her not to declare the fact till after her death. The widow is now dead, and application is making at Doctors' Commons to take up the coffin of the deceased man which, it is understood, will be granted.

From the New York Evening Post.

Ma. Editor.—You undoubtedly have heard the story of the tavern-keeper buying a punchon of rum, and agreeing with his wife, that if either should drink any, the one that drank it should pay six pence to the other. The wife being in possession of six pence, all the money they had between them, she immediately took a glass and gave six pence to her husband, which enabled him to take a glass and return the six pence back and forth from the wife to the husband, and from the husband to the wife, until the cask of rum was consumed. When I heard the maneuvering of the metallic funds, in the United States' Bank, by the stock jobbing directors, I thought it very analogous to the six pence and the cask of rum.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

The Buenos Ayrean letter of marque ship Louisa, Don Jose Almeda, commander, sailed from this port on a sealing voyage, in August last. At sea she took a Spanish prize, which captain A. went on board of, and left the ship in charge of the first officer, to proceed on her voyage. Captain A. proceeded with his prize to Margarita, and afterwards returned to Baltimore, where he has remained ever since. The following letter is the first news he has received of the ship since he left her, by which it appears that the crew mutinied, put the officers on shore, then went to plundering all nations, and finally sunk the ship, and have arrived at Savannah to whom the following article unquestionably relates:

"A troop of horse have been ordered out in Savannah, to ferret out a gang of pirates, that are said to have landed on that coast. They assembled on Tuesday last, and commenced pursuit. Every honest member of the community must wish their success."

Letter from the Doctor of the ship, a Frenchman, to Captain Almeda, dated

"SAVANNAH, Jan. 13, 1819.

"Sir—It was with sorrow I saw your ship; the result was unfortunate for a great many persons, and I may say for several nations. It is a pity you had not anticipated the dreadful consequences. You must know, your officers were put ashore on the coast, and your crew intended carrying the vessel to Baltimore, which they did not do; but, in their mutiny, having killed a man, they followed it up with all kind of outrages, and commenced, what I call, the career of pirates. I have returned to the unfortunate victims of their villainy what was my share of the plunder, and shall proceed to France, miserable enough. I believe there will be some prize money due me from you, which you will please forward to Messrs. As for your ship, she was sunk in the Gulf, off Charleston; the means they took to do so, was by firing three cannon down her hatches. I saw, with regret, whilst robbing other ships, the gunner, who commanded, calling himself capt. Almeda. My being a miserable and unwilling spectator to this piracy, has so injured my health, that I believe nothing can save me, but returning to my peaceable home and family.

"I remain with respect and esteem,  
"Doctor S. M. DOINNET."  
"Capt. Jose ALMEDA, Baltimore."

[The gunner who commanded the ship, is one George Clarke; he speaks English, French, Spanish and Portuguese; is an aged man; is cross-eyed, keeps one eye partly shut, but I am uncertain whether it is the right or left one.]

A writer in a late Albany paper, states, that there are at the present time more than five hundred persons imprisoned for debt, in the different counties of that state; and, extending the calculation to the number of the families of these unfortunate persons, supposes that there are five thousand persons who feel a deep distress in consequence of their confinement—and hence infers that imprisonment for debt should be abolished.

**Public Notice is hereby given,**

THAT Stephen Willis, of Port Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, hath made an assignment of all his property, both real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of his creditors.—All persons indebted to the said Stephen Willis, are requested to attend at his office on the fifteenth, sixteenth or seventeenth inst. and settle the same; after that date the accounts will be left with a Justice for collection. All persons having demands; are requested to produce them for settlement.

**Notice is also given,**

That the real estate of the said Stephen Willis, consisting of one Store House and Lot, now occupied by Thomas Lee, Esq. and three Dwelling Houses and Lots, all situate in the Village of Port Elizabeth, will be offered at Public Sale on the 20th inst. on the Premises, where attendance will be given and conditions made known by

Samuel Silvers, }  
Isaac Townsend, } Assignees.  
Daniel Carrall, }  
Port Elizabeth, Feb. 2d, 1819.—2w.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 23d day of February 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 Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

**A House and Lot,**

Situate in the township of Deerfield. Lot contains half an Acre more or less; joins lands of John Rose and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jeremiah J. Foster, and taken in execution at the suit of William M' Cormick and Hannah Parker, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Feb. 2d, 1819.

**SHINGLES.**

THE Subscribers have for sale about 20,000 two feet Shingles.

STRATTON & BUCH

February 2d, 1819.

**Adjourned Sales.**

The Sales of the Lands of John Walthman and Jeremiah Nixon, are adjourned until Tuesday, the 16th of February next, at the above time and place.

Dan Simkins, Sheriff.

January 26, 1818.

We give publicity to the communication of "a lover of truth," in answer to several articles which has lately appeared in this paper. As the controversy is likely to assume a tone which will be of little advantage to either party, we deem it advisable to close the subject with the present article.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated Washington, Jan. 33, 1819.

OUR EXPORTS.

It is a fact not perhaps sufficiently known, that of that portion of exports which is the produce and manufacture of the United States, the proportion which is furnished by the states south of the Potomac, is relatively to that produced by those north of it, annually and rapidly increasing. A fact of which the middle and eastern portions of the Union ought to be well apprized, and govern themselves accordingly. It evidences the necessity of moderating the consumption of foreign articles, for which we have but comparatively little to exchange; and of the policy of encouraging the manufacturing interest located amongst us. It is true that the north has the profit of carrying to market the products of the south, but it is also true that so low have been the freights (and they are not likely to improve) in consequence of a redundancy of tonnage, that the neat profit has been small.

If we go back ten, or even five years, the change in favour of the south will astonish any one who has not paid attention to the circumstances;—but as it would multiply figures, and possibly create some confusion by bringing into view at one time too many dates, I will simply contrast the exports of some of the principal articles in the year ending on the 30th of September, 1818, with that immediately preceding, by which it will be seen that whilst the amount in quantity and value of the principal staple of the north have diminished, those of the south have increased to an astonishing degree, that notwithstanding large quantities of southern productions are brought to the northern ports, and thence shipped to foreign places, and consequently set down to the credit of the state making the shipment; yet the sum total amount exported from the states of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, (I name only the principal states) during the last year, is in every instance less than the preceding;—on the other hand, the shipments from Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, after losing their products transhipped to the north, has been greater, as the following table will shew:

Table with 3 columns: State, 1817, 1818. Rows include Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana.

Making a difference in one year in favour of the four states south of the Potomac of \$9,002,007, and against the four states north of it of \$2,302,603.

Let us contrast a few leading articles, exported in these two years—

Principally produced North.

Table with 3 columns: Product, 1817, 1818. Rows include Pot and pearl ashes, Horses & horned cattle, Products of the forest, Flour.

In the products of the tea, Indian corn, lard, flaxseed, and a few other small articles, there has been some increase probably in all to the amount of a million of dollars.

Exclusively produced South.

Table with 3 columns: Product, 1817, 1818. Rows include Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Aggregate.

The whole amount of our domestic exports for the last year was \$73,854,437. Cotton, rice and tobacco furnished \$4,464,384.

Leaving but \$29,390,053 to be supplied by all the other products and manufactures of the East, West, North and South.

What proportion of our heavy imports, think you, do our citizens not nourish by the production of these great states consume?—Probably three-fourths.—Comment is surely not necessary.

In the Senate Mr. Forsyth has submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prescribing by law, the mode of quartering soldiers, during war, in the houses of citizens, when the public exigencies make it necessary, and the mode by which private property may be taken for public use; designating particularly by whose orders property may be taken; the manner of ascertaining its value, and the mode by which the owner shall receive, with the least possible delay, the just compensation for the same, to which he is entitled by the constitution of the United States.

\* Maryland produces a few hundred hogheads of tobacco—a circumstance not adverted to when the above statement was made.

† The astonishing advance on this article has been owing to the increased price it has brought, as well as to the quantity exported.

Washington, January 27th, 1819.

Judiciary of the United States.

A bill has passed the Senate, and is now depending before the House of Representatives, "to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States, and for the appointment of circuit judges;" the leading features of which are, that as soon after the 10th of July next as vacancies shall occur, the judges of the supreme court (who shall cease to be judges of the circuit courts of the United States and discharged from the performance of any duties therein) shall be reduced to one chief justice, and four associates, and shall hold two sessions in each year at the seat of the general government, to commence on the first Mondays of May, and December respectively. Three shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

From and after the 10th of July next the districts of the United States to be classed into nine circuits, in manner following, viz.

1st. Circuit to consist of the district of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

2d. Circuit of the districts of Connecticut, Vermont and the Northern and Southern districts of New York.

3d. Circuit of the districts of New Jersey, and Delaware, and the Eastern and Western districts of Pennsylvania.

4th. Circuit of the districts of Maryland and Virginia.

5th. Circuit of the districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

6th. Circuit of the districts of Ohio, and Kentucky.

7th. Circuit of the districts of East and West Tennessee.

8th. Circuit of the districts of Mississippi and Louisiana.

9th. Circuit of the district of Indiana, and Illinois.

One circuit judge to be appointed for each of the above circuits, who, together with the District judge, shall hold annually two courts in each of the districts of which the circuit is composed.—The circuit judge to preside.

In the 4th circuit, that in which New Jersey is included, the circuit courts are directed to be held as follows:

At Trenton, in the district of New Jersey, on the first days of April and October.

At Philadelphia in the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, on the tenth days of April and October.

At Pittsburg, in the Western district of Pennsylvania, on the first day of May, and twentieth of September.

At New Castle, in the district of Delaware, on the first of June, and at Dover on the 27th of October.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

This distinguished philanthropist and founder of the system of education, which bears his name, is now on a visit to this place. He has delivered two public Lectures in the Hall of the House of Representatives: in the 1st on Monday evening, he represented the condition in which the civilized world was in several centuries ago; noticed as he came down to modern times the most important improvements that have occurred, such as the invention of paper making, the art of printing and engraving, the discovery of the mariner's compass, the principles of electricity, and of the power and application of steam, &c. He took a survey of the present condition of mankind, and dwelt upon the power and valuable effects which must necessarily result from an universal extension of its blessings. Last evening he gave a general outline of his system of education, to a brilliant and overflowing audience, who honored him with marked attention, and a spontaneous burst of applause. For my own part, I know not that I was ever more instructed or delighted in the same space of time. His system is beautiful in theory, and the mere announcement carries with it, I had almost said, ocular demonstration of its efficacy in practice. So firmly is conviction immediately fastened on the mind, that one is not permitted for a moment to doubt the great superiority of this plan over that in general use. Here fascination is combined with instruction, economy is realized—simplicity attained—accelerated progress in knowledge promoted—order secured—good morals conserved and ignominious punishments rendered unnecessary, and therefore exploded. You will probably think me enthusiastic; be it so. After this enthusiasm has however cooled down, I certainly can never cease to be an admirer of the prominent features of the plan, and I shall be greatly deceived if in a greater or less degree these principles are not incorporated in most of our schools, and that at no distant day, especially as Mr. Lancaster gave us the information that it was his intention (God willing) to devote several of the next succeeding years, in visiting the different states composing the Union, for the purpose of explaining his system, aiding and organizing schools, &c.

He is a plain man, rather large and corpulent, apparently 45 or 50 years of age, very pleasing and courteous in his manners, and characterized by a flow of shrewdness and good humour; of a happy knack at narrative, and a simple but entirely satisfactory manner of developing his views, and explaining his system. As a testimony of respect the House yesterday, by resolution, admitted him to a seat within their Hall.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The debate on this subject is still prosecuted with unabated ardor. There is no scarcity of Speakers, and I know not that any is even apprehended—especially as Gales & Seaton have issued proposals for publishing the whole debate in a book form.—Gen. Jackson will not receive the censure of Congress, I have no doubt of the correctness of this opinion.

Washington, Jan. 28th, 1819.

The Senate have amended the Military Appropriation Bill, which passed the House some days ago by the introduction of an item of appropriation for carrying

into effect a late treaty with one of the Indian tribes. This amendment was called up for consideration this morning, when Mr. Smith, of Md. chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved that the galleries be cleared and the doors closed. The House remained in secret session, probably about an hour, when the old subject of the Seminole War was resumed, and the debate continued until the adjournment.

The general impression out of doors appears to be, that the matter of secrecy has relation in some way to the conditions of that treaty, or at any rate to our Indian concerns, and that no considerations of very high importance are involved.—A presumption which seems to be warranted by the circumstances attending the transaction.

A Rarity for January!

As an evidence of the unusual mildness of the season, I inform you that fresh herrings have, for two or three days past, been exposed for sale in this market.

MR. SCHULTZ.

You will upon the principles of common justice, and for other good reasons, give a place in your paper to a reply to some pieces under the signature of Fordyce and a Subscriber.

When I read Fordyce I thought silence the best answer to him. But since the Subscriber has come forward highly pleased with Fordyce, and highly charged for combat; and since Fordyce has made a second appearance, I think it advisable to bestow a few animadversions upon them both. I have no view to a religious controversy in a newspaper; but to let them know, that the christian public in Cumberland do not wish to be disturbed with such heretical sentiments, as these writers have advanced.

On these redoubtable publications I shall make a few remarks once for all; I mean on each of their publications, as I am resolved upon no rejoinder to any reply.

These writers have a smattering acquaintance with the nonsensical farrago of Swedenborg's writings, and his followers; but are grossly ignorant of the Holy Scriptures, and even of English terms.

As the last error is many fold worse than the first, I shall begin with the Subscriber.

And I ask him 'What obscurity envelops the divine character? The Deity represents himself in scripture language in terms so plain that he that runs may read. His names, titles, and attributes, are made known in language easily understood by those who are divinely illumined. Instead of removing obscurity from the divine character, Fordyce has enveloped it in worse than Egyptian darkness. And to that darkness the Subscriber has added seven fold darkness.

I again ask what he means 'by some comprehensible object to whom to address the grateful incense of prayer and praise? Does he mean some image of gold, or silver, wood or stone, that is visible and tangible? The christians in this county are accustomed to such comprehensible objects of worship. They may do well enough in Roman Catholic countries, but not in West Jersey.'

Our Creator is the only object of worship, and we are required to worship him, 'who is a Spirit, in spirit and in truth.' The scriptures every where represent him as incomprehensible and invisible. And gross must be that mind which cannot worship God without some comprehensible object to look at.

I again ask what the Subscriber means, when he speaks of the Creator as possessor of 'body and parts?' Are these terms to be taken in their literal meaning? If so, they make the Creator a corporeal being. And is not this contrary to the whole tenor of scripture? After the exhibition of the divine glory upon the mount, were not the Israelites reminded that they saw no likeness nor similitude of any thing? And are they and we not prohibited in the second command from making 'any graven image, or any likeness of any thing, in heaven, or earth?' And does not Christ declare expressly that a 'spirit hath not flesh and bones?'

Every thing of which parts are predicable, is divisible. And can God be divisible? It is horrid impiety to ascribe body and parts to the blessed God, in the literal sense of those terms.

'It must remain,' says the Subscriber, 'an eternal truth, that no attribute or quality can exist without existing in some form.' This I say, will remain eternal nonsense. Goodness is a quality. But what form has it? Is it the form of a hat? Whiteness is a quality. But in what form does it exist? Does it exist in a triangular, or square, or round form?

The Subscriber affirms that 'the human mind can have no conception of a thing without at the same time conceiving of some form.' As he appears unacquainted with the meaning of the words, I know not what he intends by a thing. Whatever is not a person, is a thing. Taking a thing in its legitimate signification, I grant we cannot conceive of a thing independent of some form. A bench is a thing. But it is a thing long or short, high or low, broad or narrow. And I cannot think of a bench without attaching to it some form. So of a person; he is small or large, six feet high, or more or less.

Hence the Subscriber concludes that God has body and parts. A heathen born among gods of wood, and stone, and metal, might be able to draw no other conclusion from such premises.

But for a man with the scriptures before him to draw such a conclusion, evinces astonishing ignorance of their contents.

I suppose the Subscriber has a soul; and I suppose he has some conception of his soul. But as he cannot conceive of a thing without conceiving of some form, I suppose he can describe the form of his own soul. I wish him therefore to tell me what

is the shape of his soul. In what form does it exist? Is it square, or round?—is it thick or thin?—narrow or broad?

The Bible teaches that a spirit has neither flesh nor bones. It is not matter. It never comes under the notice of our senses; and therefore according to sound philosophy, and plain common sense, a spirit has no conceivable form. If the Subscriber's mind cannot, I assure him my mind cannot conceive of a spirit without conceiving of it existing in any form. And therefore therefore though the Subscriber's god may have a body and parts, the conclusion of Cumberland believers is, that the God of the scriptures has neither the one nor the other.

It is matter of much surprise, that such sentiments respecting God should have obtained so long in the church, if, e. that God has neither body nor parts. The Subscriber may be surprised as long as he lives, but as long as there are christians of common sense and common understanding, they will continue to believe that the Deity is neither body nor parts.

The Subscriber assigns the reason of his surprise, because, 'it is so expressly declared by the Saviour, that he himself is the only proper and legitimate object of worship. In what Book, or chapter, or verse, does Christ make this declaration? I answer, no where.

Says the Subscriber, 'The mind—which does not, in acts of worship look to the Father alone, enters not by the true door.' There is such a confusion of ideas and language in this writer, that it is somewhat difficult to say what he means. Christ is the alone Mediator through whom we must approach God the Father in acts of worship. If this is his meaning, the Subscriber is correct. But this would overset his whole system, as it does plainly recognize the Father one distinct person, and the Son as another distinct person.

He condemns 'the doctrine of tri-personality, and must for the same reasons renounce that of Bi-personality. He excludes the existence of God the Father, as distinct from the Son, which is a vile heresy before unknown to the Christians of this county. The Subscriber continues, 'not to approach him alone,' i. e. the Saviour, 'is anti-scriptural and contrary to the only form of prayer given us by our Lord himself.' I here ask has the Subscriber ever read that form of prayer? If he has, I ask does he understand plain English? In that form of prayer Christ directs his disciples to address, not himself, but the Father in heaven. Christ was then on earth with his disciples, when he said unto them after this manner pray ye, 'Our Father who art in heaven.' In the same chapter, Christ directs his disciples to pray to their Father which is in secret.'

Any man of common discernment must see that Christ considers the Father as a distinct person from himself, and as the object of worship. And to all such the Subscriber must appear profoundly ignorant of scripture. Christ himself frequently prayed to the Father, and directed his disciples to pray to him as the object of worship. Christ is also the object of worship, and so is the Holy Spirit, because, though three persons, they are but one God.

Do I mistake the Subscriber, or my own eyes? I read, or think I read these words towards the close of his production, 'if the Father be a distinct person from the Son, he has no power of granting your requests, for the Son declared when in the world all power is given to Me in heaven and in earth.' Matt. 28. 18; therefore the Father (if distinct) can no longer have power to grant petitions, having entirely transferred it to the Son.' The plain sense is, if it has any sense, the Father once possessed all power, but he has given all his power to the Son, and therefore, as the Father ceases to retain any power, he is no longer God. Is not this blasphemy?

'Why,' he asks, 'do you at the end of your prayer, add, grant this request for thy Son Jesus Christ's sake?' For one plain reason among others, because Christ has plainly taught us to pray in this manner, in John 14, 13, 14; and elsewhere.

The abominable and bare-faced errors of the Subscriber must hence be apparent to every person of reflection. He denies the doctrine of the Trinity, and sets up an object of worship possessed of body and parts, and existing in some comprehensible form. The darkest ages of the church do not record a more absurd heresy. I question whether any equally absurd can be found among the Pagans of the earth. Fordyce will receive a little attention by and by from a

LOVER OF TRUTH.

From the Alexandria Gazette, Jan. 26.

More Piracies.

Extract from the log-book of the ship Boston, capt. Finlay, from London, via Isle of Miqu.

Anchored on the 29th of Nov.—on the 30th at 5 P. M. came to anchor within 50 yards of an armed ship, of 14 guns and 150 men, under English colors—but at sunrise next morning she set an Artigas flag. She was a long black ship, with a narrow stem, and billet-head—supposing her to be a pirate, took the necessary precaution—at 7 was boarded by one of her six or boats—two of officers came on the quarter deck and asked some trifling questions, wherefrom, &c. and demanded a sight of the ship's papers—they were invited to the cabin and the papers produced—they did not appear to be much interested about them—inquired whether I had a cargo on board, I answered in the negative—they then asked what I came there for? I answered for salt—then you brought money, I suppose—My apprehensions became serious, and I did not give them a direct answer, and they ordered me to go on deck, they following. By this time their boat had been to the piratical ship returned full of armed men—with another boat, also full of armed men—the officers then went aft in close conversation. In a short time they gave orders for my officers and me to go into the fore-castle—they then came to me in the most insolent manner, and said you sir, may march with them—I remonstrated, and asked by what authority I was thus treated,—we were not at war with any nation, or if we were, it had been declared since my leaving the United States—they

then said they weir of no nation, gives US no clock.

The ruffians then began to gather round me, and soon set me a moving to the fore-castle, where they put a strong guard over us all—they then took possession of my cabin and all parts of the ship, broke open my trunks, lockers, &c. but could not meet the object of their wishes, viz. cash—they then sent for my steward, a very trusty fellow, and asked him were my money was, and what quantity I had on board? He told them he did not know whether I had any or not, except one dollar and fifty cents, and a few English shillings—they insisted on there being a considerable sum on board, and they must have it—he was threatened very harshly, but gave them no satisfaction—he was then conducted back to the fore-castle, and the same crew escorted me to the cabin. The first thing that struck my attention was 12 armed men, sitting on a circular seat round the cabin, with horrible looking countenances, armed with cutlasses and pistols, with two officers, the contents of my trunks were turned over the cabin floor, the table filled with empty and full porter bottles. They invited me to take a glass, I declined; one of the ruffians said it may be your last; they then placed a chair in the centre of the cabin, and ordered me to set down in front of the 12 ruffians, with an officer on each side; it is impossible for me to describe their countenances. I was then addressed by the officer on my left in the following manner: We are informed you have a large sum of money on board and we must have it; I then told him I had landed it. What did you land it for? Because it is the law and custom to land nearly as much as will purchase and pay the duties on the cargo.—The officer replied, it is a damn'd lie, your money is on board.

They then ordered my boat's crew to be sent for; I told them I did not go in my own boat, but in a boat belonging to the brig Charles. He then told me those stories would not do for them; the money was on board, and if I would give it up every thing should be sacred; I told them as before, it was landed. A cutlass was lying on the table, he drew a pistol from his belt, and presented it to my breast, saying if I did not give up my money I should be a dead man. I then rose from my chair very much agitated; he then put the pistol to a candle, opened the pan and examined whether it was primed, and put it to my breast again, uttering the most horrid oaths, and calling on the name of God that he would put me to instant death if I did not instantly give up my money, at that time he had me by the shoulder, and told me to turn round; I refused, saying, if I was to be murdered I would face any executioner, who by so doing, would deprive a wife and four children of their only support; he then said he would spare my life until a general search was made, but if the money was found, he should put me to death.

The order was then given for a general search, and candles were ordered, they ransacked the ship for 30 minutes, during which my apprehension was great, but fortunately they did not attain their object, and returned to the cabin where they drank freely of porter. They then asked me if I had any watches, I told them I had, (previously to this they had taken one from my trunk) and I was ordered to be searched by these ruffians, I had a silver watch in my job, and a gold one in my jacket pocket, which they took from me value about 260 dollars. At this time it was about half past 9 o'clock, and they began to embark on board their boat and leave the ship destined for the other vessels near me, viz. brig Joseph, of Boston; brig Charles of N. York, and a northern schr. name not recollected; these vessels were boarded at nearly the same time, and plundered of their money and seamen's clothing; one man was killed on board the Joseph and two boats cut from her and drifted to the westward, from thence they went on board the pirate, towing the boats belonging to them. Two of them came along side me a second time, about half past 10 o'clock, and hailed for a rope: I was the only person on deck, and stepped forward desiring some of my men to hand a rope; when they came on board, they exclaimed, what are you doing on deck you damned rascals, on which I informed them that I called to my men to hand a rope; they were then sent forward.

The same officer, though intoxicated, came on the quarter deck, where I was sitting, and said what are you doing on deck, sir, I thought I told you to stay below. I replied I was taking the air. At this time both crews of the boats went into the cabin to take a parting glass. They did not tarry, as the commander came by from the other vessels, and hailed them to come on board to get ready for an expedition on shore—the officer on board my ship then invited me to go down into my cabin, and take a parting glass. We went down, and a bottle of porter was produced; he poured out a glass and drank my good health, bid me good night, cut my boats from the ship and left me. About half past 11 o'clock they left the piratical vessel, landed on the island, plundered the inhabitants of 16,000 dollars part of which belonged to the before mentioned vessels, took all the merchandise contained in the stores, broke all the furniture and drove the men, women and children from their beds, naked—killed several of the inhabitants—the governor had his legs broken by being drawn from a piazza.

On the 26th of November, a schooner, a consort of the ship, anchored at that place and put out a Portuguese brig. Bonavista had also been robbed by this ship.

I hope the merchants of the United States will join in a petition to congress, not doubting their readiness to afford relief against the depredations committed by these petty pirates, as they have hitherto done against those of a more exalted character.

I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing my entire approbation of the conduct of my officers and crew on this trying occasion, as they behaved in a manner worthy of themselves, and creditable to the character of American seamen. O. P. FINLAY, Master of the ship Boston.

MARRIED.

At Beaver Dam, on the 19th ult. by Jeremiah Stratton, Esq. Mr. CARROLL SMITH, of Kensington, county of Phila. to Miss ALOE JARMON, daughter of Mr. Richard Jarmon, of Deerfield, Cumberland county.

At Fairfield, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Ethan Osborn, Mr. HENRY FACEMINE, to Miss MARTHA BENNER, all of Cumberland county.

On Thursday the 28th ult. by Wm. Garrison, Esq. Mr. JONATHAN COUNWELL, to Mrs. DONCAS NICHOLS, both of Deerfield.

On the same day, by Wm. Garrison, Esq. Mr. PAULIE SMITH, of Upper Alloways Creek, Salem county, to Mrs. CHRISTIANA FOX, of Deerfield, Cumberland county.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales or the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 45 to 52 inclusive and fractional township 53

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 14 & 25

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 21

excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue open as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

July 27, 1818.—1M

A Map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri territory. The Map is now engraving for

JOHN GARDINER, Chief Clerk in the General Land Office.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the Territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, president of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Missouri territory, shall be held as follows, viz: At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the seat of justice for Howard County, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale. The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

Sale of Real Estate.

By Virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 29th day of February next, at the Hotel in Hagerstown: A lot of Ground, containing Five Acres, situated in the township of Deerfield, adjoining the lands of James Hood, and others; on which premises is a log dwellinghouse, and some fruit trees, late the property of Charles Lockerman, dec. Vendue to begin at one o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

Ebenezer Seeley, Administrator.

December 29, 1818.

FOR SALE,

The entire Works of Robert Burns;

IN 4 VOLUMES.—Price \$5.50. Enquire at the Office of the Washington Whig, No. 2d, 1818.—1f.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands, acquired by the said treaty, to be offered for sale, when surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in January next, and shall continue for three weeks, during which time will be offered for sale

Townships number'd 9 to 16 inclusive in range 5

except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. The land shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office. Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first of January next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

July 27—1f.

Old Establishment.

THE Manufacturing Establishment in Bridgeton is still continued in operation. The subscriber thankful for past favors, again invites his former patrons, and the public in general, to favor him with a continuance of their custom, and no pains will be spared, to give satisfaction to those who may employ him. The delay which has heretofore taken place in the Fulling business, is in a great measure removed; having this Summer past erected an additional fulling stock, on an improved plan. The workmen are experienced hands, at the different branches of the business; the Clothier, by long experience and attention, has arrived to that perfection in colouring and finishing cloth, that few have attained in this country.

Cloth left or forwarded to the Mill will be thankfully received, and dressed agreeable to order, as soon as possible, and in the neatest manner. Cloth sent by the Bridgeton and Cape May Stages, will be immediately attended to, and returned when finished, agreeable to order, without any additional expense to the owners.

Wool received for manufacturing into Cloth, Spinning or Carding into rolls; Woollen Yarn received for Weaving, and Cotton and Linen Yarn for colouring permanent blue.

I have a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets on hand, which will be sold low for cash, or barter for Grain or Wool.

Enoch H. More.

Bridgeton, Sep. 21st, 1818.—1f

Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a writ of attachment issued out of the court of Common Pleas, of the county of Cumberland, at the suit of John Hill against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Albert Hankins, an absconding debtor in a plea of trespass on the case upon promises for one hundred and twenty dollars—that the same was duly served and returned to the term of September last, by the Sheriff of the said county of Cumberland.

EBEN. SEELEY, Clerk.

D. ELDER, Attorney. October 5th, 1818.—2m.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that the several acts of limitation, heretofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 18th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to authorise the payment of certain certificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act entitled, "an act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so much of the act entitled "an act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act, a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlements certificates, and indents of interest, which at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and, upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent. from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars, be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

April 13, 1818.—Approved. JAMES MONROE.

Three Dollars Reward.

LOST from Flax Point Landing, on Stoe Creek in the township of Greenwich, a light BATTLEAU, with a staple and part of a chain in her bow, wherewith she was fastened; a staple and ring about the middle of her stern on the inside, a foot board fore and aft on the timbers in the bottom, of about a foot in width; there is a small piece broken off the edge of one of her bottom boards, believed to be on the starboard side about her middle, and she is without a skag. The above reward will be paid by either of the Subscribers for information of her, so that she can be got.

Charles Bonham, At Shiloe, or Thomas E. Hunt, At Stathen's Neck.

November 30 1818.

Treasury Department, Washington, April 10th, 1818.

Notice is hereby Given TO THE PROPRIETORS of the old six per cent. Stock, that the last payment on account of the principal and interest of the said Stock, will become due on the first of October next, ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day, at the Treasury and at the Loan Offices, having such Stock standing on their books to the Stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of the said Stock.

It is further made known for the information of the Proprietors of said old six per cent. Stock residing in foreign parts, that in order to obviate as far as practicable any inconvenience which might result from a loss at sea or otherwise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Publicly appointed.

Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of Treasury April 16.—th1f

FALL GOODS.

STRATTON & BUCK

Have Just Received,

A Large Supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which, in addition to their former Stock, makes a complete and extensive Assortment—Amongst which are the Following Articles:

- Superfine CLOTHS, Second Quality do. Coarse do. Domestic do. Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose Blankets, Velvets and Cords, Coatings, Lion Skins, Habit and Pelisse Cloths, Coverlid Warp, Bombazettes, Black Bombazines, Calicoes, Domestic Muslins & Plaids, Bed Tickings, Carlile Gingham, Stockings and Gloves, Waterloo Shawls, Cotton and Silk do. Ribbands assorted, Silk and Cotton Hks. Cambrie & Fancy Muslins. Umbrellas, &c. &c. TOGETHER With a General Assortment of Groceries, Hard-Ware, China, Glass, Queens-Ware, &c. Which have been purchased principally for Cash, and at auction, they offer for sale, much below the market price, either Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Country Produce. or the usual credit.

N. B. Country store-keepers residing at a distance from navigation, will be supplied wholesale at Philadelphia prices.

Bridgeton, November 23, 1818.

Orchard Grass Seed

OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY.

For sale by Richard Wood.

Greenwich, 9th mo. 28, 1818

Extract from the National Intelligencer.

WE are requested to state for the information of those concerned, that pension rolls are made and transmitted to the several Pension Agents only twice a year, viz. on the 3d May and 3d September, and payments are made to those only whose names are subscribed upon these rolls and at the time stated. All pensioners who receive Certificates between either of the above mentioned periods cannot be paid until after the 3d May and 3d September, first arriving after the date of their Certificates.

\* \* \* The Editors of papers in New-Jersey will render an important benefit by inserting this notice a few times.

NOTICE

THE Public is hereby warned against harboring or employing Margaret Jonson, in the 17th year of her age, and James Jonson, aged 14, or either of them, Coloured Children, who have been unlawfully taken from me, the subscriber, out of Salem county, and carried into Cumberland, against my consent, as I am determined to put the law in force against any person or persons harboring or employing them, or either of them.

James Jonson.

November 30, 1818

NOTICE.

Wood-Cutters and Carters WANTED,

Apply to John Compton, Dividing Creek, or Ichabod Compton, Maurice Town.

November 30, 1818.

The Custom House

Is removed to a new building a few doors south of the place where it was lately kept.

Office Hours—From nine in the morning till three in the afternoon.

Bridgeton, November 23, 1818.



WHICH ARE CELEBRATED FOR THE CURE OF MOST DISEASES TO WHICH THE HUMAN BODY IS LIABLE.

Prepared only by the Sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

FOR SALE, AT THE OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON WHIG, BRIDGETOWN, N. J.

DR. ROBERTSON'S Vegetable Nervous Cordial, Price One Dollar Fifty Cents

DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED Gout and Rheumatic Drops. PRICE TWO DOLLARS

DR. ROBERTSON'S INFALLIBLE Worm Destroying Lozenges. A Medicine highly necessary in all Families. Price 50 Cents

DR. ROBERTSON'S Patent Stomachic Bitters; PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

DR. DYOTT'S Anti-Bilious Pills. For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers. Large boxes, 50 Cents—Small, do. 25 Cts.

DR. DYOTT'S Patent Itch Ointment. Price 50 Cents.

DR. DYOTT'S Infallible Tooth-Ache Drops. Price Fifty Cents per Bottle, with full Directions for Using.

The Circassian Eye Water, Price Fifty Cents per Bottle, with full Directions for Using.

DR. TISSOTT'S Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Price Two Dollars.

MAHY'S Renowned Plaster Cloth, Approved and recommended by all the most eminent Physicians of the city of Philadelphia.

ALSO, Lee's (New-London) Anti-Bilious Pills. Turkington's Balsam. Godfrey's Cordial. Bateman's Drops. Anderson's Pills. Hooper's do. Essence of Peppermint. Haarlem and British Oil. Well's Patent Compressed Blacking. Bayley's Patent Blacking Cakes. Walkden's best British INK POWDER, &c. May 11, 1818.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 29th of October last, JOHN THOMPSON, an indentured apprentice to the farming business, about 17 years of age. Whoever will apprehend said boy, and return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

William Davis. Bacon's Neck, Nov. 23th, 1818.

JUST PUBLISHED And for sale at the Office of the Whig, A VOCABULARY AND FAMILIAR PHRASES, IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH Calculated for the Use of Beginners. BY E. FRIEDERICI. Price 25 cents. Bridgeton, August 31.

Tobacco, Snuff, and Segars.

BUCK & FITHIAN Have lately laid in a stock of

Plug, Fine Pigtail, & TOBACCO, Virginia Twist } 1st quality.

Spanish and } SEGARS. American

Maccouba, Rappee, and } SNUFFS. Scotch

Snuff Boxes, and Tonca Beans.

N. B. BUCK & FITHIAN having added to their extensive Assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye-Stuffs, &c

The Stock lately owned by Dr. Francis G. Brewster, flatter themselves that his former customers will favor them with their custom.

B. & F.'s time being entirely devoted to this business, no attention shall be wanting on their part to entitle them to the patronage of the public.

Bridgeton, November 23, 1818.

FOR SALE, A Valuable Farm and Tavern

SITUATE in the township of Fairfield, on the Main Road from Bridgeton to Buckshtutim; about four and a half miles from the former place. The Farm consists of 220 acres, thirty-five of which is cleared land, thirty-five timbered, and the remainder bush land, and valuable Swamp—which swamp may be converted into excellent meadow. The improvements are a good Dwelling-House, Spring-House, Barn and other out buildings, with a well of good water.—This being the only public house on the road from Bridgeton to Buckshtutim, the probability is, the business will rapidly increase; as it is the general route to Port-Elizabeth, Cape-May, &c. being preferred as the shortest and by far the best road in this country. For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Abraham Garrison.

November 16, 1818.—1f

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "An Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held as follows: viz:

At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of Township number'd 12 in ranges 18 19 20

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of Townships number'd 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20 in range 4

At Cahaba on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Township numbered 12 in ranges 9 10

except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular and numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and continue three weeks and no longer.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of November, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office

November 30, 1818.

WAR DEPARTMENT

PENSION OFFICE, MARCH 26, 1818. Rules and regulations for substantiating claims to pensions, to be observed under the Law of Congress of the 18th of March, 1818, viz:

The commissions of officers, and the discharges of the regular soldiers of the army of the Revolution, (if in existence) applying for pensions under the above act, will, in every instance, be furnished to the War Department; and the signatures of the respective Judges, certifying in these cases, must be attested by the seal of the Courts where such Judges preside. The person applying for pension to declare, under oath, before Judges, that, from his reduced circumstances, he needs the assistance of his country for support.

Approved, J. C. CALHOUN.

FOR SALE,

127 Acres of Wood Land,

SITUATE within half a mile of Hoffman's Mill, in the township of Staunton, on the Staunton River, about three miles from Leesburg Landings. The timber on said tract is of an excellent quality, will cut twenty cords per acre, and to be sold separate, or together, with the soil, to suit purchasers, on a reasonable credit.

Benjamin B. Cooper.

November 30, 1818.—4f.

NOTICE.

SOME time during the year 1816, a Note was given by the Subscriber to Jacob Ware, since deceased, for the sum of thirteen dollars, which note was paid in the settlement of the estate of said deceased, but not given up. The public are also cautioned against receiving another note, said to have been given by me to Jacob Ware, Jun. for forty dollars, payable at six months, as no such note was ever given by me, and am determined not to pay it, or either of them.

Thomas Ware.

Stoe Creek, Dec. 22d, 1818.

MASONIC ALMANACKS.

For 1818.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.