

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED
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But it will be distinctly understood, that to those Subscribers who defer paying until the expiration of the year, the price of the Whig will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That at every session of Congress, after the third day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, each Senator shall be entitled to receive eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the Senate, and shall also be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles, of estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting; and that all sums for travel, already performed, to be due and payable at the time of passing this act. And in case any member of the Senate has been, is or shall be, detained by sickness, on his journey to or from such session of meeting or after his arrival, has been, is, or shall be, unable to attend the Senate, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance. And the President of the Senate, pro tempore, when the Vice President has been, or shall be absent, or when his office shall be vacant, shall, during the period of his services, receive, in addition to his compensation as a member of the Senate, eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the Senate: *Provided always*, That no Senator shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of eight dollars a day, from the end of one such session or meeting, to the time of taking his seat in another: *Provided also*, That no Senator shall receive more for going to, and returning from, the meeting of the Senate, on the fourth day of March last, than if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at every session of Congress, after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, each Representative and Delegate shall be entitled to receive eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the House of Representatives, and shall also be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles, of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, and that all sums for travel, already performed, to be due and payable at the time of passing this act. And in case any Representative or Delegate has been, is, or shall be, detained by sickness, on his journey to or from the session of Congress, or, after his arrival, has been, or shall be, unable to attend the House of Representatives he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance. And the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to receive in addition to his compensation as a Representative, eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the House: *Provided always*, That no Representative or Delegate shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of eight dollars a day, from the end of one session, to the time of taking his seat in another.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said compensation, which shall be due to the members of the Senate, shall be certified by the President thereof, and that which shall be due to the Representatives and Delegates, shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public Treasury.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts, on the subject of compensation to members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and Delegates of the territories, be, and the same are hereby, repealed from and after the third day of March last.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
January 22, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Winslow and Henry Lewis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle, in such

of Winslow and Henry Lewis, for moneys deposited in the hands of M. M. Noah, late consul of the United States at Tunis, and which may have been applied by the said M. M. Noah to the payment of certain bills of exchange, drawn by said Noah on the Department of State, for the purpose of ransoming American prisoners at Algiers. *Provided*, That the sum to be allowed shall not exceed sixteen thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars, and forty-nine cents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
January 22, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

New Novels.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Knight of St. John,

A ROMANCE,

By Miss ANNA MARIA PORTER, Author of "The Recluse of Norway," &c. &c.
2 Vols. \$1 75

Letters from the South;

Written during an Excursion in the Summer of 1816—By the Author of "John Bull and Brother Jonathan," &c. 2 Vols. \$2 50.

Celebs Deceived;

By the Author of "An Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life," &c.—75 cts.

The Welsh Mountaineer,

A NOVEL;

By Catharine Hutton, Author of the "Miser Married." 2 Vols. \$2 00.

Harold, the Dauntless;

A POEM, in SIX CANTOS;

By the Author of "The Bridal of Triermain."
50 Cents.

ALSO,

PARADISE LOST, Rendered into Prose; with Notes, Historical, Philosophical and Explanatory. \$1 50.

ELEMENTS of the Philosophy of the HUMAN MIND; by Dugald Stewart. \$1 50.

ELEMENTS of RHETORIC and Belle Lettres; compiled for the use of Schools; by John Andrews, D. D. \$1. 00.

WYETH'S Repository of Sacred Music; Third Edition. \$1 00.

WYETH'S SELECTION; Second Part. \$1 00.

All Orders for BOOKS left at this Office, supplied at a short Notice.

W. SCHULTZ.

December 22d, 1817.

Wood Choppers.

Wanted Immediately.

20 WOOD CHOPPERS, to cut OAK Cord WOOD in Antuxet Neck.—Seventy-five Cents per Cord will be given: Application to be made to Ellis Hand, on the premises, who superintends; or to the subscriber, Port-Elizabeth.

Joshua Brick.

Jan. 5, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscribers, late Soldiers of the U. States' army, intend to apply at the War Office to be restored in their Discharges, as Soldiers of the late Army; their former ones having by accident been lost.

James Simkins,

William Hooper.

David Henry.

Port-Elizabeth, Dec. 29, 1817

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the 7th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Wm. R. Fithian in Bridgeton, about

Eight acres of bush Land,

joining Josiah Harris and others, and about fifty acres of cleared land with the improvements thereon, joining lands of Nathan Coombs and others.

Conditions at sale by
MARY WALLIN, Administratrix.
Jan. 2d 1818.

FOR SALE.

The Flat WASHINGTON, of Bridgeton, burthen from 20 to 25 Cords; as the owners are determined on selling the above vessel, she may be had a bargain. For terms apply to
CHARES MULFORD, Hancock Bridge, or
DAVID FITHIAN at New Port.

N. B. The above vessel may be seen on application to David Fithian at New Port.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY, the 24th 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 Farm and Tavern Stand,

Situate in the Township of Deerfield; also, one hundred Acres, more or less of BUSH LAND, with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Dave, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seeley, Assignee of William Newkirk, John Buck, Alexander Bowie & John Shannon, and Alexander McKenzie, to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the Township of Downes, said to contain fifty Acres, more or less; joins Lands of Jonathan Hand, and others, with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Aaron Hand, and taken in execution at the suit of John Budd & Co. Joseph Cooper and Collin Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Said to contain one hundred Acres, more or less, on which stands a Dwelling House, now occupied as an Inn or Tavern; situate in the Township of Deerfield. Also, one hundred Acres more less of Tim or Land, with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Preston Stratton, and taken in execution at the suit of James Nichols, John Buck, Nathan L. Stratton & Daniel P. Stratton, Jonathan J. Hann, Assignee of John B. Rose, and Geo. Combs, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Farm,

Situate in the Township of Maurice River, said to contain twenty five or thirty Acres, more or less; joins lands of Peter Bingham, and others, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Bernard Duffy, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the Township of Newport; Lot contains four Acres, more or less.—Also, two Lots of Banked Meadow, containing five Acres each, with the Hay Gut Bank, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Henry Sockwell, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Parvin, John Budd, Wm. Tomlinson, Wm. Davis, and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the Township of Milville, said to contain sixty Acres, more or less; joins lands of Isaiah Duniap, and others, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Nathaniel Foster, and taken in execution at the suit of Charles Kinsey, Assignee, and Dennis & Bernard McCreedy, Assignees, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the Township of Milville; Lot contains one fourth of an Acre, more or less, together with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Paul, and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Ridgway, Esq. and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

Situate in the Township of Maurice River; Lot contains five Acres, more or less; joins Lands of Benjamin B. Cooper, and others.—Also two Lots of Meadow Land, containing three Acres each, situate in the Township of Downes; joins Meadow of Doctor Edmund Sheppard, and others, together with all the Lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Uriah Stites, and taken execution at the suit of Josiah Seeley, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Jan. 19, 1818.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland, there will be sold on Wednesday the 4th of March next; between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, in the township of Stoe Creek, a part of the REAL ESTATE of Daniel Bacon decd.—consisting of WOODLAND and cleared do. Conditions at sale. ANN BACON, Adm'x.
Jan. 5d 1818.

NOTICE.

AN adjourned meeting of the Brigade Board will be held at the Inn of JARVIS W. BREWSTER in Bridgeton, on Monday the second day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. Paymasters and others having accounts to settle with the Board, are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

Elias P. Seeley,
Judge Advocate.

Feb. 16th 1818—3w

Bridgeton Prices Current,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

February 23, 1818.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To	
	\$	cts	\$	cts
Butter,	lb	22	25	
Candles, dipt,	do	18	20	
do mould,	do	25		
Rhode-Island Cheese,	do	17	18	
Chocolate,	do	25		
Cotton,	do	37		
Coffee,	do	27	30	
Cider, best,	bbt	3 50		
FISH, Shad,	do	9 00	12 00	
Mackarel,	do	9 00	12 00	
Flax,	lb	15	15	
Flaxseed,	bush	1 25		
FLOUR, Wheat super.	cw	5 50	6 00	
Rye,	do	3 00	3 50	
Buckwheat,	do	3 50		
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 80	2 00	
Rye,	do	90	1 00	
Indian Corn,	do	62	75	
Oats,	do	37	40	
Hams,	lb	18	20	
Hog's Lard,	do	20		
Madder,	do	37		
Molasses, West India,	gal	70	75	
Sugar-House,	do	1 00		
Onions,	bush	50	75	
Pork,	lb	16	18	
Potatoes,	bush	37	50	
Rice,	lb	8		
Salt, fine and coarse,	bush		1 00	
Sugars,	do	14	16	
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	gal	25	1 50	
Common Spirits,	do	1 00		
Gin, Holland,	do	1 50		
Common,	do	1 00	1 25	
Brandy, Cognac,	do	25		
Common,	do	1 25	1 50	
Peach,	do	1 25	1 50	
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87	1 00	
Rye,	do	75		
WINES, Lisbon,	do	1 50		
Port,	do	2 50		
Madeira,	do	4 00		
WOOD, Oak,	cord	3 50	4 00	
Hickory,	do	5 00	6 00	

Course of Exchange.

[COMPARED WEEKLY.]

Bank Notes at Par in Philadelphia.

The Notes in the city of New-York; the notes of the State Bank at New-Brunswick, of the Trenton Bank, of the State Bank at Trenton, of the Mount Holly, Camden, Cumberland, Germantown, Easton, Hulmville, New-Hope, Delaware Company at Chester, Chester Company at West Chester, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Commercial Bank of Delaware, Bank of Delaware at Wilmington, the Notes of all the Banks in Baltimore, and of the principal Banks in the District of Columbia.

By a late arrangement, no notes below five-dollars are taken by any of the Philadelphia Banks on deposit, except the notes of that description of their own issue.—Notes below five-dollars therefore of the above banks, whose other notes are quoted at par, are in consequence at a small discount.

Bank Notes at a Discount.

Pennsylvania.—Reading, 1 1/2 per cent. Farmers' Bank at Lancaster par; Susquehanna Bridge Company at Columbia, par; Lancaster Trading Company, 2; Silver Lake, 2 1/2; Little York, Chambersburg, Gettysburgh, and other Pennsylvania Notes, from 2 to 3 1/2 per cent.

Delaware.—Commercial Branch Bank of Delaware, Wilmington & Brandywine, Farmers' Bank at Dover, with branches at Wilmington, New-Castle and Georgetown, and Laurel Notes, from 4 to 5 per cent.

WILL BE SOLD

AT Public Vendue on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty fifth inst. a FARM situate on the Western Bank of Maurice River in the township of Millville, half a mile above Buckshutum; which Farm contains three hundred acres of Land, eight of which are Cedar Swamp, fifteen of first rate Meadow, enclosed by a permanent bank and fenced in small lots, with posts and rails; and twenty of Arable Land in good cultivation, enclosed and divided into fields with good Cedar fence. The remainder is Woodland which will cut upon an average ten cords of Wood per Acre.—There are on the premises two Dwelling Houses and a small Barn, and a very convenient landing for wood. For further particulars persons inclining to purchase are invited to call on the subscriber who will show the property, make known the conditions, and give an indisputable title for the premises when sold. Upon giving good security the terms of payment will be lengthy as but a small part of the purchase money is at present wanted.—Vendue to begin at eleven o'clock, A. M. of said day, where attendance will be given and conditions made known by

Virgil M. Davis.

February 4th, 1818—3u

ALSO;

At the same time and place, will be sold ninety days credit, a lot of Oak and Pine CORN WOOD upon the landing.

A NEW SONG—"To an old Tune."

John Anderson, my Joe, John, I wonder what you mean,
To ope the jaws of such a trap, and thrust your-
self between;
For this is not the way, John, you surely ought
to know,
To gain your point in Congress, John Anderson,
my Joe.

John Anderson, my Joe, John, your credit's
cheaply sold;
Experiments are hazardous, and your's was quite
too bold;
And then you reck'd it sorely, John, your bung-
ling work I trow,
When the Sergeant came to ask you in, John
Anderson, my Joe.

John Anderson, my Joe, John, you thought as
how the man
Would ne'er refuse the cash that came so easy to
his han,
You hop'd he was a Mason John, but if he was
or no,
'Tis certain that he blabb'd it all, John Ander-
son, my Joe.

John Anderson my Joe, John, if you're the cash
to spare
Your fifty yellow eagles, there's rogues enough
to share;
But then be sure to Congress John, we do not let
them go
We'll find them nearer home, I wot, John Ander-
son, my Joe.

John Anderson my Joe, John, your stratagem
was weak,
Tho' money-off 'tis very true will make a dumb
thing speak;
Yet must be us'd discreetly, John, or else 'twill
never do
The thing that you design it for, John Anderson,
my Joe.

John Anderson my Joe, John, I have no more to
say,
But hope that you will wisdom learn, against
another day;
And when you think again John, to strike a mor-
tal blow,
Be sure it dont rebound on you, John Anderson,
my Joe.

The Gaberlunzie.

TENDER EMOTIONS.

There is a charm that sways the soul,
With sweet accent and soft control;
'Tis felt in friendships tender ties,
Perhaps 'tis breath'd in softer sighs,
But, O how keen the accents thrill
That those fond pleasures blast!
While round the heart in eddies chill,
Life's warm blood presses fast.

True friendship, wealth can never gain,
Nor cold politeness can sustain;
Its warm emotions cannot brook,
The dull reply, the careless look,
That dull reply will rend the heart.
That look the bosom tear,
And bid the rosy joys depart,
That love had gather'd there.

FROM A LATE WORK OF FESSENDEN.

THE COQUETTE

Dresses so neatly for a ball,
In truth, she's hardly dress'd at all;
A thing to Yankees quite distressing,
It leaves so little room for guessing,
As how th' angelic little dragon
Would look witho'ut a single rag on.

A Consolation.—A lady was complaining that
she was near thirty. A person who knew she
was much older, replied, "Madam" every day
removes you further from your complaint.

From the Reporter.

GUESS WORK

When I see a young man often at a tavern, re-
galing himself on the *ait-bench*, I guess by the
time he is forty-five, he will be seen under the
same seat, the scoff of boys, and the companion
of none but the worshippers of Bacchus.

Look out, Girls.—When I see a young man with
a violin under his coat, I guess he is a fiddling
fellow, and has robbed those of a darker hue of
their trade.—*Don't marry a fiddler, young lady!*

When I see a young man with a pack of cards
in his pocket, and will not work for his living, I
guess before he has finished his game of life he
will be a pauper.—*Young lady be cautious of
Gamblers.*

When I see a girl stand one fourth of her time
at the glass, twisting her hair into rings, which
they term "beaux catchers" I guess the beaux
she catches will find himself caught in an evil
net. When I see a girl often travelling the
streets, I guess she does not love the word *work*.
—When I see a young girl trying tricks, I guess
she wants to get married; but I guess ten to one
if she is not obliged to spend the dreary life of
an *old maid*.—When I hear girls telling compli-
ments to each other from other persons, I guess
one half they tell are falsehoods; I further guess
they had better mend the holes in the heels of
their stockings, &c. A wad to the wise is enough,
says the sage Franklin, in his way to "get
wealth".

I am yet contented to live an

OLE BACHELOR.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court
of the County of Cumberland, New Jersey,
Will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on MON-
DAY the 22d of MARCH next, between the
hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; at
the house of John Kimsey, Port Elizabeth. All the
right and interest, late of Philip Campbell, dec.—
to certain LOTS of LAND at Port Elizabeth.
Also the whole of the REAL ESTATE, where-
of the said Philip Campbell, dec. died seized in
the county of Cumberland aforesaid.
Terms at Sale.

James Batten, Adm'r.

FOR SALE,

- No. 1. A House and Lot,** situate in Fairfield, Cumberland county, on the main road leading from Fairton to Cedarville, about a mile from the latter place: the house is two stories high, with a back kitchen; there is a good Shop on said premises, formerly occupied as a Shoemaker's shop, would answer for a store, and is a good stand for business, as it is situate at the corner of the road leading from Sears' Neck to Cedarville.
- No. 2. A SHOP and LOT** at Cedarville, near Moses Burt's Tavern; the shop has a good cellar under it, and is 12 feet by 18; the Lot contains half an acre.
- No. 3. 48 acres of Bush Land,** situate in Deerfield township, joining lands of Ephraim Magee and Warnica Pierce, 3 and a half miles from Bridgeton.
- No. 4. 12 and an half acres of BUSH LAND** about one mile from No. 3. Joins Lands of Robert Magee and David Clark.
- No. 5. 105 acres of Land** situate on Muddy Run, and joins the county line and Ebenezer Seeley Esq. as there is an act of the Legislature for opening said Run, this property must become valuable.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE and Lot at Cedarville, nearly opposite the Tavern. The house is two stories high, 16 feet by 22, and has a good cellar under it, there is also a back kitchen adjoining the same. Also, No. 1 Will be to rent if not disposed of shortly; possession will be given immediately as they are not occupied at present. Any further particulars concerning said property is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase or rent, will doubtless wish to view the said premises, and will please to call on the subscriber near Cedarville.

Robert Alderman.

The subscriber also notifies his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the tanyard formerly occupied by James Diamant, and carries on the tanning and shoemaking in all its branches. He has on hand a general assortment of boots and shags which he offers for sale at the following prices for cash: Men's fine boots, \$9 00; coarse do. \$5 75; men's coarse shoes best, \$1 75; second quality, \$1 50; women's shoes, \$1 25; pumps, 1 00; children's from 62 1/2 to 75 cts. Country store keepers will be supplied at a price still less by the dozen.

Robert Alderman.

Cedarville, Feb. 16th 1818—6w

LAND FOR SALE.

By Virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court, of the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON MONDAY,

THE 16th DAY OF MARCH, 1818,

BETWEEN the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, at the Hotel, in Bridgeton, in the county aforesaid, the following Tract of LAND, situate in the township of Hopewell, in said county, about six miles from Bridgeton; late the property of Jacob Clark, deceased.

- 1. A Farm** containing 250 acres 4 thereof WOODLAND of superior quality; the residue MEADOW and ARABLE LAND, in good fence. The Farm has thereon, a Dwelling House, 18 feet by 22, two stories high, and Kitchen adjoining; Spring House, and other out-buildings, well, &c. two large Frame Barns, three Apple Orchards, one of them young, containing 200 grafted trees.
- 2. A Farm** containing about 80 acres—40 acres good WOODLAND—the residue Tillable Land, having three small Houses, and an Orchard thereon.

A good title will be made, and possession immediately given
Mr. Joseph Claypole resides upon the Farm first above mentioned, and will, on application, shew the property.

Jacob Clark,

Administrator.

Mount Holly, Feb. 16th, 1818—6w

By **Elijah Townsend, Lavy Foster, and John Dickenson, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Cape May in the State of New-Jersey.**

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on application to us by William Godfrey, who claims an undivided two-third parts of several pieces or tracts of Land and Swamp, being and lying in the County of Cape May; to wit: No. 1. Lying and being in the Middle Township, and adjoining Lands of Abigail Townsend, John Isaia, Jacob Garretson, and William Douglass, containing by estimation three acres and thirty-eight perches. No. 2. Adjoining lands of Jacob Garretson and Abigail Townsend; containing by estimation, fifty acres. No. 3. A piece of CEDAR SWAMP, being and lying in the Upper Township; and No. 4. also a piece of Cedar Swamp, both adjoining Lands of John Godfrey and others. We have thought proper to nominate Nathaniel Holmes, Nicholas Willets and Cresse Townsend, Esqs. as commissioners to divide the same, and unless proper obligations be made to us at the house of Esther Hand, Innkeeper, in the Middle Township, in said County, on the fourteenth day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; the said Nathaniel Holmes, Nicholas Willets and Cresse Townsend, Esq. will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said Lands; pursuant to an Act, entitled an Act for the more easy partition of land held by Coparceners, Joint Tenants, and tenants in common. Passed the eleventh day of November 1809. Given under our hands this fourteenth day of February 1818.

Elijah Townsend, Lavy Foster, John Dickenson.

Feb. 23, 1818.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, FEBRUARY 23, 1818.

Governor Clinton's Speech.

The late message of the governor of New-York, is an able state paper, and is fraught with instruction, on many very important points. We regret that our limits will not admit of our inserting it at length. Those parts of the message relative to pauperism and Banks, are highly important, and ought to be read with attention by every one, who is solicitous about his own, or his country's welfare.—We will briefly notice some of the leading features of this document, which will apply with as much force to New-Jersey, as to the state of New-York.

On the subject of agriculture, he observes, "as it is the source of our subsistence, the basis of our strength, and the foundation of our prosperity; it is pleasing to observe the public attention awakened to its importance, and associations spring up to cherish its interests. Hitherto, relying almost exclusively on the fertility of our soil, and the extent of our professions, we have not adopted those improvements which the experience of modern times has indicated. And it has not been sufficiently understood that agriculture is a science as well as an art; that it demands the labor of the mind as well of the hands; and that its successful cultivation is intimately allied with the most profound investigations of Philosophy, and the most elaborate exertions of the human mind. If not the exclusive duty, it is certainly the peculiar province of the state governments to superintend, and advance the interests of agriculture." To this end, Mr. Clinton suggests the propriety of constituting a board, "composed of the most experienced and best informed agriculturists, and to render it their duty to diffuse agricultural knowledge; to correspond with the county societies; to communicate to them beneficial discoveries and improvements; to introduce useful seeds, plants, trees and animals, implements of husbandry, and labor saving machines; to explore the minerals of the country and to publish periodically, the most valuable observations and treatises on husbandry, horticultural and rural economy. The county societies ought to be enabled to distribute adequate premiums; and a professorship of agriculture connected with the board or attached to the university, might also be constituted, embracing the kindred sciences of chemistry and geology, mineralogy, botany, and the other departments of natural history. By which means a complete course of agricultural education would be taught, developing the principles of the science, illustrating the practice of the art, and restoring this first and best pursuit of man to that intellectual rank which it ought to occupy in the scale of human estimation."

The utility of the above will apply with twofold force to the state of New Jersey, where the science of agriculture is perhaps, in some respects, at as low an ebb as in any other state.—The soil of our state being less fertile than that of several others on the sea-board, loudly calls for some well digested plan, for its improvement.—Most of our farmers at present pursue the same plan that was adopted by their forefathers, and will seldom hazard any new one, or experiment, for fear of failure. It is gratifying, however, to hear of Agricultural Societies springing up in some parts of New Jersey, and we trust the time is not far distant, when the western section will vie with the eastern, in this particular, as well as in many others.

The subject of manufactures as connected with Agriculture, has likewise claimed the attention of Mr. Clinton: "As foreign markets are always fluctuating in their prices, and uncertain as to their exigencies, we must rely principally on our own internal consumption for the stable and permanent support of agriculture. But this can only be effected by the excitement of other kinds of industry, and the creation of a great manufacturing interest.—Every friend of the country must contemplate with regret the prostration of our manufactures. The excessive importation of foreign fabrics was the signal of ruin to institutions founded by enterprising industry, reared by beneficial skill and identified with the general welfare. The raw materials of iron, woollen and cotton manufactures are abundant, and those for the minor and auxiliary ones can in most cases be procured at home with equal facility. Nothing is wanting to destroy foreign competition but the steady protection of the government and the public spirit of the country. High duties and prohibitory provisions applied to foreign productions, afford the most efficient encouragement to our manufactures; and these measures appertain to the legitimate functions of the national government. But such may be done by the state government, by liberal accommodations, by judicious exemptions and by the whole weight of its influence, and much more may be accomplished by the public spirit of the community.—For I am persuaded that if every citizen who adopts the fabrics of other nations, would seriously consider, that he is not only paying taxes for the support of foreign governments, but that he participates in undermining one of the main pillars of our productive industry, he would imitate the honourable preference which you have this day evinced in favor of American manufactures."

The remarks on the subject of banking institutions are very forcible, and will apply to the banking mania which has begun to manifest itself in various parts of our state.—Banking to a certain extent, is unquestionably useful in the exigencies of commerce, trade and manufactures; but when chartered in places where there is little commerce, and less manufacturing, they become pernicious; and ought never to be granted. Farmers are seldom, if ever benefitted by banking, particularly in those districts where they en-

joy a fruitful soil.—If one district or village of this kind obtains a bank, other districts will conceive themselves equally entitled, and there will be no end to the applications. When speaking of those banks which are not required by the exigencies of commerce, trade, or manufactures, he observes:

"Such institutions having but few deposits of money; must rely for their profits principally upon the circulation of their notes, and they are therefore tempted to extend it beyond their faculties. The bills are diffused either in the shape of loans, or by appointing confidential agents to exchange them for those of other establishments. But the former mode being conducive to profits at first generally adopted, and in the early stages of their operations, discounts are liberally dispensed. This produces an apparent activity of business and the indications of prosperity. But it is all fictitious and deceptive, resembling the hectic heat of consuming disease, not the genial warmth of substantial health. A reaction soon takes place. Their bills are in turn collected by rival institutions, or pass to the banks of the great cities, and payment being required, the only resource is to call in their debts, and exact partial or total returns of their loans. The continual struggle between conflicting establishments to collect each others notes, occasions constant apprehension. The sphere of the operations is narrowed. Every new bank contracts the area of their paper circulation; and after subjecting the communities within their respective spheres of operation to the pernicious vicissitudes of loans at one period profusely granted, and at another parsimoniously withheld, they finally settle down into a state of torpid inaction, and become mere conduits of accommodation to a few individuals. The Legislature are then solicited to apply a remedy by the incorporation of other banks, whereas every new one of this description, unless attended by peculiar circumstances, paralyzes a portion of capital and augments the general distress. The banishment of metallic money, the loss of commercial confidence, the exhibition of fictitious capital, the increase of civil prosecutions, the multiplication of crimes, the injurious enhancements of prices, are among the mischiefs which flow from this state of things. And it is worthy of serious enquiry, whether a much greater augmentation of such institutions may not in the course of time produce an explosion that will demolish the whole system. The slow and periodical returns of husbandry being incompetent to the exigencies of banking establishments, the agricultural interest is the principal sufferer by these proceedings."

From Amelia.—It is stated by the Captain of the sloop James, at Charleston, in 3 days from St. Mary's, that all was quiet at Amelia Island, and that Col. Bankhead, had given great satisfaction in his endeavors to do justice to all, in the capacity of Military Commander, and civil magistrate. Com. Aury with his two brigs of war, the *Mexican Congress*, and *American Libre* was expected to sail for South America in eight days.

Indian Affairs.—D. B. Mitchell, agent for Indian affairs, in a letter to governor Rabun, dated 28th January, states, that a treaty was executed with the Creeks on the 23d inst. by which they have ceded to the United States, for the use of Georgia, two considerable tracts of land. The price stipulated for the two tracts is \$120,000.

Shipwreck.—The brig Mary, from Cape Breton, to Moose Island, went ashore in a severe gale on the 13th Jan. near Point Latour—the captain, with eighteen of the crew and passengers, reached the shore in the only boat they had, leaving two of the crew and ten passengers in the vessel. Before assistance could reach them, the whole had perished, the two seamen excepted, who were brought on shore alive.—The case of the passengers appears to have been peculiarly unfortunate.—They sailed from Belfast, July 12th in the brig Mary Ann, captain Mitchell, and on the 21st of October, being within thirty miles of Bic, the captain on pretence of being short of provisions, bore away, and without offering to speak any of the vessels which they saw, turned them on shore at Reshebuton, where it appeared he had been expected for some time.—They then chartered a small Shallop, and commenced their passage on board the Mary which has terminated so unfortunately. The whole of one family, consisting of a mother, son, and six daughters were lost.

Professor Wistar.—On Saturday last, an Eulogium on the late Dr. Wistar, was delivered before the members of the Philadelphia Medical Society, in the Salon of the Washington Hall, by Dr. Charles Caldwell, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Literary.—Proposals have been issued by P. Ford, for publishing in the City of Washington, a new work, to be entitled "The American Quarterly Review," to appear in numbers 250 octavo pages each.

New Jersey Legislature.—The bill compensating the district judges, allowed them in the first instance 1000 dollars; but the bill was afterwards so amended as to deprive them of the privilege of practising, as lawyers in any of the courts; and in consequence of this deprivation, the salary has been advanced to 1100 dollars. J. M'Ilvaine, esq. will preside in the courts of Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May.—The small cause act, as it is called, and which exempts the body of a debtor whose debt is under 10 dollars, has received the sanction of the Legislature.—A bill to repeal all the insolvent acts passed since 1795; and to revive the act of that year, has also become a law.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the editor, dated Washington, Feb. 14th 1818.

"The string of Resolutions offered by Col. Johnson in the early part of the session, and which your readers have no doubt noticed, have been disposed of, contrary to the general expectation; with very little debate.—The following have been rejected—1st. That it is expedient to provide by law for the widows of solders of the regular army who were killed in battle, or who died in the service. During the late war with

Great Britain. [The principle of this resolution had been previously negated in the decision of the House relative to pensions, &c.] 2d. That it is expedient to grant a bounty in land to deranged officers of the late army—3d. Proposing addition of military Academies—4th. To establish an invalid corps—5th. To reduce the army to eight thousand men—6th. Granting an additional gratuity to each of the commissioned officers—The majority against all the above propositions was considerable. The resolution for establishing an additional armory on the western waters, was not decided; the committee of the whole having leave to set again on that subject.—The resolution declaring it expedient to repeat so much of the law of the 6th of July 1812, as authorizes additional pay and emolument to brevet rank in the army was carried, and the military committee directed to bring in a bill accordingly.—This is the question it will be recollected, on which the two Houses have disagreed; the Senate insisted upon a clause in the general army appropriation bill, granting \$20,000 for extra compensation to brevet officers.—The committee of conference appointed by the two Houses a few days since, have reported their inability to effect a compromise; and the House of Representatives have passed a vote, adhering to the ground they had taken.—If the Senate do not recede, the bill will be lost.

The bill making provision for certain officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, which passed the House some weeks ago, lately underwent an animated discussion in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Barbour, to postpone it indefinitely.—The proposition did not succeed, only three members voting for it. This vote affords a strong presumption that the Senate will pass the bill in some shape.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The House yesterday went into a committee of the whole. Mr. Smith of Maryland, in the chair, on the bill "To establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

The bill occupies 59 octavo pages, and consisting of 64 sections, was read through at length, when the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again. It is probable that it will be taken up by sections on Monday; and perhaps occupy most of next week. To give a complete outline of the system proposed, and of the various provisions of the bill, would be a work of more labour, and require more time than it is in my power, at present to bestow on it.—I will however, enumerate a few prominent particulars.

Who may be declared Bankrupts.

Merchants, or others residing in the United States, actually using the trade of merchandize, by buying and selling in gross, or retail; or dealing in exchange, or as a banker, broker, factor, underwriter, or marine insurer.

Who may not.

Farmers, graziers, drovers, dyers, bleachers, shoemakers, carpenters, ship carpenters, butchers, tailors, bakers, school masters, coachmakers, tanners, innkeepers, or any artificers, whose living is substantially gotten by mechanical labour, though with some mixture of buying and selling.

What constitutes an act of Bankruptcy.

With an intent unlawfully to delay, or defraud his or her creditors.

To depart from the state in which he usually resides,

Or, conceal himself therefrom,

Or, keep his house so that he cannot be taken or served with process,

Or, willingly and fraudulently to procure himself to be arrested,

Or, his lands, goods, money, or chattels to be attached, distrained, sequestered, or taken in execution,

Or, secretly to convey his goods out of his house, or conceal them to prevent their being taken in execution,

Or, make, or cause to be made, any fraudulent conveyance of lands,

Or, fraudulent conveyance, bill of sale, or written transfer of chattels,

Or, make, or admit any false or fraudulent security, or evidence of debt,

Or, on being arrested for debt, or having surrendered in discharge of bail, shall remain in prison two months or more, or escape therefrom,

Or, when lands or effects being attached by process, issuing out of, or returnable to any court of common law, shall not within two months after written notice thereof, enter special bail, and dissolve the same.

Or, in districts, where attachment are not dissolved by special bail, to give security for the payment of what may be recovered, &c

Other provisions.

Any judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or the District judge, for the District where the debtor resides, authorized to issue a commission of Bankruptcy, upon proper application.—The debt due an individual applicant creditor must amount to \$1000. If two creditors apply, their joint demands must be \$1500, or upwards; if more than two, \$3000.—Commissioners to be appointed, not to exceed three in number in any one case, court to supply vacancies that may occur.—They are invested with powers, and after ascertaining by the ample means placed in their hands, the real condition of the bankrupt's estate.—Assignees to be appointed by the creditors, to whom the books, papers, and effects of the bankrupt shall be delivered—who shall thereupon proceed to settle the same, according to the rules and principles prescribed in this act.—A commission must be issued in six months after committing an act of bankruptcy; sales and transactions by, and with the bankrupt, of bona fide, previous to the issue of the commission not to be invalidated.—Persons exhibiting fraudulent, or collusive claims against the bankrupt's estate, to forfeit double the value thereof.—Frauds committed, or attempted by the bankrupt, after the surrender to be severely punished.—Bankrupt's estate to be proportionably distributed among his creditors—those having security for their debts, by judgment, statute, recognizance, or specialty, or have an attachment on the estate of the bankrupts, not to be benefited thereby, unless execution shall have been issued, and levied before the time, he or she became a bankrupt.

The bankrupt to be allowed to retain the necessary apparel of himself, wife, and

children, and sufficient beds for their accommodation; and moreover be allowed 3, 5, or 10 per cent. on the amount of his estate, according to the rate of dividend it will produce; in no case to exceed \$800.—In case of a second commission of bankruptcy, against the same individual, his body shall be free from arrest and imprisonment; and the tools of trade, the necessary household goods, and furniture, and wearing apparel of said bankrupt, wife and children, shall be saved to him.—The residue to go to the benefit of his creditors, unless the dividend shall equal 75 per centum on his or her debt.—A third commission to operate in the same way, unless the dividend is equal to a full discharge of all the debts.

The foregoing will be sufficient to give a tolerable idea of the leading features of the system, proposed, and may be relied on as correct, as far as it goes.—The minute details, and the regulations by which the whole business is to be managed, are in general, such as would probably suggest themselves to a mind conversant with legal transactions.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1818.

BREVET PAY, &c.

The senate having receded from their amendment to the army appropriation bill, nothing now therefore is requisite but the signature of the president to constitute the bill a law, in the shape it passed the House of Representatives, in which no appropriation was made for pay or emoluments for Brevet Rank. A bill has also been reported by Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of Ways and Means, to repeal that part of the act of 1812, which authorised the conferring of brevet rank, so that the question may be considered as at rest.

Exports from the United States.

By a report lately laid before the House by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the exports for the last financial year ending the 30th of September last, amount in value on articles

Of domestic produce or manufacture,	\$68,313,500
Of Foreign produce or manufacture,	19,358,069
Aggregate	\$87,671,569

By a recurrence to the report for the preceding year, I find that the exports were

Domestic.	\$64,781,896
Foreign.	17,138,556
	\$81,920,452
Difference in favor of the last year	5,751,108

Which articles (of the last year) appear to have been exported to the following countries, viz.

To the northern countries of Europe	Domestic.	Foreign.
To the Netherlands.	3,397,775	2,387,543
do of Great Britain	41,431,168	2,037,074
do of France	9,717,423	2,717,395
do of Spain	4,550,156	3,893,780
do of Portugal	1,501,237	333,586
All other	3,907,178	5,198,283

The following is a list of the articles of Domestic produce or manufacture which amount to a million of dollars or upwards, viz.

Fish dried, smoked and pickled	\$1,328,050
Boards and plank	\$1,731,520

[Whole amount of lumber and manufactures of it including the above \$3,583,72.]

Pot and Pearl Ashes	\$1,967,376
Flour (exclusive of Rye, Indian and Buckwheat)	17,751,376
Rice	2,378,880
Cotton, Sea Island and upland	22,687,624
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	9,230,020

The exports from the several states (of domestic articles) as to amount, are in the following order, viz.

New York, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, district of Columbia, North Carolina, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Territories of the United States, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey. (Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, not mentioned.) From which it appears that Pennsylvania does not come in until the eighth—and that New Jersey is quite the last, among the number that have exported at all. In justice to New Jersey however it ought to be observed that almost the whole of her surplus articles are shipped at the ports of New York and Philadelphia, and are consequently set down to the credit of the states of New York and Pennsylvania.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt Bill is fairly on the tapis, Mr. Hopkinson delivered yesterday an able and long speech in favour of it. To day, it has been powerfully attacked by Messrs. Tyler, Helmes of Massachusetts, and Pindall. The immediate proposition at present is to strike out the first section, which is equivalent to rejection.—Gov. Bloomfield presides in committee of the Whole, and from present indication it is likely to be a long business.

MR. MEADE'S CASE.

The communication of the President in relation to the case of R. W. Meade, now in confinement in a Spanish prison, and the resolution of Mr. Trimble consequent thereof, have been taken up and referred to a select committee, of which Mr. Sergeant is Chairman.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING lately commenced the Practice of the Law in the city of Philadelphia, begs leave to tender his professional services to his friends in New Jersey, with an assurance that whatever can be expected from attention and punctuality, shall not be wanting to merit the confidence they may place in him.

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine.

Office at No. 74, South 6th Street, Opposite State House Yard.

Feb. 15th, 1818—4f

On the death of an Infant.

The very pretty eulogium on this subject, which appeared in a late "WHIG," brought the following lines to my recollection. They were composed with a view to soothe the sorrow of two fond weeping parents, whose youngest child had been summoned into the presence of its Heavenly Father; to enjoy the sweets of immortality ere it had well tasted the cup of mortal woe. If these stanzas should be so fortunate as to cast a momentary gleam of comfort athwart the grief-chilled bosom of some other parental mourner, they shall not have made this intrusion on the public in vain.

Hark! that soft and distant strain
Dying on the breeze's breath!—
The breeze is spent,—the strain is o'er,—
And such a strain may never more—
Salute extatic fancy's ear,
Till sad Maria's parting tear
Bedew my couch,—the couch of death!

The breeze returns,—and fancy hears
Anew the soul-dissolving lay;
No mortal can these tones inspire;—
No mortal hand could wake the lyre
To such a soothing harmony
Of sweet, unearthly minstrelsy,
As steals the soul itself away!

Whither, fancy, dost thou lead?
And why my fetter'd judgement bind?
Why cast thy robe of doubtful hue
Before my fascinated view,
And pour such music on my ear,
As seraph hosts are wont to hear,
Too luscious for a mortal mind.

But lead me,—lead me where thou wilt,
Gifted mistress of the heart!
For thou canst trace thy path sublime,
Beyond the bounds of space and time;
And penetrate, where sense, conjoin'd
To keener reason,—far behind,
Despairs to emulate thy art.

Cease that soul-inviting strain,
Mysterious power! or bid me die:—
Cease—ah! see what scene appears!
A bed of death,—around, in tears,
A mournful circle mutely stands;
Pale, hopeless grief has clasp'd their hands,
And sadness fix'd each tear-swoln eye.

Upon a snow-white pillow laid,
I see a pale—pale baby rest;
But still, tho' wan its bloodless cheek,
So pure, so innocent, so meek,—
That none to pity's bias true,
Or that hope's impulse ever knew,
Would call that dying babe "unbless'd."

Again symphonious melody
Bursts on my enraptur'd mind!
Hark!—guardian spirits hov'ring near,
Speak,—but address no mortal ear:—
"Ling'ring cherub! come away,
"Come, and leave thy morbid clay,
"Thy wants and sorrows all behind.

"Ling'ring cherub! come away,
"Leave this vale of crimes and tears;
"Come to realms of endless day,
"Where joy's perpetual streams allay
"The thirsting soul,—and spotless truth,
"And love, and gratitude, and youth,
"Still bless the boundless lapse of years.

"What tho' thy earthly parents weep—
"Thy Heavenly Father, from above,
"Looks down, and beckons thee to come:—
"He points thy carcase to the tomb,—
"But, happy spirit! His behest
"Bids thee mingle with the bless'd
"And share thy Saviour's endless love,

"Ling'ring cherub! come away,—
"Death is triumph o'er pain;
"For wert thou to remain below,
"Alternate sin, and crime, and woe,
"Would chequer life's uncertain scene,
"With scarce a gleam of joy between,
"To gild Distress's gloomy reign:

"Death still would hover round thy steps:—
"Thy parents—lovers—friends would die;
"Disease, or want, unsparing war,
"Or malice, still thy hopes would mar:
"And headlong passions, frenzy-led,
"Would hurl misfortunes at thy head,
"And death th' untasted cup of joy.

"Haste thee ling'rer! come away:
"Thy God—thy guardian—Hope—and friend,
"Marks for thee a happier path:
"Crown thee victor o'er death:—
"Thy strife is o'er—and heav'n appears!
"Eternity may halt with years,
"But thy joys will never end!

"Welcome to the shores of peace—
"To the bow'rs of blissful rest!
"Seize thy harp, and join the throng
"In their love-entraptur'd song:
"Soon thy parents shalt thou see
"Welcom'd, as we welcome thee,
"To the circle of the blest."

The mortal ear can hear no more;
Other worlds have caught the strain:
Yet still its numbers seem to flow,
Assuasive of parental woe,
Parents! lift your weeping eyes:—
Behold your cherub in the skies,
Beyond the reach of grief or pain.

Let grief be hush'd, let hope arise,
And faith expand the boundless view,
Ere long the solemn hour will come,
When death will lead you to that home,
Where friend, with friend, will happy meet,
And always live in union sweet,
Mid pleasures, endless, ever new.

MR. SCHULTZ,
The question, which appeared in your paper, some little time since, relative to the explication of the word preach, has given rise to much speculation and conjecture in the little circle of

the thing first attracted our attention: consequently, like other minds which require some thing, uncommon to engage them, they branched out in hasty and undigested opinions respecting it. One seemed disposed, to laugh, and so played, off his easy, not to say ready, wit on the occasion. Another was quite indifferent as to its import, but wondered that the printer should blot his paper to no purpose. A third thought it must have been intended, by some reviler of the scriptures as a slur upon all professors of religion, carrying with it the idea, that notwithstanding all their bustle about preaching, their habitual inattention to the great doctrines, which should give it its colouring, rendered them unable rightly to comprehend the simple word preach.—A fourth objected to this, as not being likely to come from a freethinker; that this was not their usual method of attacking the Christian Religion: and a religious person, certainly, could not have had any such intention, for he that runs can understand, that to preach means nothing more or less, than setting before the mind proper motives for moral and virtuous action, and to induce practical good, whether the doctrines on which it was founded, were understood or not. Your authority, says one, who had been a silent auditor all this time, your authority, Noah rejoined the other, preached to his people, warning them against the tremendous consequence that would follow their evil practices. What Nathan said to David amounted to preaching, and every other similar instance where moral instruction is conveyed amounts to the same, and is equivalent to preach; or the author of the question meant to raise a dispute about the etymology of the word, from which I shall beg to be excused.—And I think you are in the right, answers the same, our author, like the mole, "thinking to dig profoundly, yet in reality barely skimming the surface." But a reverend sire whose locks of wisdom added dignity and gravity to his placid countenance, seemed, during this conversation, wrapt in deep meditation, apparently disregarding what was said, until roused by this last speech—when rising from a reclined posture, and with an air of solemnity that impressed a sentiment of awe, and imposed silence, thus, as I then thought, opened his mouth with wisdom. "It appears that amongst you, an opinion has been expressed, that the question is superficially or deeply grounded; if superficially, you have gone to deep, if deeply you have not yet fathomed it. The christian who displays his wit on this question, must have forgotten the sanctity of his religion; and he who complains of a waste of paper would, probably, have passed a different judgment, had his pride, his variety been satisfied, or his habits of indolence, confirmed, by a pleasing and fanciful description addressed to the imagination. And he, who charged the infidel with false insinuations, would, I apprehend, have been less concerned, had he not felt the force of the supposed suggestion, with respect to himself.—No! would he, who extended the signification of the word to the conveyance of moral as well as religious instruction in a perfect view of the relation between the Creator and the creature, have confounded the preaching of the everlasting gospel with those moral essays, or rather maxims, which grow out of the various relations in society, I say, he would not have confounded the light of Revelation with the deceptive twilight of Heathen Philosophy, had he have had a perfect comprehension of the attributes of God. For "how beautiful are the feet of those who declare salvation to man." Wherefore beautiful? Not because they declare those things, which the light of nature would suggest, but because they publish the perfection and excellency of God's character,—because they, with a revealed fervency, reconcile his attributes, by pointing out the correspondence between his mercy, and his justice, his power and his holiness, his knowledge and his goodness, because they declare his grace to be sovereign, and that the submission on our part must be unconditional, because they declare the salvation of man, through Christ, because they declare our love to God, to be the motive of motives whence all our actions should flow. This is what I call good news unto men, this is what I call preaching; this is to preach the doctrines of the scriptures and to ground practice upon them, by them I have tried to live, by them I hope to die.

Appointments.

In Joint Meeting, Feb. 11, 1818,

Samuel L. Southard, Law Reporter.
Directors of Trenton Bank.
Peter Gordon, Ellet Tucker, Charles Ewing,
CUMBERLAND.

Justices—Mackell Ware, Josiah Sheppard,
Daniel Parvin, Daniel Carrell, Henry Shaw.
Commissioners—Matthias Burch, Edmund
Sheppard, Jeremiah Stratton, John Mayhew,
John Budd, Amos Woodruff.

GLOUCESTER.

Judges and Justices—Samuel W. Harrison,
Matthew Gill, jun. Charles Ogden.
Justices—William Harrison, John Marshall.
Commissioners and Justices—William Watson,
Samuel Clement.

Justices—Josiah More, Isaac Thorn, (of
Greenwich) Thomas Somers, Benjamin Allen,
jun. Christopher Sickler, Jos. Endicott.
Commissioners—Sam'l Kille, James Jessup.
SALEM.

Judge—Zacheus Ray.
Justices—Joseph Cook.
Commissioners—Isaiah Shinn.
CAPE-MAY.

Justices—Ezekial Stephens, John L. Smith,
Downs Edmond.
Commissioners and Justice—David Townsend,
Stephen Young.

Appointments made in Joint-Meeting on
the 12th inst.
Samuel Thompson—Justice in Cumberland,
Daniel Horton—Judge in Morris.
Samuel L. Southard, Recorder of the City of
Trenton.

District Presiding Judges.

1st District Gabriel Ford.
2d do. Charles Ewing.
3d do. Joseph M'Ilvaine.

DIED.

On fifth day evening the 19th inst. Mr. JACOB
HART, Shiloh near Hopewell in Cumberland

NOTICE.

Those persons who remain indebted for subscription to the Washington Whig, up to the 24th of January last, are informed that the same may be paid, together with the subscription for the present year, to either of the following gentlemen, who are authorized to receive the same and give receipts therefor:

- Port-Elizabeth.—Thomas Lee, Esq.
- Millville.—Jeremiah Stratton, Esq.
- Fairton.—James Clark, Esq.
- Cedarville.—Amos Westcott, Esq.
- Salem.—Samuel Sherran, Esq.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, will be exposed to Sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day,

A Lot of Ground,

CONSISTING OF UPLAND and MUD FLATS, situate at Laurel Hill, near the Village of Bridgeton, on the easterly side of Cohansy Creek, and binding on the same—BEGINNING at the corner of Walter Robinson's lot of ground, and running from thence, binding on the northerly side of the street leading from Deerfield to Bridgeton, south twenty six degrees and an half west two chains and eighteen links, thence north sixty three degrees and a half west, nine chains and nineteen links to Cohansy Creek, at low water mark, thence up the Creek, bounding on low water mark, two chains, and eighteen links measuring parallel with the street aforesaid, thence from low water mark south sixty three degrees and a half east, nine chains and nineteen links to the place of beginning, within which bounds is contained two acres of Upland and Mud Flats.—Seized as the property of Andrew Miller, and Ruth, his wife, and Wm. R. Fithian, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Philip Freas, and Lucinda Brewster, administrators of Joseph Brewster, complainants, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Jan. 5, 1818—2m.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Pension Office, Dec. 29.

The following evidence will be required in all militia cases, and in cases of the regular army where the discharge and surgeon's certificate have been lost or destroyed, or where they have never been originally granted, to enable the Secretary of War to grant pensions, viz:

In cases where the regular discharge and the surgeon's certificate for disability, cannot be had, the applicant for a pension, whether he has been a soldier of the regular army, or a militiaman in the service of the United States, must produce the sworn certificate of his captain, or other officer under whom he served, stating distinctly the time and place of his having been wounded, or otherwise disabled, and that the same wounds or disabilities while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, with the affidavit of one or more surgeons or physicians, whether of the army or citizens, accurately describing the wound, and stating the degree of disability to which the soldier may be entitled under it: these documents to be sworn to before a Judge of the United States' Court, or some state Judge or Justice of the peace; and if a state Judge or Justice of the Peace, then under the seal of the Clerk of the County in which such Judge or Justice may reside, and the name of the paymaster who has paid the soldier as belonging to the service of the United States, to be in every instance furnished by the applicant, in order to determine the date of the commencement of his pension.

Jan. 5—22m.

Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above two months, and forward their accounts for payment to the War Department.

Patent double forcing Pump.

The subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of the County of Cumberland, that they have purchased the right of making and vending these PUMPS within the limits of said County.—That they are now prepared with workmen, tools and materials, and that orders from any part of the County will receive immediate attention. The principal advantages these Pumps possess over those in common use, are watering gardens that are contiguous to it: whitening cloth or extinguishing fire, acting as a complete and powerful engine. The difference in the expence between these and common Pumps is so trifling, that it is presumed every man who is the owner of a house, will find it his interest, as well as his duty, to have one placed at his door.

COMMON PUMPS will likewise be furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

James Leslie, Jarvis Brewster.

Nov. 3, 1817—1f

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, ABOUT

NINE THOUSAND Feet of Seasoned Heart PINE, of the first quality—Viz.

SCANTLING,

Two Inch PLANK,

1-4 do. BOARDS,

1 do. do.

D. P. & N. L. Stratton.

Bridgeton, Jan. 19, 1818.

Notice is hereby given

THAT application will be made at the War Department, for a renewal of the Land Warrant, issued thence in favour of the heirs of JAMES LENOX, deceased: a soldier in the army of the United States, which is supposed to be

LOOK HERE!!

THE partnership of BURT and SHUMARD, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All who are indebted to the firm, are desired to make immediate payment to Daniel L. Burt.

Daniel L. Burt, John Shumard.

January 28th, 1818.

N. B. The business will be carried on in future at the same stand, by

DANIEL L. BURT,

Who has now on hand a general assortment of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARD-WARE, &c.**

(At the lowest prices.)

DRY GOODS.

- Superfine Black, } **BROAD**
- Blue, } **CLOTHS.**
- London Brown and Olive,
- Superfine Blue Drab, and other Cassimeres,
- Pelisse common and course Cloths,
- Coatings and Lionskins,
- Velvets and Cords,
- Pelisse Velvets,
- Silk, Swans-down and toilanett vestings,
- Red, White, and Yellow Flannels,
- Rose Blankets,
- The most Fashionable Bombazettes,
- Dimities,
- Irish and Brown Linens,
- Long Lawns,
- Russia Duck, and Russia Sheeting,
- Bafta and coarse Muslins,
- Domestic, do.
- Variety of Cambric, do.
- Book, Leno and Lace, do.
- Mul Mul, & Jackanett, do.
- Silk and Cotton Shawls,
- Imported, and Domestic Gingham,
- Men's cotton and worsted Hose,
- Ladies' do. do.
- Russia Diaper,
- Apron Checks,
- Calicoes of all descriptions,
- Black Crapes,
- Bandannoe, Flag, Madrass, & } **HEFS.**
- Ladies' Cotton,
- A great assortment of Ribbons,
- Men's Buckskin, Angola, and other Gloves,
- Ladies' Silk, Kid and York-tan, do.

BLACK, White, and Queen-grey, } **SILKS.**

- Sewing silk of various colours,
- Coverlid Warps,
- Cotton yarn of different numbers
- Tortoise Shell Combs,
- Thread and Cotton Laces,
- Men's and boys' coarse and fine, } **SHOES.**
- Ladies' Leather and Morocco, &
- Children's

GROCERIES.

- Cogniac, } **BRANDY.**
- Common and } **BRANDY.**
- Peach, } **BRANDY.**
- Jamaica Spirits,
- New-England Rum,
- Lisbon Wine,
- Country Gin of a superior quality,
- Apple Jack,
- Amiseed,
- Excellent West-India Molasses,
- Brown and Lump Sugars,
- Coffee,
- Young Hyson, and } **TEAS.**
- Souchong,
- Raisins, Rice, Pepper,
- Allspice, Cinnamon,
- Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger,
- Rhode Island Cheese,
- Dipt Candles,
- Butter by the lb. and Firkin,
- Shad and Mackarel,
- Chocolate, Allum, Madder,
- Coarse and fine Salt,
- Powder and Shot,
- Tobacco and Segars,
- Bed Onions, &c.
- PICKLED PORK,
- Virginia and other Hams,
- Corn, Oats and Flour,
- Sweeping, Shoe, } **BRUSHES.**
- Furniture, and other
- Cake and Liquid Blacking.

HARDWARE.

- Knives and Forks assorted,
- Butcher's } **KNIVES.**
- Carving, } **KNIVES.**
- Pen and Pocket,
- Razors and Straps,
- Table and Tea Spoons,
- Scissors and Spectacles,
- Butts and Screws,
- H. L. Hinges,
- Table Butts,
- Carpenter's Rules,
- Files assorted,
- Round Bolts,
- Tea Kettles and Spiders,
- Pots and Skillets,
- Door, } **LOCKS.**
- Chest and Cupboard, } **LOCKS.**
- Thumb Latches,
- Steeleyards, Straw-Knives,
- Shovels and Tongs,
- Frying-pans, Gridirons,
- Cut Nails, Springs,
- Window Glass, &c. &c.
- Watch Keys and Seals,
- Cork Screws, Coffee-Mills, } **IRON**
- Iron Candlesticks,
- Rat and Mouse Traps,

And an excellent assortment of **China, Queensware, Glass, &c.**

Also for Sale,

A quantity of Seasoned one inch Sap Pine Boards.

FOR SALE, STORE GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. &c.

TO all my kind friends, in the country or town, And to all in the world—for ten miles around, To every one of my very kind patrons, Gentlemen, ladies, belles, beaux or matrons, To each one who shall this advertisement meet, Who these presents shall see, I most kindly would greet:

Now know ye, that I, Thomas Woodruff, keep store, At the place where I've kept it for three years or more!

He thanks you, for all the past favours you've shown, Which have ever been great he would thankfully own.

And if ever you pass under T. Woodruff's sign, He will take it quite kindly, if you will walk in, And if you dont purchase, he will not complain, But will thank you, whenever you call thereagain.

The goods he's on hand, he will sell very low, If your wish is to purchase, the best time—is now. That business be brisk, and trade turn in a trice, He will sell all his goods, at a fair city price, And tho' he's not certain, he'll candidly guess, Some things, he will sell for a price, rather less; Such as Superfine Cloths, of different shades, For grave aged persons, or genteel young blades! The handsomest hues, in which the city beaux dash,

And colours, for those who say fashion's—all trash. I have black, blue, and bronze, and some handsome dark green,

And some beautiful colours exactly between. I've quite an assortment of cassimeres superfine, With some colours plain, and some that combine The best and the brightest of different hues, Which have been often purchas'd for gentlemen's use.

'Mong which are both brown, black, blue and bluemix'd,

And some that have colours exactly betwixt. I have many more goods, too tedious to mention, Which I really think to be well worth attention; If you've no objection, I'll now change my metre, Just saying I've got good salt, and salt-petre.

I've fancy goods, for such my trade is, To try my best to please the ladies:

I have some handsome Cashmere shawls, Thimbles and scissors, cotton bails, I've habit cloths, and good Pelisse Made of wool from the finest fleece;

And girls you may depend upon it I've handsome ribbons for a bonnet, Of almost every width, and hue Plain, plaid, and strip'd, and handsome blue, And all so fine, so cheap and nice.

I know you'll say they're worth the price. I've handsome stuff for fine cravats,

Whisker-brushes, India hats, Stockings made of the wool of lambs, Beeswax, tobacco pipes and hams.

Besides a number of miscellaneous articles, which I do not know very well how to jumble together, but I will mix up a few of them in this way.

I've Hinges, and Screws, with Men's Coarse Shoes, And Slippery, that 're-made of Leather; Remnants and Strips, some good Chair-Whips, Come buy, you'll find 'em quite clever:

Wash-tubs, and Pails, with the best of Cut-nails, And a quantity of good Firkin-butter; Hard-soap and Rice, with the finest of Spice And Candles. I believe that wont splutter:

Pots, Pans and Dishes, to meet all your wishes, With a good little Wheel for Spinning, And Shovels and Tongs, and Forks with three Prongs

With these might be made—a beginning: A variety of Mugs, and diff'rent sized Jugs, With the best of old Cogniac Brandy, Brushes for Scrubbers, and Shoemakers' Rubbers,

I'm sure these things' must be handy: Rum, Gin and Wine, that 're tolerably fine. Some Mack'ral which I think are quite bonny, Coffee, Green-Tea, Young Hyson, Bohea, And some Spices from old Barcelona:

Some fine-glazed Powder, which I think will crack louder Than any around you can hear, And diff'rent sized Shots, to sell in small lots. Well suited for Birds, Duck or Deer.

I have Shovels and Spades, with some crooked Awl Blades, And some Pork; you will say is the dandy; Some Wheat, and Rye Flour, neither musty, nor sour,

Which will make your teeth go pretty hand, Pins, Needles and Tapes, with some fine color'd Crapes, And a beautiful piece of Long Lawn; Some Calicoes, Cambricks, and wide Apron-Checks,

With some Dimities, white as a swan. I have Calicoes plain: and some fine printed Jean, With fine Bombazettes, and good Bobbin;

Some Copperas, Cloves, and Ladies' Kid Gloves, And Bells, Bitts and Bridles for Dobbin. Some diff'rent sized Hose, to fit small or big toes, And to suit either June or December; And goods of each kind, to suit ev'ry mind, Which if told you would not remember.

Now if you would all, young and old, great and small, Call in, see bargain and strike it; Right gladly he then, would throwdown his pen, And believe me he'd very well like it.

But do not believe, that he means to deceive, But call in and see for yourself; If you purchase what's nice, and pay down the price, He gladly will pocket the pelf.

He gladly will pocket the pelf. Thomas Woodruff.

D. P. & N. L. STRATTON,

OFFER FOR SALE,

AT THEIR STORE OPPOSITE THE HOTEL, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF **DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hard-Ware, Queens-Ware, Glass, &c.**

(AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.)

DRY GOODS.

- SUPERFINE** Cloths, Double and single milled Cassimeres, Pelisse and Habit Cloths, Common and Coarse do. Lion Skins, Mole Skins, and Coatings, Velvets and Cords, Pelisse Velvets, Swansdown and Toilanett Vestings, Black Silk Vesting, Red and Green Baize, Flannels, assorted, Blankets, from 6 to 11-4, Figured and plain pelisse Flannels, A great variety of Bombazettes, Lamb's Wool Hose, Worsted, do. Cotton, do. Cambric Muslins, Dimities, Bafta and coarse Muslins, Domestic, do. Irish Linens, Russia Sheetings and Russia Duck, 4-4 and 6-4 imported Gingham, Domestic Gingham, Apron Checks, Calicoes, assorted, Cloth and Cotton Shawls, Silk Shawls, Black, blue, and white Crapes, Bandannoe, Flag, and-Madrass Hkfs. Linen Cambric, Jackanett and mul mul Muslins, Book Muslin Hkfs. Men's white Kid Gloves, Buck Skin and Beaver, do. Ladies' Silk, Kid, and Yorktan, do. Black Sattin, Mantua, Florence and Levantines, Changeable Florences, Pink and white Sarcenetts, Wadding for Ladies' Coats, Oil Cloth, Cotton Yarn, from No. 4, to No. 12. Coverlid Warp.

GROCERIES.

- Cognac and } **BRANDY.**
- Common and } **BRANDY.**
- Holland and } **GIN.**
- Country } **GIN.**
- Jamaica Spirits,
- West-India and } **RUM.**
- Common } **RUM.**
- Apple Jack and Ryé Whiskey,
- Madeira and } **WINES,**
- Lisbon } **WINES,**
- Molasses,
- Brown and Lump SUGARS,
- Gun-Powder, } **TEAS.**
- Young Hyson, } **TEAS.**
- Hyson Skin & Souchong
- Raisins, Rice,
- Cinnamon, Alspice, and Pepper,
- Nutmegs, Ginger and Cloves,
- Madder, Copperas and Alum,
- Red Wood and Log Wood,
- Chocolate and Mustard,
- Mould and dipt Candles,
- Rhode Island Cheese,
- Butter, by the firkin,
- Crackers and Butter Biscuit,
- Best Spermaceti Lamp Oil, Paint Oil, Mackarel,
- Coarse and fine Salt, Salt Petre, Powder and Shot,
- Cotton and Candle Wick,
- CAMPHOR,**
- Codfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Pearl Ash, Glue.

HARD-WARE.

- Knives and Forks, assorted. Carving do. Butcher's, do. Table & Tea Spoons, Pen and Pocket Knives, Snuffers and Travs. Scissors, Butt Hinges, assorted, Screws, do. Table Butts, Hand and Pannel Saws, Wood, do. Carpenter's Rules, Iron Squares, Plain Irons, Chissels, Screw and Pod Augurs, Files, assorted, Sad Irons, English blistered Steel, Waggon Boxes, assorted, Tea Kettles and Spiders, Pots, &c. &c. Shovels and Spades, Looking Glasses, Window Glass and Putty, Brass knob door Latches, Norfolk Latches, Thumb Latches, Cupboard Turns, Cupboard and Drawer Locks, Closet and Chest, do. Commode Knobs, Round and flat Bolts, Iron Traces, Straw Knives, Steel Yards, Shovels and Tongs, Andirons, Frying Pans, Bake Plates, Gridirons, Gig and Chair Whips, Cut and Wrought Nails, Springs, assorted, Awl Blades and Hafts
- A GREAT VARIETY OF **China, Glass, and Queens-Ware** &c. &c. &c.