

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. III.

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Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive the most prompt attention.

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1818.

PER ANNUM.

## THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY MONDAY, AT 2 DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Payable in Advance.

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 making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the disposal of the lands of the U. S. west of the Mississippi river, and in the territory of Missouri, in addition to the land office now established by law, there shall be established within the said territory the following offices, to wit: One at the seat of justice in the county of Howard, for all the lands lying within the following boundaries, beginning at a point where the western line of range ten west from the fifth principal meridian intersects the north line of township thirty-four, thence west with said township line to where the same intersects the Osage boundary line, thence north with the Osage boundary line to the Missouri river, thence up with the Missouri river to the western Indian boundary line at the mouth of Kansas river, thence north with the said western Indian boundary to where the same shall intersect the aforesaid west line of range ten thence south with the said range line to the place of beginning. And a land office shall be established in the county of Arkansas, at such place as the President shall deem most convenient for all the lands in the district bounded as follows: beginning on the river Mississippi, at the thirty-third degree of north latitude, thence up and with the Mississippi river to the mouth of St. Francis river, where the base line intersects the same, thence west with the said base line to where the same shall intersect the meridian on which the Osage boundary line is run thence due south to the thirty-third parallel of latitude, thence east with the said parallel to the place of beginning. And a land office shall be established at the seat of justice in the county of Lawrence, for all the lands in the district bounded as follows: Beginning on the base line, at the mouth of St. Francis, thence up and with the Mississippi river to the intersection of the same by the north line of township fifteen north, thence west with the said north line of township fifteen, to where the same shall intersect the Osage boundary line, thence due south aforesaid base line, thence east with the said base line to the place of beginning. And a land office shall be established at the town of Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, for all the lands in the district bounded as follows: beginning on the Mississippi river, where the north line of township fifteen north intersects the same, thence up and with the Mississippi to its intersection by the north line of township thirty-four north, thence west with the said north line of township thirty-four to the Osage boundary line, thence south with the said boundary to the north line of township fifteen, thence east with the said township line to the place of beginning. And all the lands within the following boundaries shall form a district for the land office established by law at St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis, viz: beginning on the Mississippi river where the north line of township thirty-four north intersects the same, thence up and with the Mississippi river to the mouth of Des Moines river, thence up and with the Des Moines to the north Indian boundary line, thence west with the said boundary to the west line of range ten west, thence south with said range line to the north line of township thirty-four north, thence east with the said township line to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so soon as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, there shall be a sufficient quantity of the public lands surveyed, within all or either of the land districts hereby established, to authorize the opening of all or either of the land offices aforesaid, he shall cause the same to be opened, and shall proceed from time to time to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each of the said offices, a register, and a receiver of public moneys, who shall give security in the same sums, and in the same manner, and whose compensation, emoluments and duties and authority shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices as are, or may be provided by law, in relation to the registers and receivers of public moneys in the several land offices established for the disposal of the lands of the United States, north west of the Kentucky river.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when ever a land office shall have been established in any office of the district aforesaid, and a register and receiver of public moneys appointed for the

same the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorized to direct so much of the public lands lying in such district, as shall have been surveyed according to law, to be offered for sale, with the same reservations and exceptions, and on the same terms and conditions, in every respect, as was provided for the sale of the public lands in the territory of Louisiana by the tenth section of an act, entitled "an act providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to repeal the act passed for the same purpose, and approved February sixteen 1811," except that the register and receiver of public moneys alone may be competent to superintend the public sales, and that instead of one township for the support of a semi-annual of leaving, there shall be two townships located for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and reserved from sale. Provided, That one of said townships shall be located on the waters of the Arkansas.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate pro-tempore.  
February 17, 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 Friermañ" 50 Cents.

ALSO,

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

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ELEMENTS of THEOLOGY and Belles 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.

## 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—40 thereof WOOD LAND 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 WOOD LAND—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

## 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.

## FOR SALE.

No. 1. A House and Lot, situate in Fairfield, Cumberland county, on the main road leading from Pariton 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 an 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 yard 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 shoes 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 12; 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. 10th, 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 land 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 Isaaid, 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

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 28th day of March, at the Court House in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

George Davis.

James Burch.

Oshea Baremon.

Cumberland Jail, March 2, 1818—4w

## BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig

## Bridgeton Prices Current;

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

March 9, 1818.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
	\$	cts	\$
Butter	lb	20	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,	bbl	3 50	
FISH, Shad,	do	9 00	12 00
do Mackerel,	do	9 00	12 00
Flax,	lb	12	15
Flaxseed,	bush	1 25	
FLOUR, Wheat, super,	cwt	5 50	6 00
do Rye,	do	3 00	3 50
do Buckwheat,	do	3 50	
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 80	2 00
do Rye,	do	90	1 00
do Indian Corn,	do	62	75
do Oats,	do	37	40
Hams,	lb	18	20
Hog's Lard,	do	20	
Madder,	do	37	
Molasses, West India,	gal	70	75
do 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,	lb	14	16
SPIRITS, Jamaica best,	gal	1 25	1 50
do Common Spirits,	do	1 00	
Gin, Holland,	do	1 50	
do Common,	do	1 00	1 25
Brandy, Cognac,	do	2 25	
do Common,	do	1 25	1 50
do Peach,	do	1 25	1 50
Whiskey, Apple,	do	87	1 00
do Rye,	do	75	
WINES, Lisbon,	d	1 50	
do Port,	do	2 50	
do Madeira,	do	4 00	
WOOD, Oak,	cord	3 50	4 00
do 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, German-town, Easton, Hilmville, 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, 13 per cent. Farmer's Bank at Lancaster par, Susquehanna Bridge Company at Columbia, par, Lancaster Trading Company, 2; Silver Lake, 2; Little York, Chambersburg, Gettysburgh, and other Pennsylvania Notes, from 2 to 3 per cent.

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

## NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of the County of Cumberland, New Jersey, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on MONDAY 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, whereof the said Philip Campbell, dec. died seized in the county of Cumberland aforesaid.

Terms at Sale.

James Batten, Adm'r.

## ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chatties, lands and tenements, of Grant Gibbon, an absconding debtor, at the suit of James Jones, in a plea of debt, for one hundred dollars returnable to February term 1818, that the same was returned by the sheriff of said county, "Attached as per inventory annexed." Now therefore, unless the defendant shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of plaintiff, judgment will be entered, and the estate attached will be sold.

EBENEZER SEELEY, Clk.

ELIAS P. SEELEY, Atty.  
March 2d, 1810 2m



[FROM A NORTHERN PAPER.]

### Native Verses.

Some time since a long poem, entitled, "Advice to Eliza," appeared in the *Independent American*, which was much complained of by some of the patrons of that paper, as it excluded much political matter. The complaint was not altogether unreasonable, as, in times like these, most readers want but little poetry, nor want that little long. It should be recollected, however, that the ladies have as good a right to read the newspapers, and to be pleased in reading them, as the gentlemen. The concluding stanzas of the poem we have mentioned merit quotation, and we quote them.

The charms that glitter round the nuptial torch,  
In fancy's fond perspective long foreseen,  
Once touch'd in part subside. In hymen's pale  
Ne'er flourish'd yet th' expected evergreen.

But conjugal esteem supplies the place,  
Tender respect, and love without remance;  
The mutual struggle to delight, will bring  
New pleasure forth, and common joys enhance.

It is the mind Eliza, 'tis the mind,  
Well cultur'd wedded to its cultur'd mate,  
That blissful blandishments alone can yield,  
And blooming blessings to the spousal state.

To ply the needle with superior skill,  
To comprehend all culinary cares;  
At table with decorum to preside,  
And watch a household's multifarious affairs.

These, these are duties duly to be done:  
But 'tis the temper sweet, the judgment true,  
Th' enlivening conversation, that will make  
The husband hanker for his home and you.

Yet never too much pleasure dare forestall,  
Half fancy's vivid visions are a cheat.  
Alas! you little know, as down life's stream  
Your bark shall wind, what adverse gales  
You'll meet.

For merit's cheek the tooth of envy knows;  
On virtue's crest fell slander oft will stand;  
Falshood ten friends may count where truth gains  
One.  
And honour serve where cunning shall command.

But some misfortune not to be foreseen;  
By some sad chance that could not be repel'd;  
High hopes may hasten to a deep decline,  
And half life's sun in clouds and damp be held.

But Heaven avert all evil from your head,  
And cheer and guide you through life's devious ways;  
In love or wedlock may no tear be shed,  
Nor sufferings felt—like his who pens these lays!

### WOMAN.

The crown of woman's glory is her mind,  
Unspotted, pure, a conduct chaste, refined:  
A meekness of demeanour, and a voice  
Sweet as the whisper'd music of "Mejoice,"  
A gentle bosom, and a temper mild,  
As fragrant climes have feign'd of summers' child.

A weakness passing strength: a holy faith—  
Tender as delicacy, strong as death;  
A smile surpassing words, bright as the sky,  
Seen in the sweetness of her angel eye;  
Without these rays, the world's divinest gem  
Would drop debas'd from nature's diadem.

A raw apprentice in a dry-goods shop, being asked by a lady to show her some silk hose, who enquired how high they came? (meaning the price.) He very simply and seriously answered, that he had never tried them on, but believed that they would reach above the knee.

### From the Orange County Patriot, Feb. 10 A SECOND GEN. PUTNAM.

*The Bear Hunt.*—In our last paper we gave a loose account of a bear hunt, collected from transient conversations. Since the publication of that paper, we have been requested to give a more particular and correct statement of the transaction—which we do with greater pleasure, as it affords us an opportunity of recording an instance of persevering intrepidity, rarely to be met with in any individual.

On the 29th January a bear was caught and taken from its den in Warwick Mountain, after a vigilant search of eight days, by a party of Huntsmen from Warwick. The bear had taken shelter in a declivity of rocks of about forty feet depth. Attempts were first made to get him out by smothering, &c. but without effect. Dogs were then sent into the hole, but they either retreated at his terrific aspect, or were destroyed by his grasp. At length the Huntsmen finding all attempts to frighten him from his retreat fruitless, blew the rocks over the hole, and came within about sixteen feet of the bear. These continued operations made him fierce and terrible. After the hole blown through the rock was sufficiently large to admit the body of a man, John Ward jumped into it, placed lighted candles fixed upon the end of a pole towards the bear, and with a musket shot at him, but without effect. He descended the second time, and shot him in the fore legs; the bear at each fire advanced towards the mouth of the hole, but Ward was not to be intimidated; he descended again and shot the ferocious beast in one eye. Ward was now drawn out, the bear fiercely following him, he instantly seized a rifle from the hands of another Huntsman, and discharged its contents into the head of the animal, which proved fatal. He measured six feet from the nose to the end of the tail, and weighed three hundred and thirteen pounds.

*A good Example.*—Roderick Lawrence, was recently tried at Hartford, (Conn.) for holding a criminal conversation with the wife of George Smith—and the jury gave the complainant five thousand dollars damages!

## THE WING.

BRIDGETON, MARCH 9, 1818.

On Monday next, the Editor of this Paper will establish a route for the conveyance of papers from Bridgeton to Millville, by the way of Dayton's Bridge, Fork Mills, Malaga, &c.—Such of our Patrons who live on this route, but whose papers have been left elsewhere, are informed, that by leaving their residence in writing at this office, their papers will be forwarded to them by this route, on the same day that they are printed.

DAVID G. PARRIS has been appointed by the Post Master General, Post-Master at Millville, Cumberland county N. Jersey.

An extract of a letter from the American Consul at Ostend states, that Messrs. Gallatin and Eustis, commissioners on the part of the United States, have not effected the object of their mission, as far as regards a commercial treaty with the government of Holland, from what cause we know not.

### MR. PRINTER,

We frequently see notice given in different newspapers, of the increase of the population, and the great rise in the value of landed property in some of the newly settled Towns in the Western Country—which at first view rather astonishes the reader.—But may we not be astonished, and rather conclude, that the value of landed property in our Country, and particularly in Bridgeton, has not yet been known—I think the time is not far distant, when the property, in particular situations, will sell for something like its value—for instance, there has lately been a lot sold (of some considerable size) lying on the east side of the Creek, bounding on the main street leading from the Bridge, at the rate of 16,594 dollars per acre.

Bridgeton, March 5, 1818.

For the Washington Whig.

### On the advantages of Knowledge.

Knowledge, to the Soul,  
Is Power, and Liberty, and Peace  
And while celestial ages roll,  
The joys of Knowledge shall increase.  
Montgomery.

In an enlightened age, like this, it is unnecessary to say much on the advantages of knowledge, as they are obvious to every one that allows himself to reflect. Nevertheless, the existence of these advantages seems rather to be assigned to, than understood, by the bulk of mankind, who allow themselves to be drawn aside from the pursuit of mental improvement by the allurements of pleasure, the incitements of avarice, the calls of ambition, or the dreams of folly. The intellectual powers are left to languish unimproved amidst the indulgence of sensual appetite, and the joys of reason are buried in the rubbish of animal gratification.

It is not my design, nor indeed is it possible, in this paper, to enter minutely into the nature and extent of all the advantages which knowledge confers on her votaries. I shall attempt only to take a rapid view of such as are most striking in those departments of science, which are the most extensively studied, and the most easily understood. I shall endeavour, while addressing the understanding, to engage the fancy, and to reach the heart; and if I succeed in rousing up one latent feeling, favourable to intellectual happiness and improvement, in some youthful bosom, I shall consider my endeavour blessed indeed. Happy are they who have already drunk of the cup of knowledge. They can testify from sweet experience, that her pleasures are permanent and unsullied; unlike the seeming joys of sensuality, which thrill through the frame one giddy, guilty moment, and leave a lasting sting behind.

A soul, upon which the rays of science never shone, is like a plant placed in a cold and sterile soil, obscure and contemptible, it shrinks from notice, and hides its unexpanded bloom forever. But were it transplanted to a happier situation, where the sun might shed his genial beams upon its opening bosom, it might flourish, and shoot up the wonder of the vale. Heaven has highly favoured us in casting our lot in a country, where knowledge is generally appreciated, in calling us into existence at a period, when the ink-smoke shades of ignorance and superstition are speedily retreating, and science pours around her inspiring light, with a still increasing radiance. There is no way of suitably expressing our gratitude for these superior privileges, but by directing them to the exalted purpose for which they are bestowed, which consists in the careful improvement of our mental and moral faculties, our powers; and thereby increasing our likeness and love to Him, whom we profess to adore as our Benefactor in time, and claim as our Portion in eternity.

Reader, what can exceed the pleasing sensations of an enquiring mind gradually accumulating knowledge, increasing its attachment to virtue, and daily approaching the goal of human perfection?—Only the unexpressed joys of heaven. Whilst the grovelling pursuits of the pitiful earth-worm are solely confined to those gross enjoyments, which are suitable to his gross appetites, the man, whose mind is expanded by knowledge, and strengthened by reflection, the man, whose heart is sublimated by those benevolent feelings, which exalt and adorn the human character, looks around him with an eye of intelligence, and contemplates the still-varying, mingled, and interesting drama of existence, in which he sustains a part; he examines with care the various distinctions, manners, employments and pleasures of his fellow-creatures; considers their local or accidental advantages and disadvantages; rejoices at their happiness, when favourably situated, and sympathizes with their pains and sufferings when exposed to hardship, privation or distress. He also surveys, with grateful satisfaction, the nature, extent, divisions, and various produce of the earth; from the fruitful womb of which, he, and myriads of myriads, besides, derives all that is necessary

for the support and convenience of life. His views ascend from earth to heaven; from heaven to the bosom of Omnipotence, whence love unspeakable, and joys unlimited, flow in a high, a soul-transferring stream, and flow forever. Indeed it is hard to conceive how a well informed mind can dwell upon the objects by which it is surrounded, without being forcibly raised to a fervent admiration, a profound reverence for the first, great cause of all, and thereby fitting his receptive powers for deeper draughts of happiness.

Where science leads her pupil to the mount of Contemplation, and places before him the innumerable varieties which distinguish animated nature,—their various uses, properties and aims,—their wonderful fabrication, and surprising peculiarities; or when he turns his attention to that part of creation which is inanimate, and views the dark-green woods, the verdant vales; the gloomy mountain, and the boundless sea,—when he marks the cloudy meteor, the rapid torrent, or the sweeping blast,—stands amazed at the lightning's sudden glare, or trembles at the rolling thunder,—can he do otherwise, than lift up a heart filled with gratitude and veneration, to that all-good and powerful Being, who sits serene amidst the giddy whirl of elements, and gives the peaceful calm, or lets loose the fury of the storm. And if such the pure, sublime enjoyments, resulting from the light of science applied to the cultivation of the heart, is it not strange that the mind of man is so bewildered, as to barter them for the insipid joys of sense, the lawless gust of passion, or the degrading ease of indolence?

We shall now proceed to consider, more particularly, the pleasures to be derived from some of the principal sciences. Of these, *Theology*, and *Ethics* may be esteemed the most important. From the former, we learn the necessary, the real existence, of a supreme, infinite, and eternal Being, at whose all-powerful word, this earth, and all these orbs, which decorate the skies, started into being, fair and finished as they are; that it is our duty to fear and obey,—to love and reverence him;—because he alone is the bountiful Dispenser of every blessing, and the just Awarder of punishment and pain. By the latter, (I mean the Ethics of the Gospel,) we are taught our duty to our fellow creatures: to relieve the necessitous, protect the feeble, soothe the disconsolate, and love the virtuous. From hence the patriot draws his hallowed inspiration, and the hero learns to subdue himself, and to forgive and love his enemies. By the influence of Religion and Morality our minds are raised above the fluctuations that infest, and the convulsions that destroy, the tranquillity of this sublunary scene. In the firm assurance of arriving at a state of uninterrupted felicity, we are enabled to despise alike the smiles of prosperity, and the threatening aspect of misfortune. We look forward beyond the tumults of time, to the inviting prospects of eternity, where the calm of peace slumbers forever on the fields of heavenly joy.

*Mathematics* afford an ample basis, a facility of pursuit, a cue of direction, and a test of certainty, to many other sciences. They strengthen the eye of reason, and lead us through the intricate mazes of motion, weight, and magnitude. They enlarge the number of our ideas, render us more capable of investigation, and as far as the human mind can grasp, teach us to comprehend infinity.

From *Geography*, which may be considered as a mixed branch of mathematics, we learn the relative situation of states and countries; their extent, population, and produce; the manners of the people, their customs, religion, and laws. We can sit down in our chamber, and in our "mind's eye" contemplate the whole earth. We possess a kind of omnipresence. At pleasure, we can traverse the restless ocean, or the thirsty desert; range in the pathless wood, or wander in the flowery vale; trace the windings of the wizard stream, or climb the "cloud-capt" hill. We become, in a manner, personally acquainted with the whole of this globe, from the numberless islets in the Indian Ocean to Columbia's woody wilds; and from the storm-lashed shores of Terra del Fuego to Greenland's hills of frost.

*Astronomy* is the elder sister of Geography, and opens a still wider field for our investigations. It leads the wondering soul into the boundless ocean of immensity, where it discovers unnumbered worlds, equaling our own in beauty, surpassing it in magnificence. It teaches us to complete the round of seasons, and measure the lapse of ages. It bids us look upon this earth as but an insignificant particle, a trifling atom, when compared with the vast concourse of worlds which roll beneath the throne of Omnipotence. While it thus raises us to an admiration of the stupendous frame of the universe, our hearts, inspired with divine enthusiasm, are exalted on the wings of devotion to Him; all-wise and powerful, who first contrived and still continues to support the wondrous frame.

*Natural Philosophy*, with its subordinate branches, invites us to a contemplation of the component parts of the earth, the nature of the elements, and the laws that uphold the universe. Taught thereby, we are enabled to account for the revolutions of the planets, the succession of the seasons, the flux and reflux of the tides, and the accumulation of those vapours in the air, which descend in rains to refresh, or in torrents to deluge, the earth. Thereby we become acquainted with the cause, and progress of vegetation, the nature and uses of plants and minerals, the wonderful organization and dispositions of the innumerable tribes of animals; and, in a word, the qualities, accidents, and peculiarities of every object within the compass of human investigation. It teaches us to fertilize the fields, to navigate the ocean, to attract the lightning's flash, and measure the impetuosity of the tempest.

Although we can scarcely dignify *History* with the name of Science, still it forms a most important branch of knowledge. It acquaints us with the events of the past; and gives the wisdom and experience of age without its frailties. We become spectators of the progressive rise, and gradual decline of states and empires that are now no more. It enables us to trace those secret circumstances,—those mysterious incidents, that promoted their grandeur, or procured their fall. And from our observations on these results, we draw inferences, which, when applied to the actual state of modern nations, en-

able us to weigh their fortune, and foretell their future fate. History introduces us into the company and conversation of the great and wise of every country, and of every age. With the Lawgiver, the Orator, the Saint, the Sage, we act again those deeds, the boast of former years. We accompany the Legislator to the Senate, the Orator to the Bar, we follow the Warrior to the field, with the Philosopher the silence of the sequestered shade, and penetrate the mysteries of Nature; or with the Saint, ascend to heaven, and worship Nature's God.

To conclude, the pursuit of *Knowledge*, at once strengthens the understanding, rectifies the judgment, exalts the feelings, and improves the heart. If one man be superior to another in the scale of being; the higher cultivation of his mental powers must have assisted in his elevation. Next to a good life, knowledge, above all things within the reach of humanity, communicates the most sublime gratifications, and the most substantial pleasures. While the grovelling sensualist degrades himself to be a level with the brutes that perish,—the man, who to strict virtue and unaffected piety unites extensive knowledge, is only a step lower than the angels,—like them mighty in wisdom, and faculties immense.

New Port, Feb. 23, 1818.

### ON PREACHING.

Mr. SCHULTZ,

In looking over your late papers, I observed in one of them this question proposed: "What is the meaning of the word Preach in the Bible?" To this question your correspondents have not been inattentive. A writer whose observations are inserted in the paper of the 16th instant, has given us the original words translated in our version of the New Testament, to preach; and his principal object is evidently, to exclude all incoherent and nonsensical parangues from the honorable epithet of preaching. Now if a discourse contains nothing but what is trifling and unimportant, I readily agree that it cannot with propriety be called a sermon, nor the speaker a preacher. But who is to judge of its pertinency, or conformity with scripture? Not I presume, the speaker himself, but the hearers. The second writer on the subject, appears at first alarmed at the various suggestions and opinions to which the question had given rise in his circle; and relates to us from the mouth of a reverend sire, whose locks of wisdom must give weight to his words, observations which go to degrade all moral essays, and writings which deduce the obligations of obedience to our Creator, from arguments derived from the law or light of nature. Now if the word is confined to preaching the gospel, this kingly divine is so far certainly correct. But the question is not necessarily so limited, nor is the original word in the scriptures exclusively applied to the proclamation of good news of salvation through Christ.

Without going profoundly into the subject, I observe, that it has been ascertained by men well versed in the Greek classics, as well as the original of the New Testament and septuagint, that there are three words used by the inspired writers, which although relating to the same subject, are not strictly synonymous; but which the English translators have indiscriminately rendered, to preach. The first is that found in Matt. iv. 17, and in many other places in the gospels. The primitive of this word signifies a Herald or common crier, and the verb is more correctly translated to publish or proclaim. This word was used among the Greeks to convey bad as well as good news. Their heralds used it both in proclaiming war and peace, and the seventy put it in the mouth of Ehid to the king of Moab, and Jonah when he passed through the streets saying in forty days Nineveh shall be overthrown. It is used also by the king of Nineveh in ordering a fast to avert the judgments of God against that city. It is a consolation that although the translators have not always used words exactly agreeing with the original, yet by means of epithets adjuncts, and the collocation of words, they leave upon the attentive readers mind but little doubt of the meaning of the divine spirit. Thus in the commission which Christ gave his disciples, Mark xvi. 15. Go into all the world and preach, not merely proclaim news, but preach the gospel to every creature. Proclaim the glad tidings of salvation by Christ to all the creation. As this word was anciently used for great harangues and proclamations, some literary persons, who are opposed to the delivery of written discourses, have concluded that the use of notes destroys the character of a preacher. But I apprehend such objectors confine their views to a narrower range than the text requires. The Latin verb used in the Vulgate as synonymous with the original, is that to which Johnson in his Dictionary refers; but it has not that limited sense, in profane authors, for which these theologians contend; neither has the Italian or French, which are both derived from the Latin.

The original word referred to in Luke iv. 43, is also translated to preach. This is said to be exactly synonymous with the Hebrew *Bashar*, and is universally so rendered by the seventy in their version of the Old Testament. It has two or three shades of difference from the one above noticed. That word is used for either good or bad news; but this for good news exclusively. Again, the former word always referred to news promulgated in an open and public manner, whereas this was used whatever way the thing was noticed, whether publicly or privately. A further difference is that the word we are now considering, refers to the first only, but the former to the first or any subsequent declaration.

The only other word that can be reckoned equivalent to the two former is used Acts xvii. 3. The word here used is considered as an intermediate term between them; not requiring the same publicity as the former, but more than the latter. There are three other Greek verbs noticed in the Acts of the Apostles, which have been translated to preach. One of them frequently occurs throughout the New Testament, and is generally, and probably more correctly translated to teach. We find it so rendered by the Latin and French translators. There is a close relation between teaching and preaching, and a difference may be observed in some cases, and is noticed Matt. xi. 1. Jesus departed to teach and to preach. He taught by expounding the Jewish



scriptures, and preached by announcing the commencement of the right of the Messiah.

As the question required a definition of the word from the Bible, I supposed it might be proper to refer to some of the original terms; but for a correct understanding of the import of preaching in these latter days, no such reference is necessary.

From what has been already observed, and from the reflections of every unbiased mind, it must appear evident, whether they are acquainted with the original text or not, that we, in this christian country, have no preachers, in the primary sense of the word. Strictly speaking, we have no messengers of the great God as Eluid, and Jonah were; no promulgators of the Dynasty of grace, and salvation as John the Baptist, and the author of eternal salvation were;—no ambassadors of Christ as his Disciples and the Apostles were. The immediate Disciples and Apostles of our Immanuel were specially commissioned to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation, through him, to every creature; and were endowed with power from on high to give evidence of their commission by working miracles in his name. But the canon of scripture is now complete, and supernatural influences of the promised spirit to men ceased. We have, blessed be God, the scriptures in our hands, and in our houses. The office of the Ministers of the gospel must therefore be now of an inferior nature. Preachers can neither add to, nor take away from the things that are written in the book of life, without incurring the displeasure of the divine author.

To preach is, according to Dryden, to inculcate publicly, to teach with earnestness, and no better definition can be given in the English language. It is therefore like straining at a gnat, to insist that all preaching must be oral. A preacher may hold forth from the sudden effusion of his mind, or by recitation, having previously committed to his memory (both of which methods agree with the Latin adverb *memoriter*, although it is generally applied with us to the latter,) or from notes previously prepared and spread before him. Some indeed pretend to speak as the spirit giveth them utterance; and truly every good and perfect gift cometh from above, for we can neither think, act, nor speak aright without divine influence. But is it a more proper and rational dependence upon divine influence, to let up, and deliver a discourse to a mixed audience without preparation, than to labor in the closet by reading, meditation and prayer for fit words and suitable subjects to impress upon the minds? Reasoning from analogy, I think not. Oral preaching, if sensible and cogent will ever be the most pleasing, and generally most effectual; but few are sufficient for these things. Frequent composition is necessary to regulate and correct our thoughts. Extempore sermons may possess more pathos, but generally exhibit less zeal according to knowledge, than written discourses.

We have a variety of sermons on the subject of preaching the gospel, and some of them well composed. Preachers however are too apt to insist on that polemic jargon of their particular sect or system.

MACHAON.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the editor, dated Washington, Feb. 28th 1818.

#### IRISH EMIGRANTS.

An application by petition was lately made to congress, in behalf of the Irish Emigrants of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, praying to be allowed an extended credit on the purchase of a considerable tract of the United States lands in the Illinois Territory, on condition, that each quarter section so granted, should be actually improved and settled. The memorial was referred to the committee on the public lands, who reported that it was not expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners. Mr. Taylor moved to reverse the report by striking out the word *not*, and on this proposition a debate arose in which many members participated. It was contended by Messrs. Taylor, Johnson of Kentucky, Christian, Rhea, Forsythe, Tallmadge, and others, that about the large cities, there was, at this time, a redundancy of this class of population, which were not able, owing to the dullness of commerce, and the sickly state of our manufactures, to procure sufficient employment for their support, the consequence of which was, that those cities were burdened with oppressive poor rates, and an unemployed set of persons, who from that cause probably were often guilty of irregularities and crimes to the prejudice of society, &c. It was said the amount of public lands held by the United States was greater than would probably be taken up for many ages, that if, as was calculated, and would be obligatory if the grant was made, the lands should be cultivated and settled by those emigrants, it would have the two fold good effect, of relieving the cities of the weight by which they were oppressed, and operate as a national advantage by converting the idle and in some instances vicious, into industrious and peaceable agriculturists; increase the sum total of the products of the country, and consequently the resources of it, and moreover, interpose a frontier barrier, that might be of great advantage, &c.

On the other hand it was objected by Messrs. Robertson of Louisiana, J. S. Smith, Williams of North Carolina, Cobb and others, that the government having prescribed the terms of credit on which the public lands should be sold, by a general statute, the case ought to be very extraordinary in this as well as in all others, to justify a variation of the rules. If Irish Emigrants were thus indulged, the same favor might and probably would be claimed by German, Swiss, and other Emigrants, and it would be a favour of partiality to refuse them, and especially to deny your own natural born citizens, the same opportunity of availing themselves of the liberality of the government. It would moreover probably be the means of introducing from Europe a class of citizens little better than paupers, many of whom would never reach the land designated for them, and would eventually be found to hang about the cities in the manner now complained of, and it was questionable whether as great a burden would not be left after the land prayed for was settled, as at present. The proposition to

amend the report was negatived by a small majority, and the subject thus disposed of. This is a subject entitled to consideration, and the introduction and discussion of it at this time, may induce reflection, and enable congress at another time to act with more light and understanding relative to it. It might have been remarked, that they offer to pay interest on the money charged (\$2. per acre) for the land, and signify a preference for prairie land, which is considered less valuable by American purchasers, than that covered with timber.

#### EXPATRIATION.

Mr. Robertson's bill, prescribing the mode by which the right of citizenship may be relinquished, which was reported in the early part of the session, and of which I took some notice in a former communication, has been taken up and discussed. The mode prescribed, is in the language of the first section of the bill, as follows: "That whenever any citizen of the United States shall, by a declaration in writing, made and executed in the district court of the United States, within the state where he resides, in open court, to be by the said court entered on record, declare that he relinquishes the character of a citizen, and shall depart out of the United States, such person shall from the time of his departure be considered as having exercised the right of expatriation, and shall thenceforth be considered no citizen."

The second and last section enacts, that such person shall not regain his citizenship so surrendered, "except in conformity with the provisions of the uniform system of naturalization, established by the laws of the United States."

The debate on this subject arose on a motion to strike out the first section,—the House in committee of the whole, Mr. H. Nelson in the chair. A more animated debate has not been witnessed this session, in which Messrs. Robertson, Pindall, Anderson of Kentucky, Johnson of Kentucky, Lowndes, Cobb, M. Lane, Clay, Johnson V., and Forsythe took part. The ground occupied by the speakers, as might naturally have been expected, was extensive, involving a review of the doctrine maintained by this and other powers, in relation to the subject, and the practice of different governments in pursuance thereof.

The absolute and indefeasible nature of the right, was considered by most of the speakers as beyond all reasonable doubt, one or two venturing to insinuate a little scepticism—judicial decisions by the supreme court repugnant to the doctrine uniformly maintained by the executive and congress, is the ground urged in favor of the bill. The court, as is alleged, having conceived themselves bound in the absence of any statutory provision, or rule by which the right might be exercised, to adjudicate under the British Common Law. Mr. Robertson declared his only object to be, to clear the subject of difficulties, by adopting a specific mode of exercising a previous and undoubted right.—He denied, in answering the objections which had been suggested, that the passage of the bill could be fairly construed to sanction a doubt of the existence of the right. It could not be considered as conferring it; the very language of the bill presupposed otherwise. He declared that he had no particular view, as insinuated, to grant facilities to our citizens in aiding the Spanish Patriots; that holy cause would be presumed ultimately prevail, in this land respecting it.

Mr. Clay, in alluding to the South American struggle, took occasion to censure in unqualified terms the obloquy which it had become too fashionable to heap upon the suffering Colonists; he repelled in indignant terms the charge often urged, that they were disqualified for the blessings of a Free Government, on account of their ignorance, superstition and want of moral virtue, he admitted that this was a subject unconnected with the bill under debate, but pledged himself at a future time and before the close of the session to submit a question, which would lead to these enquiries, and give an opportunity to defend that people from the defamatory charges so liberally bestowed upon them, to the disgrace of the country, &c.

The first section of the bill was stricken out, and in that condition reported to the house who sanctioned the amendment by a majority of 12 votes; after which the house adjourned, so that the bill is still in the power of the house, though deprived of its essence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman high in office at New-Orleans, to a gentleman in the city of Baltimore, dated Jan. 28.

"We have nothing new here, except that we shall have a very cruel and sanguinary war with the Seminole and Creek Indians, inhabiting the promontory of East Florida. They are 4000 warriors strong; have destroyed all the towns, placed their women, children, stock and provisions in a fortified camp, situated in the midst of an immense and almost impassable marsh. They have had some success in late skirmishes, in cutting off our foraging parties; they are very sanguine of success, and determined not to yield. Our army is in an alarming situation for want of provisions, which it is extremely difficult to convey to them. The Indians have command of the water courses, and obstruct the passage of transports by shooting the men off the decks without any exposure on their part, from the banks being high and covered with brush. The naval force can be of no service; the soldiers must therefore see it out. We are all well, though the weather has been dreadful for a month past, extremely cold; ice two inches thick, and snow on the ground four days. It has been colder this winter than was ever known here before.

PATTERSON, (N. J.) Feb. 12.

A rare instance of affection and benevolence from a daughter to an aged parent found in distress, and of whom, from a lapse of time and her extreme youth, at the period of separation, she retained little or no recollection.

Some two or three weeks since, a lady of respectable appearance, called at the house of the writer of the following narrative, and was very inquisitive about a certain Mr. —, who she had heard, resided somewhere in this quarter. From her description, the writer concluded he knew the person, and informed her, that if he proved to be the same, he was very poor, and that he (the writer) believed a town charge. She

inquired particularly whether his poverty proceeded from improper conduct, or from misfortunes incidental to human nature. Until she could ascertain this fact, it seemed, she did not feel disposed to acknowledge any relationship; the writer being but partially acquainted with the circumstances of the old gentleman, referred her to a neighboring lady, who had resided several years in the same neighborhood with him, at a few miles distant from this town, from whom, he presumes, she obtained the necessary information; and, after travelling 400 miles on her way to the city of New York, (where she was informed, he had taken his residence for the present winter) she found him a small distance from the landing next below this place, after an absence of upwards of 30 years.

Further particulars of this little history, as related to the writer thereof.

Some time during the revolutionary war, the said Mr. —, sailed out of the port of Salem, (Mass.) on a privateering voyage, whether as an officer or as a private seaman, is not known—he has, however, by some means obtained the title of captain, by which he still goes. He left behind a wife and three small daughters, in what circumstances has not been ascertained—his wife, however, died during his absence, and the children became dispersed. After some time, he returned from sea, came to New Jersey, got married, and resided many years in the neighborhood above mentioned. He then lost his second wife, and from what causes the narrator has not been correctly informed, became very indigent, and finally a town charge.

In this situation, with a beard of four or five months growth, and in tattered garments, she (who proved to be his own daughter) found him. The scene no doubt was pathetic and affecting. Like the good Samaritan, she poured oil and wine into his wounds. She left him pecuniary assistance to relieve his necessities, if any should occur, until her return from the city, which was in a few days, when she expended to the amount of fifty dollars to clothe him in a suitable manner; she also procured him comfortable board, and in addition, she left with a respectable gentleman, money sufficient to discharge said board; and support him handsomely until spring, when she will either come or be heard from again. It appears that the lady in question, had the good fortune to marry a wealthy man, that dying, his estate became her's and angel like, she is distributing to the most laudable of purposes, in travelling in search of finding and succoring a long lost and distressed parent. May the Parent of all good reward her; and so dispense his blessings towards her, as she shall continue to dispense her acts of philanthropy and benevolence towards our necessitous fellow creatures.

Snow!—The Snow at Meadville, (Pen.) a short time since, was six feet deep—and the roads impassable. It is remarkable that while there has been little or no sleighing in this vicinity, to the northward and westward great quantities of snow have fallen.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.

### The Wabash.

Mr. Spillman, supercargo of the ship United States, who has arrived in Baltimore from Canton has furnished the editor of the Patriot with the following statement of the execution of five persons who robbed and murdered a part of the crew of the ship Wabash of this port. Mr. S. states, that on the 15th of July last at 12 o'clock he was requested by his linguist to attend the execution of the men in question; being informed that it was the particular request of the viceroy, as he lived at the same place in America where the Wabash belonged. Under the strongest persuasion, he consented to go, and consequently permits were immediately obtained in form, and arrangements made for their conveyance to the place of execution. He was accompanied by Mr. Wm. F. Magee, and after landing, they were conducted by their linguists through an immense crowd of people assembled on the occasion, to a house provided for them. After remaining a short time, the linguists informed them the viceroy and head Mandarin wished to see them, that they could be satisfied of the fact of their witnessing the execution. They presented themselves before them, and were treated with great respect and attention. An officer then conducted them to the spot where the criminals had been drawn up in a line about twelve feet apart, waiting on their knees with their arms pinioned back, and heads projected forward for the sword of the executioner. After taking the station assigned them, the swordman began his operation, and as he passed along, took off a head at a single blow, except the fourth, at him he struck twice. The sight was truly painful, and our informant would have been glad to have been spared, witnessing a scene so affecting to humanity, though just in itself.

Mr. Spillman was bearer of a letter to the secretary of state, from Mr. Wilcocks, the American consul at Canton, containing accounts of the above transaction, as is supposed. Patriot.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 17.

Major Gen. Jackson, accompanied by the officers of his staff, arrived at Fort Hawkins yesterday week, and has since gone on to Hartford, the head quarter of Gen. Gaines. A thousand mounted men from Tennessee, it appears, are to cooperate in chastising the Indians; we have no confidence in the idea suggested by one of the Nashville papers, that the capture of Pensacola is contemplated.

A parcel of Africans, that had been clandestinely introduced into the Creek Nation from Amelia Island, have been seized on the road to the Alabama by the United States' Officers, and, with others found in the Nation, were last week brought to Fort Hawkins.

HALLOWELL, Feb. 21.

Singular appearance in the Heavens.—On Tuesday night last, about 10 o'clock, an extraordinary semi-circular bow, similar to that which often surrounds the moon, appeared in the heavens, extending from the eastern to the western horizon. It moved on from south to north, until it met with a collection of clouds and then gradually disappeared.

Connubial Carle and Tierce.—A few nights ago the people of Herculane were amused by the following announcement of the bellman: "Mr. J. wishes to inform the Public, he will not be answerable for any debt, or debts his wife, Mariana J. may contract after this public notice." As soon as possible afterwards, the bellman was again sent round with the following: "Mrs. J. begs to inform the Public, she never has, nor never intends, to contract any debts on her husband's credit, well knowing it stands on too slender a foundation."

It is stated by a gentleman from Moose Island, that the Legislature of New-Brunswick have repealed the act prohibiting the exportation of Plaister to any Port or place east of Boston.

PALESTRO, Sicily, Sept. 30.

A most horrid event lately happened in the neighborhood of Modica. Three inhabitants of Comiso, seduced by an impostor, murdered a child six years old, with practices of the most horrid superstition, in hopes of discovering by that sacrifice a treasure which they thought was concealed in a church, as the wretch had induced them to believe.

#### DIED.

At Greenwich, in this county, on Tuesday, the 3d inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH SCANDLING, at the advanced age of ninety-three years in November last. Mrs. Scandling was a native of Chester County, in the state of Pennsylvania, and is not the first of her family that attained to great age, as she has often observed, that her father walked a number of miles to visit her on the day he was an hundred years old.

On the 22d of last month, Mrs. ABIGAIL OGDEN, aged 58, wife of John Ogden, of Fairfield, died, as she had long lived, under the influence of that benign Religion, which was the solace and best ornament of her life, and her support and hope at death. Her surviving relatives have this full belief to comfort them, that their loss is her unspeakable gain.

DIED, in Griswold, Conn. Mr. ISAAC HER- RICK, aged 98. He had 11 children, 92 grand children, 182 great grand children, and one of the 5th generation. He left two brothers, one aged 93 and one 84, both of whom were at his funeral. He rode post from the office of the Connecticut Gazette for a great number of years and occasionally after he was 90 years old, to the satisfaction of his employers.

At Lanark, in Scotland, Dec. 14 on the same day, a man named William Douglas, and his wife. They had been born within the same hour, and were introduced into the world by the same midwife; they had been baptized together in the same church, and they have never since been separated. At the age of 19 they were married, with the consent of their relatives, in the church where they had been baptized. They had experienced no infirmity during the course of their long life, and died at the age of 100 years, reposing together in the old marriage bed, and were interred in the same grave, beneath the same baptismal font, where they had presented themselves together in the preceding century.

### 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'Hyaine.

Office at No. 74, South 6th Street, Opposite State House Yard. Feb. 16th, 1818—tf

### BANK STOCK.

WANTED to purchase a number of Shares in the Stock of the Cumberland Bank. Inquire at this Office. March 2d, 1818—tf

### French and German Languages.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bridgeton, that he intends continuing another quarter to teach the French and German Languages, not doubting that his plan and terms, will meet with encouragement and approbation. He invites those who wish to know the particulars, to apply to

E. FRIEDERICI  
At Mr. Brewster's Hotel.

By James Clark, James D. Westcott and John Mulford, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT on application to us, by Charles Clark of Hopewell township Cumberland county, who claims an undivided moiety or half part of all that tract of land situate in the township of Stoe Creek in said county adjoining lands of Isaac Mulford and others supposed to contain about forty-two acres. We have nominated, Ebenezer Davis, Maskell Ware and Gabriel Dare, commissioners, to divide the said tract of land into two equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the Hotel in Bridgeton on Monday the twenty-seventh day of April next, the said Ebenezer Davis, Maskell Ware, and Gabriel Dare, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act entitled, "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th November 1789.

Given under our hands this twenty-first day of February eighteen hundred and eighteen,

James Clark,  
James D. Westcott,  
John Mulford.

March 2d, 1818—2m



**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 Sherron, Esq.

August 11, 1817.

**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 Cobansey Creek, and binding on the same—BEGINNING at the corner of Water 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 Cobansey 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—12m.

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 lost.

Feb. 16th, 1818—4w

**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, HARDWARE, &c.**

(At the lowest prices.)

**DRY GOODS.**

- Superfine Black, Blue, London Brown and Olive, Superfine Blue Drab, and other Cassimeres, Pelisse common and course Cloths, Coatings and Lionskins, Velvets and Corde, Pelisse Velvets, Silk, Swans-down and toilet 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, & HEMS. 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, Ladies' Leather and Morocco, SHOES. Children's

**GROCERIES.**

- Cogniac, Common and Peach, BRANDY. Jamaica Spirits, New-England Rum, Lisbon Wine, Country Gin of a superior quality, Apple Jack, Anniseed, 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 Mackerel, Chocolate, Allum, Madder, Coarse and fine Salt, Powder and Shot, Tobacco and Segars, Seed 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 Carving, 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, Chest and Cupboard, LOCKS. Thumb Latches, Steelyards, Straw-Knives, Shovels and Tongs, Frying-pans, Gridirons, Cut Nails, Sprigs, Window Glass, &c. &c. Watch Keys and Seals, Cork Screws, Coffee-Mills, 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.

BRIDGETON, Feb. 2, 1818.

**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, Whch 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 there again.

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 casmeres 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 both brown, black, blue and blue mix, And some that ours exactly betwixt. I have many more too tedious to mention, Which I really think well worth attention; If you've no objection, I'll 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 balls, 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 striped, 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, Bees-wax, 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 Slippers, that're made of Leather; Remnants and Strips, some good Chair-Whips, Come buy, you'll find them 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 different 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-rel 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 different 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 Fork, you will say is the dandy; Some Wheat, and Rye Flour, neither musty, nor sour, Which will make your teeth go pretty handy.

Pins, Needles and Tapes, with some fine colored 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 Dobbie.

Some different sized Hose, to fit small or big toes, And to suit either June or December; And goods of each kind, to suit every mind, Which if told you would not remember.

Now if you would all, young and old, great and small, Call in, see a bargain and strike it; Right gladly he then, would throw down 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.

Thomas Woodruff.

BRIDGETON, Feb. 2, 1818

**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 Coar-e do. Lion Skins, Mole Skins, and Coatings, Velvets and Corde, Pelisse Velvets, Swansdown and Toilet 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. A great variety of Ribbons, Men's white Kid Gloves, Buck Skin and Beaver, do. Ladies' Silk, Kid, and York tan, do. Black Sattin, Mantua, Florence and Levantines, Changeable Florences, Pink and white Sarcenetts, Wadding for Ladies' Coats, O.L. Cloth, Cotton Yarn, from No. 4, to No. 12. Coverlid Warp.

**GROCERIES.**

- Cogniac and Common, BRANDY. Holland and Country, GIN. Jamaica Spirits, West-India and Common, RUM. Apple Jack and Rye Whiskey, Madeira and Wines, Lisbon, Molasses, Brown and Lump SUGARS, Coffee, Gun-Powder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong, TEAS. Raisins, Rice, Cinnamon, Allspice, 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, Mackerel, Coarse and fine Salt, Salt Petre, Powder and Shot, Cotton and Candle Wick, CAMPHOR, Codfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Pearl Ash, Glue.

**HARDWARE.**

- Knives and Forks, assorted, Carving, do. Butcher's, do. Table & Tea Spoons, Pen and Pocket Knives, Snuffers and Trays, 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 Augers, 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, Sprigs, assorted, Awl Blades and Haft.

A GREAT VARIETY OF China, Glass, and Queens-Ware, &c. &c. &c.

Bridgeton, Jan. 12, 1818.