

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, was made and concluded at London, on the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Albert Gallatin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of France, and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of His Britannic Majesty; and the Right Honourable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, and President of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, and Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of His Majesty's Under Secretaries of State; fully authorized and empowered by their respective governments: And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Britannic Majesty, on the second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate thereof, on the twenty-eighth day of January following: And whereas the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged, in the City of Washington, on the thirtieth day of the present month of January, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States, and the Right Hon. Charles B. Fox, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States, on the part of His Britannic Majesty; the Articles of which Convention are, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, desirous to cement the good understanding which happily subsists between them, have, for that purpose, named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States, on his part, has appointed Albert Gallatin, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France; and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of His Britannic Majesty: And His Majesty has appointed the Right Honourable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, and President of the committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; and Henry Goulburn, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Under Secretaries of State: Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, and cure, fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks, of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Ramau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, and on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Joly, on the Southern coast of the Labrador, to and through the Straights of Bellisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company:—And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks, of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but as soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce forever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure

fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits: Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enjoy such bays or harbours, for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever: But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever, abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States and those of His Britannic Majesty; and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the southern boundary of the territories of His Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed, that any country, that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers; it being well understood, that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or state to any part of the said country: the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences between themselves.

ARTICLE IV.

All the provisions of the Convention to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty, concluded at London, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, with the exception of the clause which limited its duration to four years, and excepting, also, so far as the same was affected by the declaration of His Majesty respecting the Island of St. Helena, are hereby extended and continued in force for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said convention were herein specially recited.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas it was agreed by the first article of the treaty of Ghent, that "All territory, places and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the Islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves, or other private property;" and whereas, under the aforesaid article, the United States claim for their citizens, and as their private property, the restitution of, or full compensation for, all slaves who, at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said treaty, were in any territory, places, or possessions, whatsoever, directed by the treaty to be restored to the United States, but then still occupied by the British forces, whether such slaves were, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on board any British vessel, lying within waters, the territory or jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas differences have arisen, whether, by the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid article of the treaty of Ghent, the United States are entitled to the restoration of, or full compensation for, all or any slaves, as above described, the high contracting parties hereby agree to refer the said difference to some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose; and the high contracting parties further engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or state to be final and conclusive on all the matters referred.

ARTICLE VI.

This convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States; and on His Britannic Majesty; and

the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this date, or sooner, if possible.

In Witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done, at London, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

[L. S.] ALBERT GALLATIN.
[L. S.] RICHARD RUSH.
[L. S.] FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.
[L. S.] HENRY GOULBURN.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto [L. S.] set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT for the relief of Doct. Mottrom Ball.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be paid unto Mottrom Ball, of Northumberland county, Virginia, the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; the same being in full for the destruction of his buildings on Old Court House Point.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-president of the United States, and President of the Senate.
January 19, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Frederick Brown.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized to settle the accounts of Frederick Brown, late a captain in the army of the United States, upon just and equitable principles: Provided, That it shall appear that the said Frederick Brown has not been guilty of any misconduct or default in failing to render his accounts for settlement.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
January 19, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION directing the survey of certain parts of the coast of North-Carolina.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be and he hereby is, requested to cause surveys to be made of the points of Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Cape Fear; and of the shoals of those Capes, respectively; and to cause such an examination to be made of those Capes and Shoals respectively, as will ascertain the practicability of erecting light houses, beacons, or buoys on or near the extreme points of them; or either of them and also to cause the latitude and longitude of the said capes, extreme points, and shoals respectively, to be ascertained with as much exactness as may be practicable; and that the results of such surveys and examinations be reported to Congress.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
January 19, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

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.

David P. Stratton.

December 22d, 1818.—tf

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine,

BEGING 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 fidelity and attention the confidence they may place in him.

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

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,
Writers, &c. &c.

Bridgeton, Jan. 12, 1819.

For Sale,

A PLANTATION,

SITUATE in the township of Hopewell, Cumberland county, on the banks of the Creek, Bridgeton, consists of 160 acres, of which 32 acres are Woodland, of excellent timber, the remainder young growth, —45 acres of Banked 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-plate, 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 thrifty 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 an 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 a 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. 4 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, situated in Bridgeton, 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.—t1M

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

Mary Neal, Adm'x,
Jonathan Borden, Adm'r.

December 9, 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

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 thereon 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 3 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 Adecock 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 Dine 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.

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 30th inst. on the Premises, where attendance will be given and conditions made known by

Samuel Silvers,
Isaac Townsend,
Daniel Carrall, } Assignees.
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 3 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 Subscriber has for sale about 20,000 two feet Shingles.

STRATTON & BUCK.

February 2d, 1819.

Adjourned Sales.

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

Dan Simkins, Sheriff.

January 26, 1819.

Legislature of New-Jersey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Evans, from the committee, reported a new bill relative to publishing the public laws of the state—ordered a 2d reading, and to be printed.

The bill concerning the compilation of the laws of the state, was taken up and re-committed.

Mr. C. Parker presented a petition from Monmouth, for the repeal of that part of the small cause act, which prohibits imprisonment for debts under ten dollars.

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

3 o'clock the house met. Petitions presented.—From Somerset and Middlesex, in favor of removing obstructions in the navigation of the Delaware; from Gloucester and Salem, for the appointment of commissioners to open a certain road in Salem county, and a remonstrance against the same; from South-Boy against the Borden-town and South-Amboy turnpike company placing toll-gates on the highway.

Mr. Griffith, in the absence of Mr. Ten Eyck, from the military committee, made report that it was inexpedient, at this time, to grant the petition from the Little Egg-harbour uniform company of infantry—Agreed to by the house.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill directing a further distribution of the laws of this state, without amendment, and that they had passed a bill for regulating references and determining controversies by arbitration, to which they request the concurrence of the house—ordered a 2d reading.

The bill altering the stated times of holding the courts of chancery was gone through by section, and ordered to be engrossed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. C. Parker reported a bill supplementary to the act constituting courts for the trial of small causes—ordered a second reading.

Mr. Parvin reported a bill supplementary to the act to improve the navigation of the north branch of Rancocas creek—ordered a 2d reading.

The bill relative to the court of Chancery was taken up and committed.

The bill to dissolve the marriage contract of Nathan and Matilda Bullock, was taken up, disagreed to, and dismissed.

The bill to dissolve the marriage contract between Elizabeth and Linus Williams; the bill relative to fugitives from justice; the bill to remove obstructions in the Passaic and its branches, were severally considered by section, and passed to be engrossed.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill incorporating the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Communication Company with amendments, which were read, agreed to by the house, and the bill ordered to be re-engrossed.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

3 o'clock the house met.—Mr. Kinney, from the committee of conference relative to the amendment made by Council to the bill for the relief of Ann Rogers, reported an amendment to said amendment, which was agreed to by the house, and the bill ordered to be re-engrossed.

Mr. Griffith reported a bill concerning estates of persons who die insolvent—ordered a 2d reading.

The re-engrossed bill to incorporate the president, directors and company of the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Communication Company, was read, compared and passed, 83 to 4.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act relating to hawkers and peddlers, &c. was negatived in the house, there being but 21 votes in the affirmative.

The bill to dissolve the marriage contract between Elizabeth and Linus Williams, passed 33 to 4.

The bill to provide for publishing the public laws, was taken up and postponed, and the bill from Council to prevent unnecessary costs was again taken up and re-committed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. J. Parker reported the bill, from Council, to prevent unnecessary costs, with an additional amendment—ordered to lie on the table.

The re-engrossed bill for the relief of Ann Rogers, passed unanimously; and the bill for the removal of obstructions in the river Passaic and its branches, between the Little Falls and Cooks' bridge, with but one dissenting voice, (J. Parker.)

The bill to repeal the supplement to the Borden-town and South-Amboy Turnpike Act, was taken up, whereupon Mr. Griffith presented a remonstrance against the same which was read, together with the report of the committee who reported the bill. The house went into committee of the whole on said bill, Mr. Day in the chair, and after a short time rose, reported progress, and was refused leave to sit again.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

3 o'clock the house met. Mr. Hilliday presented a petition from Abigail Congar for a divorce—read and committed.

Mr. Kinney, from committee, reported a new bill relative to the compilation and revision of the laws—read and ordered a 2d reading.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the supplement to the Borden-town and South-Amboy Turnpike act. The bill was supported by Mr. J. Parker, on the ground that the company had acquired privileges in the supplemental act, (which this bill went to repeal) by collusion, surprise or fraud, and which the Legislature did not intend to grant; and was opposed by Mess. Kinney, Annin and Griffith, on the ground, that as it granted charter rights and privileges, and was of the nature of a contract, the Legislature could not repeal it; that if the supplement

had been procured by fraud, which was denied (but rather through haste and inattention, in the Legislature) the house was not a proper court to try the matter, and being a party in the contract could not lawfully and fairly decide thereon. The Speaker assigned his reason for voting in favour of the repealing bill—That he considered the privileges granted in the supplement, as matters of favour, and therefore could, with propriety be resumed, or taken back, by the Legislature. The bill was negatived, 24 to 16.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

A message from Council informed that they had disagreed to the bill to sell the state lands at Paterson—that they had agreed to the amendment of the committee of conference to the bill for the relief of Ann Rogers; that they had passed the bill authorising Tunis Melick, to fulfil a contract for the sale of lands, made by Peter Melick, deceased; the bill to remove obstructions and straiten Popocotton creek, and the bill for the relief of Jaques Couloun Meuron and others, without amendment.

That Council had agreed to the bill respecting fugitives from justice with an amendment—which was read and agreed to by the house.

Mr. C. Parker presented a petition from inhabitants of Hunterdon for the repeal of that part of the small cause act, which relates to imprisonment for debt—ordered to be read with the 2d reading of the bill on that subject.

Mr. Griffith presented a memorial from Bordentown relative to loaning the state arms—referred to the military committee.

Mr. Halliday presented a petition from Morristown for an act to incorporate a fire company—read and committed.

Mr. Cille from the committee to whom was referred the petition from Salem and Gloucester, relative to a road opposite Standbank, landing, in Salem, reported that the petitioners have leave to present a bill the 2d Wednesday of the next session—ordered to lie on the table.

The re-engrossed bill relative to fugitives from justice, as amended by Council, passed the house unanimously.

Mr. Kinney presented a bill supplementary to the act respecting writs of error, passed July 1799—ordered 2d reading and to be printed.

The bill to divorce Jonathan Tomkins from his wife Jane; and the bill for the improvement of certain meadows in the township of Downs, Cumberland, were considered by section, and passed to be engrossed.

A message from Council informed that they had passed a resolution relative to the purchase of two brass field pieces for the use of the militia—read and ordered a 2d reading.

The bill from Council to prevent unnecessary costs, was again read and again re-committed.

Mr. Gould moved a resolution that the commissioners appointed to cause encroachments on the government lot in this city to be removed, be requested to report to the house what measures have been taken by them to effect that object—Agreed to.

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

3 o'clock the house met. Mr. R. C. Thomson presented a petition from Sussex for a law to prevent unlicensed persons appearing as attorneys in justices courts—read and committed.

Mr. Kinney from committee reported on the petition of the President and directors of the Newark and Morris turnpike company, for a lottery, that it was inexpedient to grant the same.

Mr. Newbold reported a bill to prevent justices of the peace holding courts out of the townships where the reside—ordered 2d reading and to be printed.

The bill to divorce Jonathan Tomkins from his wife Jane, passed the house 27 to 83.

A letter was received from the Quarter Master General, relative to the arms and other implements of war confided to his care, with accompanying statements, which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the constitution, Mr. Day in the chair, and after some time spent thereon, the committee rose and the chairman reported progress, when the committee was discharged from further consideration thereof, and the house adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Friday, January 29.

Mr. Teasdale presented a petition from Catharine Burwell of Sussex, for a divorce from her husband, Ira Burwell—read and committed.

Mr. J. Parker again reported the bill to prevent unnecessary costs, with another amendment—read, ordered a 2d reading, and mean time to be printed.

Mr. Evans reported a bill to repeal an act to ascertain the state of manufactories in this state, passed 11th February, 1814—ordered a 2d reading.

The engrossed bill authorising the embanking of certain meadows in the township of Downs, was read a 3d time and passed unanimously.

The house took up the report of Mr. Kille, of yesterday, relative to laying out a road near Standbanks landing in Salem county, and disagreed to the same.

The bill making provision for a compilation of the laws was taken up and passed to be engrossed.

The bill concerning the constitution was taken up, and while under discussion the house adjourned to 2 P. M.

3 o'clock the house met. Mr. McNeely presented a petition from sundry mechanics of Trenton and Nottingham, for a law to secure them their pay in erecting buildings by a lien on the same—read and committed.

Mr. Britton presented a petition from

Elizabeth Post for a divorce from her husband Philip Post—read and committed.

Mr. McNeely, from committee reported a bill further supplementary to the act respecting fisheries in the Delaware—read and ordered a second reading, and to be printed.

Mr. Hopper, from committee, reported a bill authorizing the enclosure of a certain piece of Woodland, in the township of Franklin in the county of Bergen—read and ordered a 2d reading.

Mr. Evans proposed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the propriety of the present mode of keeping the accounts of the State Treasury, &c. laid on the table.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill concerning the constitution, and having gone through the same by section it was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill supplementary to the small cause act, was considered by section, and passed to be engrossed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Saturday January 30.

Bills reported.—To dissolve the marriage contract between Ira Burwell and Catharine his wife; to incorporate the Morristown Fire Company—to incorporate a bank at Perth-Amboy—to divorce Elizabeth Post from her husband Philip Post—ordered second readings.

The bill concerning the constitution read a 3d time and re-committed—the supplement to the small cause act, read a 3d time and postponed.

Mr. Ayres proposed a resolution for a committee to enquire into the expediency of taxing all persons travelling in Steam Boats navigating waters exclusively within the jurisdiction of this state, and between this state and any other state, where similar regulations prevail, for the purpose of creating a fund for the improvement of internal navigation, or such other purpose as the Legislature may direct.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday.

[From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.]

Robbery of the Mail.

On Monday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the mail stage from Philadelphia was stopped one mile this side of Bridgetown, N. J. about 12 miles from this city, by three highwaymen, armed with pistols, and masked. There were four male passengers in the stage, and one female, whom they first proceeded to rob, promising that they should receive no personal injury. Mr. Cohen, merchant of Philadelphia, was on the back seat, and had, it is said, \$5,000 dollars for the Manhattan Bank, which he concealed in the straw beneath his feet, and persuaded the robbers that he only had 6s. 6d. about him. From the other passengers they took a watch, and some inconsiderable sums of money.—They then cut open the mail, and deliberately overhauled it for what they conceived the most valuable packages, which they placed in a cloth bag. After taking out a number of packages, (in the opinion of one of the passengers, about from half a bushel to a bushel in bulk) and detaining the stage about half an hour, they ordered the driver to proceed.

One of the robbers was a stout tall man dressed with dark pantaloons, and great coat, and appeared to be a Frenchman; another wore a white flannel jacket, and had a very ordinary appearance—the third also appeared to be French.

The whole amount of the depositions on the mail for this city cannot yet be ascertained at the post office, as some that are not come to hand may be delayed on the way, by other causes.

Of the three Philadelphia packages for this city, Nos. 1 and 2, are missing—No. 3, containing paid letters, is received.

No. 2 of the Baltimore mail, containing double and paid letters, is missing—the residue received.

Sixty-one single letters of the New Orleans mail of the 3d of January, have not come to hand with the residue of the mail of that day.

No mail was due yesterday from Charleston—that due from Savannah, was not received.

We cannot but believe that this circumstance will quicken the government to adopt the measure which has been often urged, of providing the mail with a guard.

Latest from Europe.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 30. By the arrival of the British Packet Speedy, capt. Osborn, 46 days from Falmouth, we have received from our Falmouth and London correspondents, London papers to the 19th of Dec. two days later than were received by the Atlantic. A few items are selected.

The persons who had been arrested at Brussels, were, on the 5th December, under examination; they were charged with "plots tending to excite a civil war, by arming the inhabitants against each other, in the kingdom of the Netherlands."

On the 12th of December, there was a considerable sensation in the money market; owing to the Bank of England having come to the determination to limit their discounts; the bank had thrown out "an immense quantity of bills, presented by bankers and individuals of the first respectability." Specie was so scarce in the city, that good bills were with difficulty, cashed at 5 per cent.

The king of Wirtemberg has abolished the punishment of the gauntlet in his army.

A new candidate for Westminster was expected to offer himself in a few days; his political principles are the same which governed Sir S. Romilly.

A meeting of the Common Council of the city of London has been held for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to revive and alter the penal code, in order to diminish the number of capital punishments for minor offences. Mr. Flavel, one of the Speakers, observed that during the reign of Henry VIII. two thousand persons were executed annually.

Lord Ellenborough is stated to be considerably better. Sir Isaac Heard, garter king at arms, attained his 88th year the 10th Jan. He has officiated at the funeral of six of the royal family.

The new Austrian levy is to consist of 60,000 men.

A Bristol paper states that a deputation will

be sent by government to the princess of Wales, to negotiate her return to England, "no other person having a right to hold a drawing room."

Letters from Paris, anticipate warm work during the session of the legislature, which had just commenced. It is said, the ministers will have to withstand the attacks of violent parties which are in array against them.

In the court of exchequer, several more convictions against vendors of imitative tea, coffee and tobacco, have taken place. Mr. Cope a grocer in Leeds, has been fined 14251 and T. & C. Nesson, of Manchester, 3001.

The search for the King's jewels has been renewed in every direction, but without success; the casket which contained them, has been found empty.

Count Lubau, one of the French exiles' has obtained permission to return to France from the Netherlands.

A woman recently died in England, who had, for the preceding week lain in a dormant state. In the course of that time she was bled, when she opened her eyes, but immediately fell into somnolency, and continued so until she died.

A letter from Hamburg of Nov. 28th says, that agreeably to a formal request of the Spanish ministers, a great number of young men, who had enrolled themselves for the service of the insurgents of South America, have been arrested.

An Antwerp Journal of Dec. 6, states, that the fatal effects of the corn trade begin to be felt; roney is scarce at all the commercial places of the kingdom, and what little remains is at an extravagantly high rate.

[From Niles' Register.]

NETHERLANDS.

A girl, 20 years of age, is now exhibiting at Brussels, whose weight is 450 pounds, she is six feet in height, and the same in circumference.

It is officially notified that the king of the Netherlands has, by his decree of the 19th June last, annulled his former decree, bearing date of the 24th November, 1817, establishing discriminating duties to be paid by American vessels in ports of the kingdom, and has been pleased to order, not only that the American flag should be equalized with the national one, but also that all duties overpaid to the customs by virtue of said decree of the 25th November, 1817, should be refunded.

The minister of finance for the Netherlands, Nov. 20, reported to the second chamber of the states general, the budget for that kingdom, in which the expenditure for the ensuing year is estimated at 72,703,144 florins, and the revenue 72,736,691; equal to \$29,081,257 and \$29,114,676.

GERMANY.

Their highnesses, the margraves, Leopold, William, and Maximilian of Baden, have abolished (as soon as the youngest of them become of age) in their lordship of Swingenberg, on the Neckar, all taxes and charges derived from the vassalage of the peasants forever, and without any indemnity, because, as it is stated in the deed of abolition, these charges are not adapted to the present state of civil society; and because they are degrading and detrimental to agriculture.

Certain persons who had enrolled themselves, at Hamburg, in the service of South America, have been arrested on the formal request of the Spanish minister.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—The King, our august sovereign, has ordered the yearly sum of 12,000 dollars, in gold, for five years, to be paid to baron Humboldt, to enable him to travel to the Indian Peninsula; and the islands of the Indian Archipelago, to continue his researches in that quarter of the world. There is nothing political in the transaction, any more than when he was descending the Spanish mines, or climbing the sides of the Andes.

RUSSIA.

According to lists drawn up by order of the emperor Alexander, it appears, that since the year 1814, 414,000 men have been discharged from the Russian armies.

The works undertaken for the embellishment of the city of St. Petersburg are rapidly progressing, the grand iron bridge across the Moika is nearly finished; it contains 2,000,000 pounds of iron, and is estimated to cost 400,000 rubles.

BALTIC TRADE.

A gentleman has favoured the editor of the Register with a list of the American vessels which passed the sound in 1818—(i. e. from April 1 to Sept. 8) belonging as follows: Boston 24; New York 13; Salem 7; New Bedford, Newburyport and Providence, 3 each; Marblehead, Newport, Portsmouth, Bristol, Baltimore, 2 each; Salisbury, Dixbury, Philadelphia, New Orleans, 1 each—total seventy one vessels inward, which all returned in the same year, except three ordered back for quarantine.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Aix la Chapelle, Nov. 5.—There is a report here, that Russia had offered to treat with Great Britain for the cession of the Ionian Isles, and with a direct refusal to enter into any negotiation on the subject. I have not been able to learn on what authority this report is founded.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Spanish valor! The following is an extract of a letter, dated Manila, May 13, 1818, received at Providence—

"I have been embargoed here 26 days, on account of this government fitting out an expedition of two ships, mounting 65 guns, one large schooner, carrying four small guns and a long 24 pounder, six gun-boats, with a long brass 24 each, and upwards of 700 men, to capture one cruiser from Buenos Ayres, mounting 26 guns, and with certainly not more than 120 men, for she has lost 66 of her crew by sickness, &c. The expedition has been preparing about 50 days; the commander having done every thing he could to delay the time of sailing, that the cruiser might go off un molested. The governor has at length compelled him to put to sea; he is now under way, and as soon as he is out of sight, I shall have liberty to sail."—Prov. Patriot.

THE PLAGUE.

Has rapidly extended itself along the coast of the Mediterranean and Adriatic sea.—It was brought to Venice from Albania.

A physician at Constantinople, and one at Salonichi, have ascertained, that vaccination is a protection against the plague. Of 6000 persons vaccinated at the former place, not one has caught the infection.

AFRICA.

An inhabitant of Sierra Leone writes; that the English colony with difficulty prosper, because the climate is so fatal to Europeans; out of twenty who arrive, eighteen die.

BRAZIL.

A number of Portuguese slave ships have recently been captured off Maranhim, by a privateer commissioned by Artigas.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Feb. 3.

MAIL ROBBERS.

A report was in circulation yesterday morning that a person, supposed to be one of the Mail Robbers, had been apprehended, and was taken before the Police Magistrate, for examination.—On enquiry at the police office, we were informed the report was incorrect. We however were told, that three men answering to the description of the Mail Robbers, lately lodged at a boarding house in Dover street, in this city; and that on

Sunday morning they gave to their landlord a due bill for their board, and that they were bound on a land-privateer expedition, left their lodgings, and were seen to cross over to the city of Jersey.

Yesterday morning the trunks which they had left at their lodgings, were examined, and the remnant of skins were found, from which, it is supposed their masks were cut. A large carving knife, belonging to the landlord is missing, probably the one used in committing the robbery. These facts, we understand, were yesterday sent off to the southward by express.

Internal State of France.

The following interesting observations on the present state of popular feeling in France, are from Bell's London Messenger of November 23d, received at the office of the Boston Patriot, by the arrival of the Argo, from Liverpool—

The usual French and foreign papers have arrived in the course of the week, but bring intelligence of somewhat more importance, as they manifest a kind of new disposition in the French people upon the opportunity afforded them by the withdrawing of the allied armies. It is indeed amazing to us, that so many of our own countrymen can still remain in France, whilst such indications of the popular disposition are actually developing themselves. It is known, perhaps, to the greater part of our readers, that the French militia is now drawing in the departments. This conscription, (for the form is still observed) though carried into effect with all possible moderation, has every where produced manifestations of the greatest discontent, and as was naturally to be expected, the evil of this wicked revolutionary law recoils upon the monarchy, and on the Bourbon dynasty. A few days ago the king was taking his usual airing in his carriage, attended by the Duke d'H., when some of the mob, as he passed, had the audacity to cry, "A bas les Bourbons!" The nobleman could not help exclaiming with indignation against the treasonable insolence; but his majesty very prudently checked his warmth by saying, "You are mistaken, sire, they are crying, 'Vivent les Bourbons!' The tri-colored cockade, and the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!' were common in most of the departments when the conscripts came to be drawn. Some daring fellows placed a piece of Bacon! in their hats, in ridicule of the king, to whom these miscreants apply the nick-name of the Hog!! To such an extent of impudence have they gone! And such is the result of the ministerial policy which has reduced the royal authority to a state of degradation never before witnessed, except at the period immediately preceding the 10th of August, 1792. Hence it is certain that the ministry cannot stand without some additional support; but they are divided in inclination as to the support which they should seek. The weakest of them wish to unite with the royalists; the more energetic insist on pursuing the principles of the Ordinance of the 5th of September, 1816, by approximating more and more towards the republicans.

The Mail Robbers.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 3. From the Post Master at Rahway.

BIDGE TOWN, Feb. 2.

SIR—A party of gentlemen went last evening from this place to Somerville, in pursuit of the desperadoes who robbed the mail on Sunday night. They have returned with the following information, the horses having given out.

The men were discovered by a farmer, about half a mile this side of Boundbrook, making their way for the mountains in Somerset county. Two of them had on frock coats; and the other a drab round about. The farmer being Dutch they did not get much information from him; but went across the fields to a blacksmith's shop, where they enquired if they could get across the creek to the mountains, without going through the town. On being informed where they could cross, our informant says, they conversed together in French, and crossed over to the mountains. The party informed the inhabitants of Boundbrook and Somerville of their discovery, and the reward which had been offered; on which information, 12 or 15 of the inhabitants mounted and started in pursuit, and it is presumed they will overtake them, and they have no doubt of their being the persons who committed the outrage.

It is presumed they are making their way for Sussex Mountains.

I remain, &c.

J. B. MARSH.

P. S. We have found in the river in this town 2 belts made of Buckskin, with pockets for pistols and dirks, one of which I have sent to Mr. Lyon, together with a cocoa nut shell which contained rum.

J. H. M.

The facts stated in our last, respecting three men who had lodged in Dover street are correct, with this alteration, that two of them lodged at Johnson's in Dover street, and the third at No. 11, Vandewater street. The names and description of these three persons, as obtained by the Police Magistrate of the city, are as follows—

Joseph Maurice—5 feet 10 inches in height; with the small pox—black whiskers—about 30 years of age—rather slim.

Doctor Henrie—30 years of age—sandy whiskers—5 feet 9 inches in height—slim—his hair turned back from his forehead.

Pierre Bervand—28 years of age—5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height—red whiskers—rather stout.

From the facts disclosed at the Police Office yesterday, there can scarcely be a doubt, that the three Frenchmen described above, are the persons who committed the robbery.—Two of our most active and enterprising city Marshals, furnished with the names and description of the three persons, and clothed with ample authority, have gone to join in the pursuit from Boundbrook.

POSTSCRIPT.

Half past 12 o'clock.

We have the satisfaction to announce that Joseph Maurice and Pierre Bertrand, two of the Mail Robbers, were taken this morning by CURTIS and BOGART, officers of the Police.

Our indefatigable Police Magistrates, hearing that persons answering the description of the robbers, had recently been at a house of ill-fame at Corlear's Hook, despatched the officers above named to search these places, where these persons were found. On searching them, bills to the amount of ONE THOUSAND AND FIFTY DOLLARS, were discovered in their possession, the whole of which it is supposed was taken from the Mail. A part of the money, endorsed by C. L. Lawrence, who is now in Augusta, has been identified by Mr. Lawrence's partner, residing in this city.

On their way to the Police Office, one of the men dropped in the street a package containing bank notes, which was observed and picked up by one of the officers. A small boy also found in the street, immediately after they had passed, a draft for three thousand dollars; and a bank note of one thousand.

Maurie's examination closed at a quarter past 12 o'clock, when he was committed to prison. When we left the police office, Bertrand's examination was still going on. It appears, that they returned from their land-privateer expedition this morning; and that they had not been in the city when they were arrested. They are undoubtedly two of the three men mentioned in Mr. Marsh's letter, above, as having been

seen in soundbreak on Monday; and it is probable that they separated on Somerville Mountains, and that their companion staved to the south.

We expressed some doubt relative to the truth of the report that an American officer had embraced the Turkish faith at Constantinople. It appears that the report is true, and the name of the officer is English. This gentleman was born in the eastern states, and educated at one of the first seminaries; exhibiting talents and industry, he was induced by his parents to study law. Not satisfied with the labor and tedious detail of the profession, he turned his attention to divinity; and became somewhat celebrated as a steadfast Trinitarian. After preaching many sermons in support of these doctrines, he changed his belief to that of the Unitarians, directly the reverse, and wrote a book containing severe attacks on the Christian religion, which created some sensation, and produced replies. His object appears to have been to establish himself as the leader of a new sect, professing a mixed religion. Still unfixed, and wavering in his determinations and pursuits, he dropped religion and took up politics; went to the western states; became a strong democrat, and finished his career as an active federalist. He then turned his attention to arms, and obtained a commission in the marine corps, and went up the Mediterranean with the squadron. He had invented a machine for destroying armies; such as the ancient chariots, with wheels of scythes, or some other machine of a destructive nature; and he visited Constantinople, as we are informed, for the purpose of offering this invention to the sultan. It was, however, ridiculed and rejected, the Turks being, probably, the last people on earth who patronize useful discoveries. He then turned Turk, not as 'tis said, because it afforded a prospect of acquiring fame in their armies, but it opened a new field for eccentricity on the sacred subject of religion. But this unquestionably, will be his last change. In our country, where conscience is happily free, he pursued a devious path: without producing any further effect than regret for his instability on such points. The turban, once assumed, cannot be displaced: he will be watched for fear of attempts to escape, and punished with death if detected; and the contrast of habits, manners, social relations, government, safety and humanity is so great, that the change of religion must be severely felt and constantly deplored.

Nat. Advocate.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

An opinion is entertained at Madrid, that Pi-zarro and the exiled ministers will have permission to return to the city.

Col. Clitherow has obtained judgment in the court of common pleas, against Mr. Peters, son of a London banker; who had destroyed the happiness of his family by seducing his wife—Damages 30000 sterling.

1036 vessels left the port of Constra between the 1st of Jan. and 30th Oct. 1818—navigation is now suspended by sudden frosts which have covered the bay with ice.

A resident at Sierra Leone writes that the English colony cannot flourish; as the climate proves fatal to Europeans; out of 20 that arrive 13 become victims.

Letters from Cadiz inform that the Spanish government have prohibited the exportation of quicksilver; doubtless with a view of depriving the Patriots of South America from the benefit of its use in the explosion of mines.

The last Russian charts, indicate, that from discoveries made upon the spot, New-Siberia is not a continent, but a group of three large islands, which extend as far as the 77th degree, and on the other side of which is seen a sea of ice. This circumstance seems to confirm the hypothesis that Greenland is only a large island, that the Bay called Baffin is open on the north side, and that there is no continent under the Pole. According to the Russian charts it also appears that the coast of Siberia had been placed a little too much to the northward.

A man calling himself John Cross, on the evening of the 1st inst. went into the store of W. M. A. Cook, of Camillus, New-York, and bought a knife. He then went to the cow yard of Gen. B. Elston, and first thrust his knife into the neck of a colt and then into his body, making deep wounds—he then went to a cow and ripped open her belly two feet in length—thence to the house of Martin M. Ford, where were two cows belonging to Mr. Ford, near the door, which he served in the same way—thence to the house of David Seymore (the family being absent) and searched all the chests and trunks he could find, scattering the papers, furniture, &c. throwing some into the fire—at length he found a purse containing about 3 dollars, in change, which he took, and returned immediately to the said Ford's, and went to spending it, where he was soon apprehended. A court of enquiry was held before Isaac Earl, esq. when he confessed some of the above facts, upon which he was committed to the goal in this county, which he had left but a few days before, where he had been confined for stealing a rifle. What motive he could have for committing such an outrage, we cannot imagine; he being an entire stranger in the place.

A Mistake.—When Mrs. Robinson published Sappho and Phaon, she wrote a note to Mr. Bowden, the newspaper editor, in the following terms:—"Mrs. R.—would thank her friend Bowden for a dozen puffs for Sappho and Phaon." By a mistake of the penny-post, this note was delivered to Mr. Bowden, the pastry cook, in the strand, who sent her this answer: Mr. Bowden's respectful compliments to Mrs. R.— shall be very happy to serve her; but as Mrs. R.— is not a constant customer, he cannot send the puffs for the young folks without first receiving the money.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, FEBRUARY 9, 1819.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated Washington, Feb. 2, 1819.

"The following resolutions have been offered by Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Military Committee—

1st. Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a military academy on the western waters, upon the principles of the academy at West Point.

2d. Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a school of practice for the artillery, in the vicinity of the city of Washington.

It is hardly probable, that they will be acted upon this session, as most of the remaining time will, from present appearances, be employed on two or three topics of a general and important nature.

A petition has lately been presented from General Wilkinson, praying to be indemnified against the effects of a judgment of \$2,500, recovered against him by General John Adair, in consequence of his having arrested the said Adair in the city of New Orleans, in the year 1806, on a charge of his being concerned in the alleged conspiracy of Aaron Burr, which was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Bank of the United States.

Mr. Spencer presented for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all the public deposits in the bank of the United States and its several offices of deposit, to be withdrawn on the first day of July next; that after the said day, the bills, or notes of the said corporation shall no longer be receivable in any payments to the United States; and the Attorney General of the United States shall on that day, or as soon thereafter as may be, cause a *scire facias* to be sued out in conformity to the provisions of the "Act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the U. States," calling upon the said corporation to show cause why its charter should not be declared forfeited; unless the said corporation shall, by a local act to be delivered to, and approved by, the Attorney General, and to be by him transmitted to Congress at the next session thereof, declare its assent to the following propositions, on or before the said first day of July next, viz.

1. That Congress may by law provide such means as may be necessary to enforce the first fundamental article of the said charter respecting the right of voting for directors, and particularly to provide that transfers of stock shall always be made to the real owners thereon, or to some person or persons in trust for the owners, who shall always be named in such transfer; that stock shall always be deemed to belong to the person or persons in whose name it may stand, or for whose use it may be declared in the certificate to be held, and that no evidence whatever shall be received in any court to contradict or explain the certificate of ownership.

2. The Congress may provide for the reduction of the capital stock of the bank, in a just and equal proportion, by the stockholders thereof, when convened in a general meeting.

3. That the power of removing any director for misconduct, may be vested in the President of the United States.

4. That the bank may purchase not exceeding five millions of dollars of the funded debt of the United States, and may hold the same without being subject to the redemption unless consented to by it, until the time or times specified in the certificates thereof.

5. That no by-law of the corporation shall exclude the directors appointed by the government from a full knowledge of all the concerns of the accounts of every person dealing with it; and that the assent of at least one public director shall be necessary to allow any discount, and to render valid every act of the board of directors.

6. That the provision in the second fundamental article, prohibiting any director from holding his office more than three years out of four in succession, may be modified or repealed by Congress.

7. No discount shall, in any case, be made by any bank at Philadelphia, or any office, without the consent of at least four directors of the bank, or of the office, as the case may be.

8. Congress may authorize the bank to deal and trade in other things than those enumerated in the ninth fundamental article, so as to receive pledges of its own stock, and of the funded debt of the United States, in security for loans, and to sell such pledges on a forfeiture thereof.

9. That persons holding stock, upon which any instalment shall have been paid by the proceeds of notes discounted, shall be compelled gradually, and as soon as circumstances will admit, to pay the full amount of such instalment in coin, or in coin and funded debt, according to the provisions of the charter; and no dividend of profits shall be allowed to such stock, until the said payment is completed.

10. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be permitted at any time, either in person, or by agent to be appointed by him, to inspect all the books, papers, correspondence, minutes and proceedings of the board of directors of the bank, and of all its offices, and of all their officers.

11. That Congress may extend the time for the payment of the whole, or any part of the sum of 1,500,000 dollars, required to be paid by the 20th section of the charter.

12. That a *scire facias* be issued out of any circuit court in the United States, in the case stated in the charter; and whenever it shall be issued out of any other court than the circuit court of Pennsylvania, sworn copies of the books and papers of the Bank shall be received as evidence, instead of the originals.

The foregoing provisions, or any of them, may at any time be enacted into a law or laws, by Congress, and shall therefore become a part of the charter of the bank.

The resolution having been read, and the question stated whether the house would now consider it—

Mr. Spencer, with the view of removing any objection which might be felt to the consideration of the motion, stated that it was not now his wish to go into a discussion of it, but only to be enabled to have it referred to the committee of the whole house, to which had been committed the report concerning the management of the Bank.

Mr. Tyler asked leave to make one remark. He hoped the House would agree to consider the resolution, that it might take the course suggested by the mover, and have a full and fair discussion. He wished that every member might have an opportunity of exhibiting his views, and the house might make its final decision with all the lights to be derived from deliberate discussion and mature reflection; but he would here say, that whenever the question on the adoption of this motion should be presented to him; he should be obliged to vote for its rejection, under the hope that the House would, in preference, direct a *scire facias* to be forthwith issued.

The House having agreed to consider the resolution.

Mr. Spencer moved that it be committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of

the Union; to which was referred the report of the committee appointed to investigate the management of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, hoped the resolution would not be committed, but that it would be laid on the table. He hoped the question would be fully met; and it had been his intention, if no other member should do so, to move to instruct the committee on the judiciary to report a bill to repeal the charter of the Bank. The patient, Mr. J. said, was too far gone to be recovered; expedients were useless, as dissolution was inevitable, and it was better to meet the question at once. He, therefore, moved to lay this resolution on the table.

Mr. Spencer was as willing as any one to meet the question fully, and to give the subject a fair and ample discussion; and he thought the course he proposed to give the resolution, was the best way to afford it a full consideration, because the report was already committed, and by referring his resolution to the same committee, the whole subject would be presented for discussion, &c. He would, however, give way to the course moved by Mr. Johnson, and consent to laying the resolution for the present on the table. Mr. S. then withdrew his motion to commit the resolution, and

It was laid on the table.

It appears from the above, that a decided hostility to the Bank has taken deep root; its greatest opposers differing in opinion as to what is to be done. What measure will ultimately be adopted, I cannot say; but still incline to the opinion, that the law will not be repealed; an opinion founded on the presumption, that in this case as well as in others, passion and prejudice will be superceded by a regard to prudence and moderation, in a degree, at any rate, sufficient to prevent such a disastrous proceeding. Whether a *scire facias* will be directed, is more doubtful; there ought to be strong reasons for the adoption of this course, before the embarrassing consequences which would result from it, ought to be risked. In my opinion, a milder course even than this: would answer the purpose of those, who have no other views, than the prevention of future abuses. Let censure be expressed where it is due; let mild expedients be first tried; if these are not effectual, then resort to ulterior measures.—This is the way we do in ordinary transactions, especially when the effects of severity would involve the government in difficulty and many private individuals in distress. Here I cannot help remarking, what is obviously the fact, that the Bank has a poor chance for fair play. In the first place, there are a class of members who believe the establishment of the Bank was an unconstitutional measure, some of whom, on that account, will favour any measure that will rid them of it;—there is another class become jealous of all banks, or monied institutions, ready to believe every evil report of them, who still retain the first impressions made upon reading the report, and who are unacquainted with the principles of banking, and of course not inclined to examine the circumstances under which the Bank was compelled to act, or to listen to any justificatory or even palliative considerations. A third class are deeply interested in State Banks, have been compelled to submit to a curtailment of their profits, by the restraints imposed by the United States Bank, and would willingly be freed from those restraints, and restored to the profits of government deposits, and the *ad libitum* issue of paper. These in the aggregate, form a phalanx, which, if they can so contrive it, as to unite in any plan, may prove a majority. My private opinion is, that although several of the directors have evinced too strong a disposition for speculation, (the Pandora of the day) and on that account are subject to severe reprehension, yet that some of the public acts of the board complained of, were highly necessary to the welfare of the institution; and that the property of others depend on matter of opinion, in which the majority may have misjudged—perhaps the minority—on this point there was then, is now, and will continue to be, a difference of sentiments, it is hoped, that the errors have been discovered by the directors themselves, and that those who may have the future management of the concerns of the Bank, will avoid falling into like improprieties. Two of the directors that are the most blamed, have retired; it would be prudent, perhaps, for others implicated, to do so: whether they can justify themselves at present, matters but little, as under the existing excitement, few would have the patience to hear them.

Washington Feb. 3 1819.

SEMINOLE WAR.

"The debate on this subject has already continued for two days, and will be protracted long; the subject is stale, and every body is tired of it, as the thinness of the House plainly indicates, yet speakers spring up in abundance whenever an opportunity offers. There can scarcely now be anything new said on either side, and it is only when there is something impressive or singular in the manner of the Speaker, that attention can be elicited. The House were comfortably relieved for a little time to day, by an exhibition of this sort in the speech of Col. Walker, a plain *Joan d'Arc* Kentuckian, who took side with the General, and by his earnestness, strong but respectful language, pertinent strokes, and the oddity of his manner, entertained, and received the very decided plaudits of all in hearing.

Closed Doors.

After the committee rose, and about the usual hour of adjournment, a confidential Message from the President was announced, whereupon the galleries were cleared and the doors closed. The House remained in this state until a very late hour, when they adjourned. There is no doubt, I believe, but that the secret business of the day was further proceeding on the subject which was considered to require secrecy a few days ago, and that there then was a call upon the President for some information in relation to it, which being to day communicated, that subject was resumed.

It is understood that a final decision was had on the subject which had occupied their attention."

Washington Feb. 4th 1819.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.

"The Senate have decided against the resolution offered in the early part of the session by Mr. Forsyth to prohibit by law the exportation of gold, silver and copper coin. Abundant experience has proven that prohibitory laws on this subject are unavailing; that money, like every other species of merchandize, will find its way to the best market."

Bounty Lands.

I am authorized to state, that the bounty lands in the State of Illinois have all been drawn. Military land warrants must therefore, from this time, be located in the Missouri Territory—at present, it is believed that patents in this territory will bring the most money."

Mail Robbery.

On the morning of the 1st inst. about 3 o'clock, it seems that the great Eastern Mail was robbed by three daring foot pads, between Bridge Town and Elizabeth Town, N. J. By the official advertisement of the Post Master of New York, it is probable that one half of the packages in the mail were taken. The number of atrocious offences committed in this country, have been uncommonly great within the last year or two—a circumstance calling loudly for the interposition of government so far as law and the mode of punishment can avail. The foregoing observations are stated to give me an opportunity of expressing an opinion, that capital punishments in general have little or no effect in lessening crimes, and that our penitentiary system is radically deficient. The imprisonment of atrocious offenders ought to be entirely solitary, unless a person is completely brutalized, when left to himself, secluded from all converse with mankind, will reflect—Reflection is the precursor of amendment. "I thought on my ways and turned my feet to the testimonies."

CLOSED DOORS.

"The whole of this day has been employed in the House with closed doors." Weather mild as May."

From the New New York Gazette, Feb. 1.

An interesting report has been made to the house of assembly of this state, by the committee, relative to banks and the currency of the state. The committee recommend, that no further charters be granted for banks.

An accident happened yesterday to the Eastern mail stage on its way to this city, immediately on leaving Mamaroneck, the foot-board gave way, and precipitated the driver and two of the passengers on the horses, which caused the horses to set upon a full gallop. The stage was upset and broken to pieces. There were twelve passengers in all, and several of them were severely hurt. Captain Sanders, of Savannah, received so much injury that he was unable to come on. He was dreadfully cut in the face and knees. He is now at Wood's, near the 22 mile stone.

Major General Drown has arrived in this city. On Saturday he visited the forts in the harbour, and received the customary salutes.

Lotteries.—The bill introduced into the legislature relative to lotteries, and Brokers' offices, provides that licences shall be granted for such sum as the corporation may direct, not exceeding one thousand dollars. Penalties are provided against insuring, and against selling parts of tickets.

The comptroller has made a report to the legislature, of & names of persons with their sureties who are indebted for lottery tickets, and concludes with the opinion that about 20,000 dollars would be lost to the state.—Col.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

An effectual way to make Bank Bills par.

A bill has been reported in the Senate of the Legislature of Maryland, to prevent the passing of bank notes within that state at a rate below their nominal value. The first section forbids the receiving or passing any bank note, or any paper purporting to be a bank note for less than so many dollars current money of the United States, as shall be promised to be paid by such bank note or notes. The second section forbids any person buying, or offering to buy, sell or offer to sell, exchange, pass or offer to pass, receive or offer to sell, exchange, or offer to exchange, pass or offer to pass, receive or offer to receive, on any contract whatsoever, any bank note or notes, or any paper or papers purporting to be a bank note or bank notes at or for a lower value, in gold or silver, or in the notes of other banks, than the value mentioned in the first section. Persons offending against the law are to be fined treble the amount of the notes offered to be passed or received, one half to the informer and the other half to the State.

A Quaker, residing at Paris, was waited on by four workmen usually employed by him, having for their object to make their compliments to him, and ask for their new year's gifts.—"Well, my friends," said the Quaker, "here are your gifts—chuse 15fr. or the Bible." "I don't know how to read," said the first, "so I take the 15fr." "I can read," said the second, "but I have pressing Wants." He too took the 15fr. The third also made the same choice.—He now came to the fourth, a young lad about 13 or 14. The Quaker looked at him with an air of goodness. "Will you too take these three pieces, which you may obtain at any time by your industry." "As you say the book is so good, I shall take it, and read from it to my mother." He took the Bible, opened it, and found between the leaves a gold piece of 40fr. The others hung down their heads, and the Quaker told them he was sorry they had not made a better choice.

Two Irishmen meeting in New York, shook hands under an impression that they were once old friends and companions; but on observing they were entire strangers, to each other, one of them exclaimed, "Arrah dear brother, we were greatly deceived I thought it was me, and I tho't it was you, but it is neither of us."

[From the Union.]

HARD TIMES,

Hard are the times, indeed, when all confess, That every face is clouded with distress; When merchants groan beneath a weight of cares; And cheerless prospects greet the new-born year; When the Mechanic's tools aside are laid, And he, bemoaning, tells of bills unpaid; When banks lamenting mourn their credit gone, And from their vaults the specie all withdrawn; And when the parson, too, with looks demure, Complains of want, whose stipend should be sure; When 'n the editor, whose copious sheet Mingles our bitter cup with many a sweet, Feels the dejecting gloom the season wears, And justly mourns his patron's long arrears; Whom 'e'en the Bard, whose wants for cash are small, Feels his dejecting lot the lot of all; And though he dare not hope nor wish to hoard, Demands a trifling sum to pay his board. STRENDIARY.

DIED.—On the 5th inst. in the 22d year of his age, NATHANIEL C. CLARK, A. B. only son of James Clark, Esq. of this place. The death of this amiable young man affords another striking instance of the fallacy of human hopes and prospects. He had graduated about two years since at the University of Pennsylvania, had engaged in the study of the law, and was about entering into active life, with all the advantages which a good education, handsome talents and acquirements, pleasing manners, and amiable disposition, together with the esteem and respect of a large circle of relatives and friends could impart. But the cold hand of death has consigned him to the silent tomb, and arrested the pleasing hopes and flattering prospects of his friends. The patient resignation to the Divine will which he manifested in his last illness, and the firm belief which he expressed of his being saved through his Redeemer's merits, afford the strongest consolation in reflecting that, although the grave encloses his mortal remains, his immortal spirit has probably winged its flight to the regions of eternal bliss.

Departed this life on the 7th inst. in the 42nd year of her age, Mrs. JANE SEELY, consort of Samuel Seely, Esq. of this place.

There are few instances of mortality which it has been our melancholy lot to record, where posthumous eulogy would be more justly merited than the present. The domestic and social virtues of the deceased, had deservedly endeared her to that portion of society with which she mingled; and by whom her memory will long be respected and her loss deplored. She bore a long and painful illness with that calm resignation which marks the Christian character, and resigned her spirit with composure into the hands of God who gave it.

MARRIED.—On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Elijah Osborn, Mr. JOHN E. JEFFERS, to Miss REBA WESTCOTT, all of Cedarville, in this county.

at Leesburg, on the 3d inst by Stephen Willis, Esq. Mr. STEPHEN BOLKCOO, to Miss RUTH RIGGINS.

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 sixteenth day of March 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 Cedar Swamp.

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain fifteen acres, more or less, joins land of Mason Mulford and others: Also five Acres of BUSH LAND, joins lands of David O. Frazier, with all other lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Darb, and taken in execution at the suit of Enoch Boon and Jeremiah J. Foster, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

January 9 h, 1819.

Cape May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1819.

Present—Elijah Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, Cresse Townsend and others, esquires, Judges.

WILLIAM CORGIE, administrator of Sophia Stimpson, deceased, having presented to this Court a just and true account of the estate, and of the debts of said deceased, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay off her just debts; and the said administrator having also set forth to the court that the said dec. died seized of real estate in the county of Cape May, praying the aid of the court in the premises.

The Court orders that all persons interested in the real estate of said deceased, do appear before this Court on Monday the twenty-fourth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of which the said decedent died seized, should not be sold to pay off and discharge her debts.

From the minutes.

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

February 9, 1819.—2m

NOTICE

The Public is hereby forwarned against harboring or employing Margaret Johnson, in the 17th year of her age, and James Johnson, 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

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Office of the Whig,

A VOCABULARY

AND

FAMILIAR PHRASES,

IS FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Calculated for the Use of Beginners.

BY E. FRIEDERICI.

Price 25 cents.

Bridgeton, August 31.

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.

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

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. 46 to 52 inclusive and fractional townships 53 48 to 52 and 48 to 52 20 21 22,

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

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 14 & 25 48 to 50 26 & 27

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

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 21 51 to 56 13 53 to 56 14 & 15

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 eightyeen.

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—tM

A Map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sale) 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 eighteen.

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 24th Day of February next, at the Hotel in Bridgeton; A lot of Ground, containing Five acres, situated in the township of Deerfield, adjoining lands of James Hood, and others; on which premises is a log dwelling house, 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.

FOR SALE,

The entire Works of Robert Burns;

IN 4 VOLUMES.—Price \$5 50.

Enquire at the Office of the Washington Whig, November 20, 1818—tF

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 coloring 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—tF

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, lie has

Superfine, Middling 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, Crimson, Scarlet, } Bombazettes. Plumb, Green, } zetts. 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 in usual credit if required.

Thomas Woodruff.

December 29th, 1818.

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 they 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—tJ

Look out, Millers and Farmers.

NO RENT, and immediate possession given, a Valuable FARM, containing 256 Acres of situate in the township of Downey, 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—tF

NOTICE.

Wood-Cutters and Carters

WANTED,

Apply to

John Compton, Dividing Creek, or Ichabod Compton, Maurice Town,

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 by reason of loss at sea or other wise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public duly appointed.

Wm. A. Crawford,

April 16.—tH C Secretary of Treasury

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,

Cassinetts,

Flannels,

Rose Blankets,

Velvets and Cords,

Coatings;

Lion Skins,

Habit and Pelisse Cloths,

Coverlid Warp,

Bombazettes,

Black Bombazines;

Calicoes,

Domestic Muslins & Plaids,

Bed Tickings,

Carlisle Gingham,

Stockings and Gloves;

Waterloo Shawls,

Cotton and Silk do.

Ribbands assorted,

Silk and Cotton Hkfs.

Cambric & 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 25, 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.

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 Tanea 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.

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 Commander. The sloop is old, her sails and rigging tolerably good, her cable chain, her laden 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 Creeks, N. J. Jan. 12th, 1819—47



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. Turlington'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.

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 Zenan 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.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Greenwich, said to contain four acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Levin Bond, and taken in execution at the suit of Enoch Boon, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

January 12th, 1819—3t

FOR SALE,

127 acres of Wood Land,

SITUATE within half a mile of Hoffman's Mill, in the township of Maurice River, about three miles from Dorchester and 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—4t

FOR SALE, A Valuable Farm and Tavern Stand,

SITUATE in the township of Fairfield, on the Main Road from Bridgeton to Buckshtum; 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 Buckshtum, 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—tF

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 num'd 12 in ranges 18 19 20 17 & 18 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 18 17 18 19 20 19 20 20 10 11 16 17 18 19

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of

Township num'd 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20 in range 4 17 18 19 20 3 17 18 2 17 1

At Cahaba on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Township numbered 12 in ranges 9 10 7 789 10 11 6 10 & 11

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

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 Caket. D.—Matthew Dunkin, Isaiah Dunlap, 3. E.—Israel Ewan. F.—Nathan G. Haster, 2

G.—Henry Hisingen, 3; Michael Hamman, 3