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THE WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of America,
To all and Singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Potawatomee, Ottawa, and Chippewa Tribes of Indians, was concluded and signed on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors, of the said tribes; which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, Commissioners of the United States, with full power and authority to hold conferences, and sign a Treaty or Treaties with all or any of the tribes or nations of Indians, within the boundaries of the State of Ohio, of and concerning all matters interesting to the United States, and the said nations of Indians, on the one part; and the Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Potawatomee, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes of Indians.

Article 1st. The Wyandot tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States, the lands comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning at a point on the southern shore of Lake Erie, where the present Indian boundary line intersects the same, between the mouth of Sandusky Bay, and the mouth of Portage River; thence running south with said line to the line established in the year 1795, by the treaty of Greenville, which runs from the crossing place above Fort Lawrence, to Loramie's store; thence westwardly, with the last mentioned line, to the eastern line of the reserve at Loramie's store; thence with the lines of said reserve, north and west, to the north-western corner of the reserve on the river St. Mary's at the head of the navigable waters thereof; thence east, to the western bank of the St. Mary's river aforesaid; thence down on the western bank of the said river, to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines of the last mentioned reserve easterly, and northerly to the north bank of the river Miami of Lake Erie; thence down on the north bank of the said river, to the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in the year 1807; thence with the said line south to the middle of said Miami river opposite the mouth of the Great Au Glaize river; thence down the middle of said Miami river, and easterly, with the lines of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit aforesaid, as far that a south line will strike the place of beginning.

Art. 2d. The Potawatomy, Ottawas, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States the land comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning where the western line of the State of Ohio crosses the river Miami of Lake Erie, which is about twenty-one miles above the mouth of the Great Au Glaize river; thence down the middle of the said Miami river to a point north of the mouth of the Great Au Glaize river; thence with the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in 1807, north forty-five miles; thence west so far that a line south will strike the place of beginning.

Art. 3. The Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Potawatomy, Ottawas, and Chippewa tribes of Indians accede to the cessions mentioned in the two preceding articles.

Art. 4th. In consideration of the cessions and recognitions stipulated in the three preceding articles, the United States agree to pay to the Wyandot tribe annually, forever, the sum of four thousand dollars, in specie, at Upper Sandusky; To the Seneca tribe, annually, forever, the sum of five hundred dollars, in specie, at Lower Sandusky; To the Shawanese tribe, annually, forever, the sum of two thousand dollars, in specie, at Wapahkonetta; To the Potawatomy tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars, in specie, at Detroit; To the Chippewa tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand dollars, in specie, at Detroit; To the Delaware tribe, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen,

the sum of five hundred dollars, in specie, at Wapahkonetta, but no annuity; and the United States also agree, that all annuities due by any former treaty to the Wyandot, Shawanese, and Delaware tribes, and the annuity due by the treaty of Greenville, to the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes, shall be paid to the said tribes; respectively, in specie.

Art. 5th. The schedule hereunto annexed, is to be taken and considered as part of this treaty; and the tracts herein stipulated to be granted to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawanese tribes of Indians, are to be granted for the use of the persons mentioned in the said schedule, agreeably to the descriptions, provisions, and limitations therein contained.

Art. 6. The United States agree to grant by patent, in fee simple, to Doanquod, Howoner, Rontondee, Tallyau, Rodtaya, Dawatont, Monocue, Tallyaudautson, & Haudauwaugh, chiefs of the Wyandot tribe, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons and the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, the centre of which shall be the place where Fort Ferree stands, and also a tract of one mile square, to be located where the chiefs direct, on a Cranberry swamp, on Broken Sword creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Tawawimodoyaw Captain Harriss, Isahownusay, Joseph Tawgyon, Captain Smith, Coffee-house, Running About, and Whippingstick, chiefs of the Seneca tribes of Indians, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain thirty thousand acres, beginning on the Sandusky River, at the lower corner of the section hereinafter granted to William Spicer; thence down the said river to the east side, with the meanders thereof at high water mark, to a point east of the mouth of Wolf creek; thence and from the beginning east so far that a north line will include the quantity of thirty thousand acres aforesaid.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Catewekesa or Black Hovi, Byaseka or Wolf, Pomthe or Walker, Shemeneton or Big Snake, Othawakesa or Yellow Feather, Chakalowah or the Tail's End, Pemthala or John Perry Wahose or White Color, chiefs of the Shawanese tribe, residing at Wapahkonetta, and their successors in office, residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land ten miles square, the centre of which shall be the council house at Wapahkonetta.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Peeththa, or Falling Tree, and to Onowaskemo or the Resolute Man, chiefs of the Shawanese tribes, residing on Hog Creek, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land containing twenty-five square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapahkonetta, and to include the Shawanese settlement on Hog Creek, and to be laid off as nearly as possible in a square form.

The United States also agree to grant by patent in fee simple, to Quatawapee or Turtle, Skilowa or Robin, chiefs of the Shawanese tribe of Indians, residing at Lewistown, and to Mesomea or Civil John Walkawusheno or the White Man Oquosheno or Joe, and Willaquausheno, or When you are tired sit down, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians, residing at Lewistown, and to their successors in office, chiefs of the said Shawanese and Seneca tribes, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land, to contain 48 square miles, to begin at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts, in the year 1812, from the source of the Little Miami River to the source of the Sciota river, in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, to establish the western boundary of the Virginia military reservation, with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, from the crossings above fort Lawrence to Loramie's Store, and to run from such intersections northerly with the first mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as practicable, after excluding the section of land hereinafter granted to Nancy Stewart.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Ottawa Indians, but not granted to them, a tract of land on Blanchard's fork of the Great Au Glaize river, to contain five miles square, to centre of which tract is to be where the old trace crosses the said fork, and one other tract to contain three miles square on the Little Au Glaize river, to include Oquanora's village.

Art. 7. And the said chiefs or their successors, may, at any time they think proper, convey to either of the persons mentioned in the said schedule, or his heirs, the quantity secured thereby to him, or may refuse so to do. But the use of the said land shall be in the said person, and after the share of any person is conveyed by the chiefs to him, he may convey the same to any person whatever. And any one entitled by the said schedule to a portion of the said land, may at any time

convey the same to any person, by obtaining the approbation of the President of the United States, or of the person appointed by him to give such approbation. And the agent of the United States shall make an equitable partition of the said share when conveyed.

Art. 8. At the special request of the said Indians, the United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to the persons hereinafter mentioned, all of whom are connected with the said Indians, by blood or adoption, the tracts of land herein described.

To Elizabeth Whitaker, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and has ever since lived among them, twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, below Croghansville, to be laid off in a square form, as nearly as the meanders of the said river will admit, and to run an equal distance above and below the house, in which the said Elizabeth Whitaker now lives.

To Robert Armstrong, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Wyandot woman, one section to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, to begin at the place called Camp Ball, and to run up the river with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the beginning down the river with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles; and from the extremity of these lines west for quantity.

To the children of the late William McCollock, who was killed in August, 1812, near Maugaugon, and who are quarter-blood Wyandot Indians, one section to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the lower line of the tract hereby granted to Robert Armstrong, and extending in the same manner, with and from the said river.

To John Vanmeter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, and his wife's three brothers, Senecas, who now reside on Honey creek, one thousand acres of land, to begin north, forty-five degrees west, one hundred and forty poles from the house, in which the said John Vanmeter now lives, and to run thence south, three hundred and twenty poles, thence and from the beginning, east for quantity.

To Sarah Williams, Joseph Williams, and Rachel Nugent, late Rachel Williams, the said Sarah having been taken prisoner by the Indians, and ever since lived among them, and being a widow, and the said Joseph and Rachel being children of the late Isaac Williams, a half-blood Wyandot, one quarter section of land to contain one hundred and sixty acres on the east side of the Sandusky river, below Croghansville, and to include their improvement at the place called Negro Point.

To Catharine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to John R. Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States, at the battle of Mugaugon, in 1812, a section of six hundred and forty acres of land each, to begin at the northwestern corner of the tract hereby granted to John Vanmeter and his wife's brothers, and to run with the line thereof south, three hundred and twenty poles, thence and from the beginning, west for quantity.

To Wm. Spicer, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, a section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres, beginning on the east bank of the Sandusky river, forty poles below the lower corner of said Spicer's cornfield, thence up the river on the east side, with the meanders thereof one mile, thence and from the beginning, east for quantity.

To Nancy Stewart, daughter of the late Shawanese chief, Blue Jacket, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Great Miami river below Lewistown, to include her present improvements, three quarters of the said section to be on the south east side of the river, and one quarter on the north-west side thereof.

To the children of the late Shawanese chief, captain Logan, or Spangalaha, who fell in the service of the United States, during the late war, one section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres on the east side of the Great Au Glaize river, adjoining the lower line of the grant of ten miles at Wapahkonetta and the said river.

To Anthony Shane, a half blood Ottawa Indian, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the east side of the river St. Mary's, and to begin opposite the house in which the said Shane now lives; thence up the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the beginning down with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of the said lines east, for quantity.

To James McPherson, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in a square form, adjoining the northern or western line of the grant of forty-eight miles, at Lewistown, at such place as he may think proper to locate the same.

To Horeny, or the Cherokee Boy, a

Wyandot chief, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Sandusky river, to be laid off in a square form, and to include his improvements.

To Alexander D. Godfroy, and Richard Godfroy, adopted children of the Potawatomy tribe, and at their special request, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in the tract of country herein ceded to the United States, by the Potawatomes, Ottawas, and Chippewas tribes, to be located by them, the said Alexander and Richard, after the said tract shall have been surveyed.

To Sawendebans, or the Yellow Hair, or Peter Minor, an adopted son of Tondanganie, or the Dog, and at the special request of the Ottawas, out of the tract reserved by the treaty of Detroit, in 1807, above Roche de Boeuf, at the village of the said Dog, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, to be located in a square form, on the north side of the Miami, at the Wolf Rapid.

Art. 9. The United States engage to appoint an agent; to reside among or near the Wyandots, to aid them in the protection of their persons and property, to manage their intercourse with the government and citizens of the United States, and to discharge the duties which commonly appertain to the office of Indian agent; and the same agent is to execute the same duties for the Senecas and Delawares, on the Sandusky river. And an agent for similar purposes, and vested with similar powers, shall be appointed, to reside among or near the Shawanese, whose agency shall include the reservations at Wapahkonetta, at Lewistown, at Hog Creek, and at Blanchard's Creek. And one mile square shall be reserved at Malake, for the use of the agent for the Shawanese.

And the agent for the Wyandots and Senecas shall occupy such land in the grant at Upper Sandusky, as may be necessary for him and the persons attached to the agency.

Art. 10. The United States engage to erect a saw mill and a grist mill, upon some proper part of the Wyandot reservation, for their use and to provide and maintain a blacksmith, for the use of the Wyandots and Senecas, upon the reservation of the Wyandots, and another blacksmith, for the use of the Indians, at Wapahkonetta, Hog Creek, and Lewistown.

Art. 11. The stipulations contained in the treaty of Greenville, relative to the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land hereby ceded while it continues the property of the United States, shall apply to this treaty; and the Indians shall, for the same term, enjoy the privilege of making sugar upon the same land, committing no unnecessary wastes upon the trunks.

Art. 12. The United States engage to pay, in the course of the year 1818, the amount of the damages which were assessed by the authority of the Secretary of War, in favor of several tribes and individuals of the Indians who adhered to the cause of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain, and whose property was, in consequence of such adherence, injured or destroyed. And it is agreed, that the sums, thus assessed, shall be paid in specie, at the places, and to the tribes or individuals, hereinafter mentioned, being in conformity with the assessment, that it is to say:

To the Wyandots, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-nine cents.

To the Senecas, at Lower Sandusky, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents.

To the Indians at Lewis and Scoutash-as towns, twelve hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To the Delawares, for the use of the Indians who suffered losses at Greentown and at Jerome's town, three thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapahkonetta.

To the representatives of Hembis, a Delaware Indian, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapahkonetta.

To the Shawanese, an additional sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, to be paid at Wapahkonetta.

To the Senecas, an additional sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars, to be paid at Wapahkonetta.

Art. 13th. And whereas the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars has been paid by the United States to the Shawanese, being one half of five years' annuities due by the treaty of Fort Industry; and whereas the Wyandots contend that the whole of the annuity secured by that treaty is to be paid to them, and a few persons of the Shawanese and Senecas tribes now, therefore, the commissioners of the United States, believing that the construction given by the Wyandots to the said treaty, is correct, engage that the United States shall pay to the said Wyandot tribe, in specie, in the course of the year 1818, the said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Art. 14th. The United States reserve to the proper authority the right to make roads through any part of the land granted or reserved by this treaty; and also to the different agents the right of establishing taverns and ferries for the accomoda-

tion of travellers; should the same be found necessary.

Art. 15th. The tracts of land herein granted to the chiefs, for the use of the Wyandot, Shawanese, Seneca, and Delaware Indians, and the reserve for the Ottawa Indians, shall not be liable to taxes of any kind, so long as such land continues the property of the said Indians.

Art. 16th. Some of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomy tribes, being attached to the Catholic religion; and believing they may wish some of their children hereafter educated, do grant to the rector of the Catholic church of St. Anne, of Detroit, forth use of the said church, and to the corporation of the college at Detroit, for the use of the said college, to be retained or sold, as the said rector and corporation may judge expedient, each one half of three sections of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres on the river Raisin, at a place called Macon; and three sections of land not yet located, which tracts were reserved for the use of the said Indians, by the treaty of Detroit, in 1807; and the superintendent of Indian affairs, in the territory of Michigan, is authorized on the part of the said Indians, to select the said tracts of land.

Art. 17th. The United States engage to pay to any of the Indians the value of any improvements which they may be obliged to abandon, in consequence of the lines established by this treaty.

Art. 18th. The Delaware tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States, all the claim which they have to the thirteen sections of land reserved for the use of certain persons of their tribe, by the second section of the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1807, providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, between the United States military tract and the Connecticut reserve and the lands of the United States, between the Cincinnati and Vincennes districts.

Art. 19th. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, Zeeshawaw, or James Armstrong, and to Sanondououragaw, or Silas Armstrong, chiefs of the Delaware Indians, living on the Sandusky waters, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions, provisions, and limitations, as are herein before provided for the lands granted to the Wyandots, Senecas, and Shawanese Indians; a tract of land, to square miles, to join the tract granted to the Wyandots of twelve miles square, to be laid off as nearly in a square form as practicable, and to include captain Pipe's village.

Art. 20th. The United States also agree to grant, by patent, to the chiefs of the Ottawas tribe of Indians, for the use of the said tribe, a tract of land, to contain thirty-four square miles; to be laid out as nearly in a square form as practicable, not interfering with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville, on the south side of the Miami river of Lake Erie, and to include Tushquegan of McCarty's village; which tracts, thus granted, shall be held by the said tribes upon the usual conditions of Indian reservations; as though no patent were issued.

Art. 21st. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof, the said Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners as aforesaid, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanese, Delaware, Potawatomy, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

LEWIS CASS.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

In presence of,
Wm. Turner, Secretary to the Commissioners,
John Johnston Indian Agent,
B. F. Stickney, Indian Agent,
W. Knaggs, Indian Agent,
G. Godfroy, Indian Agent,
R. A. Forsyth, Jr. Sec'y Indian Department,
Sworn Interpreters,
William Conner, Peter Ryler,
H. W. Walker, Henry T. Hunt,
John B. Walker, Joe Vadez,
James McPherson, Jonathan Lesslie,
F. Duchonquet, Alvan Cox,
A. Shane, John Gunn,
J. B. Beaudranes, C. L. Cass, Jr. U. S. A.

CHIPPWA
Wasonezo
Okemante, or the Young Chief,
Shingaux, or Cedar,
Kinobe,
Chingagun,
Shagnetak, or Black Bird,
Mingobabot, or the Devil Standing,
Wastau,
Penquan,
Chemokemogon, or American,
Papekumag,
Matwash, or Heard Fell Down,
Potquam,
Fensweguic, the Jay Bird,
Weabkewen, or the White Man,
Waynoey.

CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1819.

Sir—The fifteenth Congress closed its labors last evening, and is become politically defunct. I hold it not only fit and proper, but essential to our well-being, that a calm review should occasionally be taken of the state of the nation by all those interested in its prosperity. Considering the present an appropriate time for such a survey, I propose to give you a brief exposition of my sentiments and impressions in regard to some of the circumstances in which this country is placed; and notice a few of the leading and most important topics which have occupied the attention of Congress during the late session. This I will endeavor to do in as plain and intelligent a manner as I am able.

Thirty years have passed away since the organization of the government under the present constitution; during which period we have experienced many trials and difficulties from without, and from within. Our exterior relations have frequently been embarrassed; we have been subjected to embargoes, and commercial restrictions, and engaged in war with some of the powers of Europe and Africa, and the Aborigines of this Continent. Internally we have witnessed the violence of party spirit, the effects of local prejudices, and the attempts of unwholesome ambition and disaffection. Through all these scenes we have been borne along by the upholding hand of Providence, until we have attained our present standing among the nations of the earth; having daily more and more ground of confidence in the efficiency of our institutions, as to all the purposes of civil government. Under the auspices of our happy constitution, we have emerged from the clouds of uncertainty that hung over our infant state, and demonstrated to all the world the fitness of a republican form of government to the condition of man in an associated character. We have found it equal to the many and trying exigencies which have occurred.

If our late treaty with Spain should be ratified by that power, of which I presume there is little doubt, our external affairs will be in a more flourishing condition than at any former period of our history; we shall then be at liberty to direct an undivided attention to our domestic concerns and future prospects; to search out and expunge whatever of error may be discovered in the policy of the government, or the habits of the people; and on the other hand to sustain and promote whatever may be beneficial to our interest. It needs but little observation to perceive that events, over which we had no control, have occurred both at home and abroad within the last few years, which in their consequences have had an effect on our pursuits, habits, and internal prosperity. It is important that the true state of things should be known, that we may regulate ourselves accordingly. The commotions in Europe gave us at one time an extremely profitable participation in her commerce. In addition to our own extended trade, we were the carriers of some of the principal powers beyond the Atlantic. Unsteadiness and fluctuation at home, introduced an undue relish for speculation and trade, which affected not only the great towns, but pervaded the whole country, turning upside down the industrious habits, if not the brains of the community. Coincident with the progress of this state of things, was the rapid and injudicious multiplication of Banking Institutions, which were located in most of the towns of any note in the country; and by the facilities they afforded, gave an impetus to this overwhelming spirit, which has involved us in much embarrassment, and must inevitably retard the prosperity of the nation. Neglected agriculture, profusion, a disrelish to personal industry; a disposition to ape the follies and fashions of the old world, and above all a deterioration of the public morals, and an inattention to the education of the rising generation, on whom our hopes are suspended, are some of the bitter fruits which we are tasting, and which it behoves every patriot, every good man, strenuously to counteract, by the force of what alone will avail his example. It is melancholy that a people possessing so many privileges, such unparalleled advantages, should be thus prematurely blighted. It must not be so. The remedy is still within our reach; let therefore the withered hand be resolutely stretched forth, and all will yet be well. Let the dictates of sound prudence and rigid economy gain a listening ear; let industry and sobriety be applauded and honoured—extravagance, and every species of vice be frowned out of countenance—let us abridge our wants without lessening our happiness—let us do it. Confine your expenditures within the limits of your income, was the sage advice of an excellent man, and never more appropriate than at present. To buy less, and sell more, will cure the evil; it is the unfortunate reverse of this proposition, the heavy balance of trade against the country that has drained it of its specie, its money, and if this has happened when our staple products have found a ready market and high price, what will now be the effect when most of these articles have declined, and are still declining in value? Some of the foregoing observations have in substance been so often reiterated of late, that they may seem trite. The importance, in my apprehension of the subject, must be my apology for once more repeating and pressing it on your attention.

Some are disposed to consider the government too much inclined to run into extravagances, and to be delighted with parade and show, the result of places and high salaries. Although on this point I cannot altogether acquit, yet I ask whence this government is, it is not an emanation from the people? It is composed of individuals delegated by them, and must be presumed to bear their impress; if otherwise, it implies want of judgment or carelessness on their part. If an elective government like ours becomes prodigal and corrupt, where lies the fault? Not exclusively with the agents of the people, but primarily and mainly with the people who select those agents. Hence the high importance, that the people should be intelligent, faithfully informed, and consequently rendered capable of acting in this matter judiciously. A well instructed community, possessing the power, will correct abuses. The only difficulty consists in inducing the people suitably to estimate their privileges and duties, and properly to qualify themselves for the exercise of the one and the performance of the other. I hope I shall not be considered as greatly erring, when I state my belief, that the people are wanting in this respect. I think I am warranted in asserting, that the American people generally are too prone to forego the labour of investigating political topics and measures for themselves; there is a want of that watchfulness, that acquaintance with men, their principles and doings, so essential to the preservation in their own hands, of that corrective agency which can render the delegate dependent, or at least make him feel his dependence on them—not that I would countenance illiberal criticism, or hasty condemnation, without a knowledge of facts after a full hearing. All I contend for is, that the habit of careful examination, and judicious inspection, seasoned with due allowance for human frailties, should be intermitted—that the government should at all times be dependent on the people, and not the people made subservient to the views of the government.

Upon the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, the whole nation seemed disposed to felicitate themselves upon the occasion; an era of good feelings burst forth, a liberal spirit, bordering at least on extravagance, was manifested by Congress. Receipts into the Treasury, to an unanticipated amount, enabled them to gratify this propensity, and with the exception of one act, the good people seemed to say Amen. More than ordinary confidence was reposed; and of course less inclination to supervise their proceedings. Thus left in a great measure to themselves, it will not be esteemed strange if errors should have crept in; this was probably the case; but it affords me great pleasure to observe a disposition in Congress to retrench expenses; and travel back to more economical habits. Very little, in this way has as yet been actually accomplished, yet I miscalculate entirely if there is not a lessening principle in operation which will be productive of valuable results in the next Congress. What I want is, that the people should direct this to be done—let them issue the decree, and it is accomplished. Whether this disposition is the result of a diminished revenue, or flows from a conviction that Congress have inclined too much to prodigality, the effect will be the same. The existence of this spirit is indicated by the refusal to enlarge or extend the pension system; by the scrupulous care with which doubtful claims on the government have been examined, the acuteness of the criticism on appropriation bills, the refusal of the Senate to increase appointments in the navy, the little countenance shown to the propositions for additional military academies, armories, &c. and the evident and increasing disposition to curtail the expenses of the military establishment. The proposition to reduce the army had more advocates than was contemplated, and if the late Spanish treaty should be carried into effect, I think it highly probable, that at the next session it will take place. A considerable military strength is necessary for the purpose of preserving in good order our numerous fortresses and extended posts, and to preserve a kind of nucleus, around which the moral power of the nation can rally in cases of emergency and danger. It is well worth deliberate consideration, whether the transfer of our southern boundary to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and the conversion of enemies or doubtful friends, into peaceful citizens; the diminished probability of future war either with foreign powers, or the Indian tribes on our borders and within our limits, will not justify such a reduction.

The navy has justly been a favourite of the people; its many gallant deeds has entitled it to that distinction; yet on this point there has been, and perhaps still is danger, that enthusiasm may supplant prudence, that while we admit that a considerable portion of the treasure of the nation should be applied to this species of defence, we may be inclined to go too far. The existing law appropriating a million of dollars annually for its limitation in the year 1824; at which time, if not sooner, unless untoward events should intervene, I hope and trust there will be a disposition to stop.

The advantages derivable from that species of internal improvement which consists in good roads, good bridges, and canals, are incalculable, and worthy the fostering regard of a wise government. This subject has been often before Congress, and considerably discussed (although rather incidentally) at the late session. Whilst I admit its importance, there is a diversity of sentiment as to the constitutional power of the general government to apply its funds to the object; others who concede this right, doubt the expediency of exercising it; they consider the state better qualified to effect these improvements, and contend that to them it ought to be left. I have been among the number of those who believed that the means of the general government might advantageously be applied, at least in aid of private and state enterprise, especially as it is evident that many valuable works of the kind must remain unattempted from the paucity of private resources, or the little interest that the States as such would have in the object. Whilst Congress have remained undetermined what they would do, in this way, several of the states have been turning their attention more particularly to the purpose, and without giving a more definite opinion on the disputed point, I nevertheless express a belief that the probability of the United States ever engaging in anything like an extended system of internal improvement, is daily lessening.

The subject of the Seminole War, and the conduct of the commanding general who prosecuted it, occupied a large (much too large) portion of the session. The ultimate decisions were such as I approved. Although I do not consider General Jackson to have been very fastidious in the selection of the means, yet the object in view, (and which was attained) was of such importance to the government, as so far at least to have justified his measures, as to have screened him from Congressional censure. The purity of his motives were not publicly impeached, his zeal for the service was conceded, and it seems to me that it have been cruel to have subjected him to a punishment peculiarly painful to a man whom all acknowledge to have rendered the most essential benefits to his country, and who had made large sacrifices in maintenance of her honor and violated rights. The circumstances in which he was placed were difficult—he was contending with a savage enemy, who disregarded the usages of civilized warfare, and who from his fastnesses and secret lurking places, assailed with indiscriminate destruction, and horrid cruelties, the innocent non-combatant of every age and sex, as well as the American soldier. This enemy was abetted and encouraged in his hostility by incendiaries, who had put themselves without the pale of national law, and the remaining feeble authorities of almost desolate provinces, in the limits of which he sought a shelter. It is believed that the necessity of the case legally authorized their temporary occupation of those Provinces, and that the infliction of death on the unfortunate Arbutnot and Ambrister, was just retribution. Abstract humanity, it is true, deprecates the sacrifice—yet viewed in its true light, as a preventive of future evil, it was mercy. Our history affords the strongest reason for the belief that such intermeddlers would have shared a similar fate in the days of Washington and Wayne, could their persons have been secured.

Early in the session, an enquiry into the condition and administration of the Bank of the United States, was instituted by the House of Representatives. The report of the committee, and the decisions of the House on the several propositions submitted to it, you have seen. These decisions, accorded with my early impressions on the subject, and the more I have reflected on it, the more have I been satisfied of their correctness. That some of the public acts of the directors were injudicious, is possible; and that individuals of them indulged in imprudent and censurable speculations on the stock of the institution, I am willing to grant; yet I believe that in the main, the administration was calculated to further the fiscal operations of the government, to accommodate the Treasury of the United States and the community, and that wherein they have failed to subserve the best interests of the stockholders at large, it has been owing to their anxiety in this particular. It seems to me, therefore, that it would have been exceedingly ungracious and unjust (contrary to the remonstrance of the stockholders) to have crushed the institution, or impaired its usefulness, by the adoption of any measure calculated unnecessarily to lessen the public confidence in it. The consequences of such a measure would have been serious; to have again thrown us back on the multitude of State Banks, would in all probability have been to have introduced all the horrors and inconveniences of an universally depreciated paper currency. With all the aid that the United States Bank can afford, it will be found sufficiently difficult for some time to keep in circulation an adequate quantity of bank paper to supply the demand, and at the same time preserve specie payments; without it, I have no doubt they would be soon suspended. The discontinuance of the Bank to pay its notes indiscriminately at its branches, and the consequent charge for exchange, are the only important particulars, so far as I know, wherein public expectation has been disappointed; and I am now fully satisfied that such expectations ought never to have been entertained—it being a thing utterly impracticable in a country so extensive as the United States, and liable to so many fluctuations in the current of trade and demand for specie, without sacrificing the interest of the stockholders to the heavy charges to which the attempt would be subjected; a sacrifice which cannot reasonably be demanded.

Although a charge for exchanges between distant places will exist, yet the circumstance that the notes of the Bank are every where received in payment of dues to the government, is something of a guarantee that the rate will be moderate. A variety of circumstances concur to give the price of this stock for awhile an unnatural value in the market; it afterwards rapidly fell, and during the pendency of the investigation was below par; now that the ordeal is past, we may expect it to gain its fair standing—something like steadiness prevail, and speculation in the article be lessened. The investigation has done much good; by dissipating erroneous impressions in relation to the Bank, and restoring to it suspended confidence, and above all in diverting the attention of the people to the Banking system in operation in this country; a subject on which, notwithstanding the wide diffusion of it, there has heretofore been much misconception and ignorance. They will see that excessive banking has been a prolific source of the many evils with which we have been assailed, and teach them, I hope, to be more sparing in the issue of new charters, and more careful of the terms and restrictions of those they do grant. The other extreme must also, even in opinion, be avoided. The precious metals are too scarce to serve the purposes of a circulating medium; and no one, I presume, would think of reverting back to the primitive state of society by depending on the barter of one cumbrous article for another—A representative of the transferable property of the community, is both convenient and necessary to facilitate the commerce, and dealing transactions of the country—such a representative is a bank note, which when based on any species of property readily convertible into money, and possessing public confidence, answers all the purposes of solid coin. The principal emporiums of business, and places of most commercial stand in the greatest need of banks; inland towns and agricultural districts are seldom benefited, but often injured by them—in the country they are apt to encircle round them a kind of monied aristocracy, who hold in their hands in too great a degree the destinies of the adjacent country, made dependent on, and sometimes subservient to a directorship, located in those towns. A slight knowledge of human nature is sufficient to convince that these directorships may readily become virtual directorships—so potent is money even in the shape of bank notes. It is therefore a question of degree, as to amount, and of sound discretion, where those money dealers ought to be permitted to operate; and it is a desirable object to ascertain a criterion, by which it may be regulated. The imposition of a penalty, in the shape of a high rate of interest, on those banks who may at any time refuse to redeem their notes on demand, might be a sufficient safeguard; but as few, if any of the State Banks, are thus restricted, and as new terms cannot be imposed on them without their consent; it behoves the community to frown down those institutions who neglect to comply with their engagements. Whether this is the case or not, I am convinced that many of the small banks, especially to the westward, will find it indispensable to wind up. Deriving little aid from deposits, and depending chiefly on the circulation of their paper for sources of profit, they will be unable, after paying current expenses, to make dividends equal to the established legal interest. Public confidence, and the constant support of the money-receiving portion of the people, can alone sustain them for a month. With every thing depending on the prudence of the directors.

The right of a state to tax the Bank of the United States, is now in a course of argument before the Supreme Court of the U. States; if the decision should be against the right, as I apprehend it will, I shall derive consolation from the belief that it will lead to the general adoption by the states of the principle acted on by some of them of taxing the income of its citizens, at least so far as to embrace funds bearing an interest. I am not aware of any solid objection that can be urged against it, and every consideration of equity, it seems to me, is in favour of it. Too large a portion of our taxes fall on the poorer classes.—In New Jersey, the occupant of a sterile farm, scarcely adequate to his subsistence, is freely taxed, whilst the rich fund holder escapes. Is this right? The subject of slavery has been considerably agitated in the course of the session, and was the subject of an unbecomingly degree of excitement. When the bill proposing to erect the territory of Missouri into an independent state, was under consideration, a condition was imposed on the new state, by the House prohibiting the further introduction of slaves; and declaring the children born of slave-parents already free at the age of 25 years. The Senate struck out this provision, and the bill was consequently lost. As the subject will no doubt come up again at the next session, it is desirable that public sentiment respecting it, should in the meantime be freely expressed. Believing myself that slavery is morally wrong, and that no just and lawful means ought to be omitted to lessen its evils, and check its prevalence, under the impression also that a spirit of gradual emancipation had gone forth, I was much surprised to witness so much of the hostility on

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Oratthaotdee, or turn over, Tawapouta, or split the river, Tahowtoarins or Jo...
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Huntunda, or War Pole,
Aronee, or Cherokee Boy,
T. Aruntuc, or Between the Logs,
D. Wotatod, or John Hicks,
T. Undatso, or Geo. Pencil,
Menonkuc, or Thomas,
Undauwa, or Matthews,
DELAWARE:
Kithulweland, or Anderson,
Pimchick, or Capt. Beaver,
Tahungneoppi, or Capt. Capt. Pipes,
Clamtonocks,
Awatleas, or Whirlwind,
SHAWANEE:
Gatweckesa, or Black Hoff,
Baska, or Wolf,
Pomthe, or Walker,
Shemenetu, or Big Snake,
Chaclowa, or Tail's End,
Pemthata, or Perry,
Othawakeseka,
Wawathaluka, or Capt. Reddy,
Tecu in tequa,
Quitwee, or War Chief,
Chackska, or Captain Tom,
Quitawepca, or Captain Lewis,
SENECAS:
Methowa, or Civil John,
Sacooreweegita, or Wiping Sticks,
Shokogkell, or Big Turtle,
Acusheno, or Joe,
Wakenuezo, or White Man,
Samendue, or Captain Sigore,
Skilleway, or Robbin,
Disqueaurant,
OTTAWAY:
Tontagimi, or the Dogs,
Misquegin, or McCarty,
Pontiac,
Tashonoxas,
Tashnwa,
Nawkesick,
Wawkeighkey,
Knewaba,
Tawatum,
Suppy,
Nushkema,
Kuwashewon,
Kusha,

The tract of ten miles square at Wapauconeta is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: The Black Hoop, Pomthe or walker, Piaseka or wolf, Shemonutu or snake, Othawakeseka or yellow feather, Penestha, or Perry, Chacalaway or the end of the tail, Quilla-wee, war chief, Sachacheva, Wawewella Wawewela, or bright horn, Othorosa or yellow, Tepe-toseka, Caneshemo, Nawabetska, Cawawescuka, Thokutchema, Setakosika, Topee or James Saunders, Meshenewa, Tatikepe, Pockehaw, Alawaymatakah, Lallaway or Perry, Wabeme, Neme-koshee, Nenepeimeshequa or cornstalk, Sheshe, Shawabaghe, Naneskaka, Thakoska or David M'Nair, Skaekake, Shapouatika, Peapakska, Quaghuona, Quotowame, Nitaskeka; Thakaska, or spy buck, Pekatheseka, Tewaskoota or James Blue jacket, Calaweka, Qahoo, Kaketcheka, or W. Perry, Swapee, Peekto or Davy Baker, Skokapowa or George M'Dougal, Chepakoso, Shemay or Sam, Chihakoska or Captain Tom, General Wayne, Thaway, Othawee, Weaseeaka or Captain Reed, Rewayatika, Tegosheta or George, Shekatumskeka, Wesheshemo, Mawen-atleka, Buashke, Thaswa, Baptiste, Wawayalapee, Peshequakame, Chikalakee or Tom, Keywaypee, Egetacumshiqua, Wabepes, Aquashiqua, Pemotah, Nepahoo, Takepee, Toposheka, Lathawanoma, Sawaghkota, or yellow clouds, Mwenkesheka, Asheska, Ochipway, Thapacka, Chakata, Nakacheka, Thathouskata, Paytkothie, Paslaske, Shesheloo, Quanaqua, Kalkoo, Toghshena, Capowa, Ethowakasee, Quacoesha, Capea, Thakatchewae, the man going up hill, Magutha, Tecumtequa, Tetepakothie, Kekenha, Shiawta, Shabawasson, Koghkela, Akopee or a heap of anything, Lamatothe, Keshu, Pankoor, Peitchathor, or Peter, Metchepehah, Capeah, Showgame, Wawaleepesheka, Mewensheka, Nansimpahto or trotter, Pamitchepetoo, Chalequa, Tetete, Lesheshe, Nawabeshka or white feather, Skepakeshele, Tenakee, Shemaka, Pasheto, Thiatcheto, Metdemetche, Chikowa, Lawataska, Potchetee or the man without a tail, Aawabanshektaw, Patacoma, Larakeshaka, Pe-waypee, Totah, Canaquia, Skepakatcheka, Welviash, Kitahoo, Neentakoshe, Oshaishe, Chilosee, Quilaisha, Mawethaque, Akpee, Qelenee. The tract of five miles square, at Hog creek, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Peeththa, Onowahim, Pemathuya, Wabekesheshe, Lesso, Pohcawese, Shemagauysha, Naliquakhuoka, Papuskotewa, Meamepetoo, Welawenaka, Petiska, Kuteckeepe, Epaumees, Chanacke, Jose, Lunawytucka, Shavaynaka, Wawathatha, Ketakoska, Shashekopeah, Lakose, Quidaska.

The tract of forty-eight square miles, including Lewistown, is to be equally divided among the following persons namely: Shawloese, Colonel Lewis, Polly Kizze, Sheutesopewah, or weed, Calosette, Vanawewe, Wawumsee, Skillewan Nabapee, Wosheta, Nopamago, Willesque, Block, Walathe, Silversmith, Sirtha, Toseloo, Jimmy M'Donald, Jackson, Mohawk Thomas, Silverheels, Jolm, Wewachee, Cassie, Atshena, Frenchman, Squesant, Goohint, Manwelta, Walisee, Belly, Thawwame, Wopsquitty, Naywale, Big Turtle, Nollowat, Nawalipya, Razoi, Blue Tick, Nerer, Falling Star, Halcock, Hisscock, Essquasseto, George, Nussome, Sathamoe, Joseph, Scotowee, Battesee, Croy, Shilling, Scotta, Nowpour Nameawah, Quemainto, Sniff, Captain, Taudetoso, Sunnise, Sowget, Deshau, Little Lewis, Jacquis, Tonaout, Swanaucuk, General, Cossaboe, Bald, Ctooked 'Stick, West-pata, Newasa, Garter, Forepine, Pocolchoe, Wocheque, Sauquaha, Enata, Panther Colesetos, Joe, Senecas, Civil John, Wild Duck, Tall Man Molasses, Ash, Tahanexa, Tasaak, Agsuanah, Roughleg, Queshush, Playful, Hairlip, Tutin que, Hillnepewayutaska, Tanhansuequa, Nynohak Sushusque, Lemuttee, Treuse, Squate, Caumeceus, Scoemti, Tocondusque, Conihoutdwario, Cowista, Nequatren, Chouhousht, Gillwas, Ax-tas, Conawehow, Suttasee, Kialoh, Crane-Silver, Bysaw, Crayfish, Woollyhead, Conundaba, Shacosaw, Coindos, Hutchequa, Conodose Kayaw, Coneseta, Nesluata, Owl, Coutauka, Cocheoco, Couewash, Simcouachecowee, or leek.

The tract of three miles square, for the Delaware Indians, adjoining the tract of three miles square upon the Sandusky river, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Captain Pipe, Zeshauu or James Armstrong, Mahatoo or John Armstrong, Sanouduyeequaw or Silas Armstrong, Tefrow or Black ragoon, Hawdorawratistee or Billy Montour, Buck Wheat, William Dondee, Thomas Lyon, Johnny Cake, Captain Wolf, Isaac Hill, Tishatahoones or widow Armstrong, Ayenucere, Hoomaauoior John Mitg, Youdorast.

LEWIS CASS,
DUNCAN M'ARTHUR } Commissioners.
Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.
Done at the city of Washington, this fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty-third year of American Independence.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing treaty, and to be taken and considered as part thereof.
Thirty sections, to contain six hundred and forty acres each, are to be reserved out of the tract of twelve miles square, to be granted to the Wyandots. One of said sections is to be appropriated to the use of a missionary, one for the support of schools, and one for the support of mechanics, and to be under the direction of the chiefs. Two sections, of six hundred and forty acres each, are to be granted to each of the following persons, being the chief of the Wyandot tribe, and his six counsellors, namely: Dooiquod, or half King; Routoudo, or narpole; Tawyaunontoo, or between the logs; Dawatout, or John Hicks; Manocue, or Thomas; Taiyoudautsau, or George Pencil; and Hawdownwaigh, or Matthews.
And, after deducting the fifteen sections, thus to be disposed of, the residue of the said tract of twelve miles square, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Hococue, Routodotook, Mahoma, Naatoua, Manawawto, Mairunquaws, Naynthank, Abm. Williams, sen. Squitautaugh, Tayouranuta, Tahawquevones, Dashorows, Frayhetoo, Hawtooyou, Maydounaytove, Neudooslaw, Deccaloutodsay, Houtoyemough, Datoowawna, Matsayeanoyouie, James Ranken, Sentumias, Tahautoshowweda, Madudara, Shadoudyee, Shamadeasy, Sommodowot, Moatuaa, Nawstottamoug, Maurauskinpawus, Tawtoowaloes, Snaudouyeyouora, Showweno, Dashoree, Semewdorow, Toayrtowlaw, Mawskattaugh, Tahawnoodeyee, Haunawliende, Snauroom, Tawyaurotoyeya, Ronielay, Nadoocys, Caryumaidetangh, Digarms, Madonawaycys, Hadrahoo, Syrutundash, Tanorwtsemde, Roosayn, Dautoreyay, Nashawtooshnois, Skawduutouk, Sanorowsha, Nantuenie, Yonashua, Amatowarow, Ohoutoum, Tawyouyastayon, Sontonteelee, Dootouau, Hawree-waudede, Yotratthas, Towntoreshaw, Syuwe-watough, Cayuuu, Omitszeninaw, Gausawugh, Skashowayshaw, Mawdorodoo, Narowayshaws, Nawesty, Ishuwahyatew, Myatouska, Tanoodowina, Yaincoe, George Williams, Oharvato, Soharosor, Isaac Williams, Squintadee, Mayeutoon, Lewis Coon, Wright, or John Coon, Tawamanancoy, or B. Wright, Owawaturu, Isontraudede, Tomatsahoss, Sarrahoss, Tayourehoreyow, Saudotoss, Toworodoo, or big ears, Tawootmatsaraw, Tanorodoyou, or two, Dautrechah, Daut'enn, Trautohawwewough, you rou quains, or the widow of the Crane, Caunaytoma, Hootomorrow, Taweesho, Daugauyay, Toumou, Haudgudorow, Newdeetoutow, Dawlowhook, Haudshateehaw, Sawafonuis, Norrorow, Tawwass, Tawtareoons, Neshagustay, Toharatoregh, Tanrowatocawaw, Youshundaayato, Tawosnays, Sadowerrais, Isanowotouk, or fox widow, Sauraboido or William Raine, Hayanoise or Ebenezer Zane, Mawcasharow, or widow M'Cuillock, Samsann, Teshawtaugh, Bawews, Tairatrank, Razoi, Hahisais, Cadutore, Shavnetasuraw, Tatra-roy, Ciqua, Yourowon, Taiyounakura, Tawwayout, Houcuquawdorow, Gonyeamee, Dautisayta, Maudam, Sanoreeshock, Hawweeyataysay, Gueroonce, Matoskrawtouw, Dawweesoo, Jawyoutawout, Nacudseonauatohk, Yourownays, Coktush, Jerroyntuch, Hoondehok, Ishuskalk, Dusharaw, Ondewas, Duyewale, Routoyatocoo, Hoonrowoyitacoo, Hownorowdoo, Nawawanonelo, Tollhomonona, Kiyamink, Tyeeahwketonole, Aushewlowole, Juhowonashares, Mondunawqadaw, Tayudrakole, Giverishes, Sootrestnuskol, Suyunuraw, Tiudee, Tahoroshokqua, Iuhakshaw, Shoremance, Cerquevottell, Moriyettee, Sawareh, Testeate.

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Suppy,
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Kusha,

the subject. As the decision in the case of Missouri will probably be a decision for the whole range of country west of the Mississippi, I cannot but consider it as a question of the greatest magnitude to the interest of humanity that was ever debated in the Congress of the United States. The opponents of the proposition denied the right of Congress to impose such a condition on the state, and referred to the Constitution of the United States, and the Louisiana Convention in support of their position. From a careful examination of those instruments, I can find nothing which I am able to construe into a prohibition of the power contended for over this newly acquired territory. "Congress may admit new states into the Union," and "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the several states," and by the Convention before referred to, "the inhabitants of Louisiana were to be incorporated into the Union, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens of the U. S."—intending no doubt to confer on them all the great federal advantages, which were secured to the citizens of the original states by the constitution; but I never can believe that the Convention that framed it ever thought of restraining Congress from the exercise of a power over its territories, which would have no other or greater effect on the slave-holding states than that very territory might immediately exercise upon its erection into a state; for all admit that such a state would have the right to enact such a prohibition. A precedent is also furnished by the ordinance which imposed an irrevocable condition on the territory north west of the Ohio, by which slavery was to be forever prohibited; and besides, Congress are by the Constitution expressly authorized, after the year 1807, to prohibit not only the importation, but the migration of such persons (meaning slaves) as the states then existing thought proper to admit.

The argument that a diffusion of this species of population, would have a tendency to better their condition, has little force in my mind when the present limits within which slavery is recognized is taken into view; the vast tract of country lying between Pennsylvania and the Gulf of Mexico, on the one hand, and the Atlantic Ocean and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers on the other, is surely sufficiently ample for every such purpose.—The further extension of those limits would increase the demand for, and raise the price of slaves, hold out additional temptations (already too strong) for the illicit introduction of them into the country; and blight all the hopes of an ultimate final emancipation of that unfortunate race of beings. On the decision of this question then, may depend the fate of unborn millions, and the future character of the country. It is with great reluctance I am compelled to believe, that the principle of slavery has of late taken still deeper root in some portions of our country. The high price of the products of the south, and the great profit derived from the labour of their slaves may account for it; and admonishes me that were a new constitution now to be formed, it would not be more favorable to the ultimate extinction of this unnatural servitude than the present, perhaps less so.

A proposition to divide the public lands of the United States for sale, when desired, into lots of eighty acres, to reduce the price to \$1 50 per acre, and to sell for cash only, passed the senate, and was lost in the house for the want of time, as I have no doubt there was a majority in favor of it. This subject will also again be introduced at the next session, when I predict it will pass. There is evidently, I think, too great a disposition in the American people to dilute themselves over a large space—numerous, thin, and dispersed settlements weakens the aggregate strength, and the rapid course of emigration to the west, operates as a drain upon the capital enterprise and industry of the east, paralyzing in no inconsiderable degree the improvement, especially in agriculture, of the Atlantic states. Too hurried an accession of population has not been favorable even to the west, as it has introduced a spirit of speculation, along with an immense mass of foreign goods, which they had better done without, and produced very heavy and embarrassing debts to the Atlantic cities for those goods, and to the government for land, as evinced by the deplorable condition of their local currency. There are at this time upwards of 13 millions of dollars due the government for land, 7 millions of which from beyond the Ohio. There is every reason to believe that unless the system of extended credit be discontinued, that the amount will annually accumulate and at no distant day produce such an odious relationship, that if creditor and debtor between the government and a portion of the people as to be productive of serious consequences. Already it has almost become a matter of course, to pass every session a bill to favor this class of debtors by delaying the demand of payment which they are unable to make. I should have been pleased if our settlement could have been limited for many years to come to the east-side of the Mississippi; I am convinced it would have been prudent and salutary, but as it is not the case, let the government, by the adoption of the measure under consideration, endeavor to limit this system of credit.

Several other subjects which have been considered during the session, are worthy of special notice; but as my object was not so much to go into minute particulars, as to give you my thoughts in a general way, and as this letter has already been extended to an unexpected length, I must pass them over, and conclude with a few remarks relating to the Congress itself. There was much sound sense and some brilliancy of talent resident in the late Congress. If I might be permitted however lightly to criticize, I should say that there was too large a proportion of professional gentlemen, and others not sufficiently conversant with the manner in which the main body of the yeomanry of the country gain their subsistence. Property, all the means of comfort, and convenience which we possess, are the fruits of labor bestowed. Those, therefore, who enjoy these good things, without being the instruments of their productions, live on the labor and sweat of others; however valuable this class of citizens may be in judiciously directing the exertions of those they may imply, in discharging the duties of Magistrates and other public functions; yet when too large a number of them acquire seats in our Legislative Assemblies, I think the security against an unnecessary multiplication of public officers, high salaries and prodigal expenditures of the public treasure is lessened. Legal gentlemen, who have been accustomed to public speaking, can generally deliver their sentiment more fluently than others; but I have observed that the best of them seldom drop the lawyer. Upon assuming the legislative character, they seem to forget that they are not in court, charged with the interest of a client; many calculate their usefulness, and acceptance with their constituents, by the length and learned character of their speeches. Although a certain portion of this class is necessary, yet ever since I have been honored with a seat in Congress, we have had a redundancy of them; and stood in greater need of intelligent jurymen, than additional solicitors. I have rarely known a plain man of good understanding weary his audience by a long, foolish, or irrelevant address;—they never rise unless a sense of duty impels, and almost always speak to the purpose; some of them never consider the occasion sufficiently urgent to warrant their obstruction. It is the province of this class of members to decide when the long winded debating doctors disagree, to restrain the tendency to pro-

fusion in the expenditure of the laborers money, and to stop the wings of our favorite Eagle; should she be inclined to soar into the regions of fancy and folly, instead of hovering over our terra firma, and guarding with Argus eyes the substantial interests of the American people. I wish to be entirely frank, on every subject I have introduced; I feel it incumbent to state, that there were a few members of the Congress of the United States (to the honor of the American electors but few) whose libidinous characters, and dissipated habits were disgraceful to themselves, and a reproach to the respectable body to which they belong. I am convinced there are no districts in the Union that would knowingly send such agents; and that their election is to be ascribed to some accidental circumstance, and not to a consent to countenance the blasphemer, the gambler or libertine. I should expect little regard for the creature in him who had no reverence for the Creator, and would never trust important concerns of mine, in the hands of one, who had evinced a destitution of the cardinal principles of moral rectitude.

I do not think it unreasonable to believe that these United States are destined to become a more powerful, and I hope more virtuous, happy and prosperous nation; yet I think I discover too much of a disposition in the American people, to anticipate their advancement, to speculate upon the condition, the glory and greatness which they presume we shall hereafter attain. Indulgence of these pleasing ideas, induces a kind of giddiness by gazing on an imaginary picture, which renders us inattentive of our real state, forgetful that the way to become what we so fondly calculate, is to improve to the best advantage present occurrences, to draw practical lessons from the book of experience, remembering that great results are not to be expected without care and application.

EPHRAIM BATEMAN.

Bank of the United States.
THE IMPORTANT QUESTION SOLEMNLY DECIDED.

We have the satisfaction to state, by express advice from Washington, intelligence is received, that on Saturday last, in the supreme court, chief justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the court, in the case of McCulloch vs. the state of Maryland, and that opinion pronounces SHE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL, and declares all attempts on the part of the State to tax it UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and NULL and VOID.
Philad. Gaz.

FIRE.

About 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the Masonic Hall, a spacious and beautiful building on the north side of Chesnut, between 7th and 8th streets. It commenced in the lower story or ball room, and appears to have originated from a defect or crack in the chimney, by which sparks from the fire place must have communicated to the wood work. The destructive element had so completely insinuated itself through the recess of the house; before the alarm was spread, that all attempts to extinguish it were ineffectual. This noble building, an ornament, and the seat of Benevolence, soon became enveloped in one sheet of flame, presenting a spectacle equally grand and awful. About half past nine o'clock, the terrible grandeur of the scene. The exertions of the firemen were very active and judicious in preserving the surrounding building; many of which were often on fire. Most of the furniture, and implements of the Masonic art were preserved by the activity of the Brethren; and we are sorry to add, that no accidents of a serious nature occurred on the occasion. The building is insured to the amount of twenty thousand dollars.

This beautiful edifice, thus reduced to a heap of ruins, cost the society upwards of eighty thousand dollars.
Phil. Gaz.

New York, March 2.

It is with regret we have to state, that on Sunday evening, while the Vice President U. S. was walking on his piazza, he fell over a wheelbarrow, against a corner of his house, and dislocated his shoulder. Dr. Post was sent for, and with assistance, got the joint in its place about 11 o'clock yesterday.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.

We have seen a letter from Captain Reen to a merchant in this place, informing him that the Steam Boat Franklin run against a sawyer on the 24th inst. two miles below St. Genevieve; with great difficulty she was got ashore before she filled with water; some of her cargo was saved. She was bound from New-Orleans to this place. Several of our merchants have suffered materially from this disaster.

BLAKELY (Alabama), Feb. 9.

LAUNCH.—On Saturday was launched from the ship yard in this place the elegant steam boat Mississippi, burthen 400 tons. She is built for a company of merchants in New-Orleans, and intended to navigate the waters of the Mississippi. Her models, materials, and execution, present themselves to our judgment as of the first order and great credit is due to Messrs. Brown and Bell, the builders. Perhaps there is no subject more commercially important than improvement in the science of ship building, and we are not claiming more than our due, in asserting that the character of our country in this description of architecture is unrivalled.

This is the first steam boat ever built in this place, and the second in the Territory; but we do not stop here, there is another ready to be set up, and will be launched in a month after her keel is laid. Well may it be said, and no less wonderful than true, that the American people are the most enterprising and persevering of the present day, which is allowed by the world at large.

New York, March 8.

The brig Pocahontas, from Magadore, on her outward passage, Oct. 22, in sight of Tenerife, was boarded by the Castilla Lima ship, prize to the Buenos Ayres

brig Young Constitution, capt. Meek, who had taken out 700,000 dollars in specie. The prize crew had mutinied, and displaced the prize master, who with one other man, they compelled captain Clarke to take on board the Pocahontas.

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated January 12th, to a Mercantile House in New York.

My letters from Valparaiso, state, that the Patriots have been so unfortunate as to entrap and capture a part of the Spanish Squadron. A frigate and 2 transports went into Concepcion for supplies, after Talcahuana had been abandoned, and their wily enemies, supposing such an occurrence possible, kept the Royal banner flying on the ramparts, and as soon as these vessels were moored, the Patriots obtained possession of them.

Longevity.—There is now living in Baltimore a negro man named John Shadwell Dock, a native of Africa, who according to his own account to the gentleman whom he last belonged, is about one hundred and thirty-five years of age. He states that when about twenty-three years old a war existed between the native Africans, in which he was taken prisoner and sold to the English. From the English he was captured by the French and carried to France, where he lived 20 years. About two years after he arrived in America at Marlborough in this state, from whence he was sold to Col. Benj. Young, near Baltimore, with whom he lived twenty-one years; he then became the property of Mr. Zachariah Maccubbin, with whom and with his son he lived sixty years, when the younger Maccubbin died, which was in Nov. 1809.
American.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. George W. Janvier, Mr. JOHN PENNY of this place, to Miss ANNEA DUPUIS, of Pittsgrove.

[From the National Intelligencer.]
TO THE MEMORY
OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
FEBRUARY 22, 1819.

Immortal chief! whose matchless deeds proclaim
The hero's glory and the statesmen's name,
Whose worth, attested by thy country's voice,
Obtained her suffrage, and confirmed her choice;
In war her leader, and in peace her guide,
And first in both, her bulwark and her pride,
To thy great name, on this auspicious day,
A grateful people heart-felt homage pay.
They bless that name, to truth and freedom dear,
And give to WASHINGTON the patriot tear,
To him; whose sword achieved his country's cause,
Whose rule maintained her liberty and laws;
Whose noble mind no venom'd slander knew;
Whose warrior-arm no poisoned weapon drew;
Whose onward path, to glory's summit led,
While every virtue beamed around his head;
Whose pious step approached Religion's fame—
No vile polytheist, no sceptic vain—
Whose glorious life the bright example gave
The proud to humble and the vanquished saved;
Whose death serene a better world confessed,
When passing, tranquil, to eternal rest;
To him Columbia's gratitude be given—
Her guardian here, her advocate in heaven.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May 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, all that

Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey, which by deed of partition between John Jarman and John Adcock, dated 21st March 1814, was allotted to said John Jarman, and is bounded by Celansey creek; lands of David Clark, land late John Latneys, and by the tract of land allotted by said deed of partition unto said George Adcock, as by said deed of partition recorded in the Clerk's Office of the county of Cumberland, in Book Y of deeds, page 543, will more fully appear,—together with all and singular the ways, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, improvements, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and satisfy to the said complainants, the principal and interest in the said decree.

Seized as the property of John Jarman and Jeremiah Buck defendants, and taken into execution at the suit of Daniel L. Miller, James Kinsey and John Cooper, complainants, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
March 15—2m

Neptune Fire Company.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Neptune Fire Company of Bridgeton, will be held at Philip Souder's Inn on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock.
By order of the President,
EPHRAIM BUCK, Sec'y.

Cumberland Pleas.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Assignee of ANDREW MILLER, } On attachment.
vs.
REUBEN HARRIS. }

To be sold at Public Vendue, by the subscribers, Auditors appointed by the Court in the above case, at the HOTEL, in Bridgeton, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of April next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. all the right of the said Reuben Harris to 30 acres of Cleared Land about 15 acres of Woodland, and about 12 acres of Salt Marsh, situate in Fairfield township—joining lands of the heirs of Jeremiah Harris, dec. and others.—The salt marsh is situate in Sayre's Neck, near Mill Point—Will be sold for cash, and a good title made, by

Abijah Harris, David Lupton, } Auditors.
James Hood, }

March 15, 1819—ts
Adjourned Sale.
THE Sale of the Land of John Withman, is adjourned until Monday, the 15th of March.
Dan Simkins, Sheriff

Proposals.

For Publishing a Periodical Work in Bridgeton, entitled

CHRISTIAN REPERTORY,
CONTAINING
DOCTRINAL AND PRACTICAL TRACTS,
Original and Selected.
Biblical Comments and Criticisms; Biographical Sketches; Religious Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign; Occasional Reviews; Reports of Sunday Schools; Bible, Missionary and Tract Societies, Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Obituary Notices,

Poetical Compositions.

Conducted by
A SOCIETY OF CLERGYMEN,
Under the Superintendance of the
REV. J. FREEMAN.

THIS work will contain the Theological sentiments of the reformation; but will chiefly be devoted to the dissemination of religious intelligence through West Jersey. Such a publication has long been wanted in this portion of the state.

For near two centuries, the Christian Church has been praying, "Thy kingdom come." But in her efforts to enlarge the bounds of that kingdom, and multiply the triumphs of the cross, she has been lamentably deficient. Roused at length from her slumbers, a noble excitement to promote the Redeemer's cause pervades her whole body. She now prays and acts. She has organized a vast number of Bible and Missionary Societies—established thousands of Sunday Schools, and Tract Societies, which are in full activity to make the whole world from the infant to the hoary head, acquainted with the sacred volume, and the plan of salvation which it reveals. She has established a number of Theological Seminaries to furnish the harvest with able labourers—she has translated the Bible into more than half a hundred languages and dialects—she is sending Missionaries of the cross to the East and West, to the North and South—She has set up thousands of monthly concerts of prayer; which are unlocking the treasures of Heaven and drawing down copious showers of divine grace upon the valleys of dry bones.

In these movements we perceive 'the time, the set time to favour Zion' approaching. She begins to 'look forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners.'

One leading object of the Repertory is to make known more extensively, through this part of the State, these pleasing, these joyful 'signs of the times.'

CONDITIONS.

I. THE CHRISTIAN REPERTORY will be printed in large octavo form, on fine paper, with a new type.
II. It will contain nearly 800 pages, and be published in numbers on the first and third Saturday in every month.
III. Terms of subscription at the moderate price of \$3 25, if three hundred subscribers be obtained; and \$3 00 a year if the number of subscribers amount to four hundred, which will be made known on the publication of the first number.
IV. One half of the subscription money must be paid on the delivery of the first number; and the other half on the delivery of the seventh.
V. If a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, the first number may be expected on the first of June next.
Bridgeton, March 9, 1819.

Subscriptions to the above work will be received at the office of the Washington Whig.

The Famous Horse KENTUCKY,

Will be let to Mares this season, at the stable of the Subscribers, at Dennis Creek, in the county of Cape May, at the rate of 5 dollars the season, 8 dollars to ensure a foal, and 2 dollars the single leap.—If the money is paid by the 1st day of August, 4 dollars will be accepted as pay for the season.

KENTUCKY, is a jet black rising 10 years old, full 15½ hands high, strong made, of great bone and sinew, moves elegantly, and comes well recommended as a sure foalgetter.—The fulsome adulation which is commonly bestowed on the Pedigree of Horses, is here totally omitted, although we can boast of as noble a line of ancestry as the best of them—we are willing to rest his merits, on his performance as a foalgetter, and on the turf (for a few sinners if it was lawful) He will commence on the first day of April at the stable aforesaid, and be removed, to Cold Spring, and Port Elizabeth, alternately as occasion may require.

Seth Hand, James McOlong,
Dennis Creek, March 9, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE remainder of the Real Estate of Stephen Willis, will be offered at public sale on fourth day, the 24th instant, on the premises, consisting of a Store House and Lot, now occupied by Thomas Lee, esq. an excellent stand for business; and the Dwelling House and Lot now occupied by Stephen Willis, all in the village of Port Elizabeth. Possession to be given the 25th instant. Also, the moveable property of the said Stephen Willis, consisting of Household Goods and Kitchen Furniture, a Library of assorted books, one horse, &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by

Samuel Silvers, Isaac Townsend, Daniel Carrall, } Assignees.
6th of 3mo. (March) 1819—2t.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SPECIAL TERM, MARCH 3d, 1819.
UPON application of Arthur Linnell and Hope his wife, Guardians of Hannah Y. Tyler, setting forth to this Court that the personal estate of their ward is exhausted in her support and maintenance, and praying a decree of this Court authorizing them to sell the whole of the real estate of the said Hannah Y. Tyler, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, for her further support and maintenance, &c.
It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and real estate of said minor, do appear before the Judges of this Court on Wednesday, the 28th of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of the said Hannah Y. Tyler, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold for her support and maintenance, &c.
By the court,
T. Elmer, Clk.

March 9, 1819—6w

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 third day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-House in Bridgeton, to hear what can be alleged for, or against, the liberation from confinement of insolvent debtors.

Edward Davis, George Baracloff,
Cumberland Jail, Feb. 2d, 1819—4t.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Lot of Cedar Swamp,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
January 9th, 1819.

Will be Sold at Public Vendue, ON WEDNESDAY,

The 17th day of March instant, At the late dwelling-house of Dr. Jonathan Elmer, deceased,

A Variety of Household, Kitchen, and Office Furniture,

Amongst which there are Bureaus, Bedsteads, Beds, Looking Glasses, Chairs, Tables, Dishes, Earthen Ware, Drawers, Book Cases, &c. Vendue to begin at 1 o'clock, and conditions made known on said day, by

WM. ELMER, Executor.
March 9, 1819—2t.

For Sale, or Rent,

The following described property, viz.

No. 1. A large and commodious Store House and Wharf, situate on Laurel Hill, an excellent stand for the Lumber business, draft of water at the wharf commonly 7 feet.

No. 2. A LOT adjoining the Store Lot, on which are two dwelling Houses, suited for small families.

No. 3. A HOUSE and LOT now occupied by Smith Bacon adjoining the lot where John Rose resides; the house is two stories high with an excellent well of water at the door.

No. 4. Seventy acres of improved LAND, lying within the town plot of Bridgeton, all of which is in small fields and in good Cedar fence.

No. 5. Fifty acres of young growing BUSH LAND, lying on the Millville road, one and an half miles from Bridgeton, about 20 acres of which will do to cut off.

No. 6. A LOT of Timber Land of 24 acres, a part of which is fit for cutting; the land bounds on land of John Wood and others, distant about 3 miles from Bridgeton.

No. 7. A LOT of 17 acres of very handsome Bush Land of 18 years growth, will cut from 8 to 10 cords per acre; joins lands of Joel Smith, distant three and an half miles from Bridgeton.

No. 8. A LOT of handsome growing Bush Land, a part of which is fit for cutting, distant four miles from Bridgeton, containing 45 acres, bounding on lands of Jonathan Fithian and Joel Smith.

No. 9. A LOT of 8 acres of Bush Land, in Hulse's Neck, with the saw timber standing on it.

No. 10. A LOT of Bush Land lying on the Ruckshutem road, distant from Bridgeton two miles, contains 5 acres.

No. 11. One hundred acres of Timber Land, situate in Broad Neck, will cut from 8 to 10 cords per acre, distant from market 8 miles.

No. 12. A 60 acre Lot of Pine and Oak Saw Timber, distance from market 7 miles.

No. 13. A Lot of Cedar Swamp of 8 acres, lying in a branch of Manumuskung, stands thick on the ground; and has been growing 20 years, distant from Bridgeton 17 miles.

A further description of the above property will be given by applying to

Ebenezer Seeley,
Bridgeton, Feb. 16, 1819.

Adjourned Sales.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Lot of Land,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
January 12th, 1819—3t.

THE Sales of the Lands of Stephen Bailey, Henry Parker, and Levin Bond, are adjourned until Tuesday the 13th day of April next, at the Inn of Philip Souder.

At the same time and place,

A Small Farm,

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

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff,
JOHN SIBLEY, late Sheriff.

THE Sale of the Lands of Zenan Loder, is adjourned until Tuesday the 13th of March next.

Notice is hereby Given

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

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

Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of Treasury

By the President of the United States.

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

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

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Table with 2 columns: Township No. and Range. Includes entries for Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive, in range 19, and fractional townships.

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

Table with 2 columns: Townships and Ranges. Includes entries for Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 14 & 25, and 48 to 50, 26 & 27.

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

Table with 2 columns: Townships and Ranges. Includes entries for Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 21, 51 to 46, 13, 53 to 56, 14 & 15.

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

July 27, 1818-tM

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

JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk in the General Land Office.

By the President of the United States.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

Cape May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1819.

Present—Elijah Townsend, Ephraim Hill, Jesse Cresse Townsend and others, Esq. Judges.

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

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

From the minutes, JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk. February 9, 1819.—2m

MORE CHEAP GOODS.

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

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

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

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

Daniel L. Burt.

Bridgeton, Jan. 5th, 1819—6t

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Goods, Wares & Merchandize.

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

Superfine, Middling and } Cloths. Low price

Casimeres, assorted

Colours, and prices, from \$1 to \$3.00 per yard.

Flannels, from 5, to 75 Cents per yard.

Fine Black, Brown, Crim-

son, Scarlet, } Bomba-

Plumb, Green, } zetts.

Olive and

Plaid

Ladies Fine Black & Lead

Coloured Worsted Hose;

Black, Drab & Lead

Coloured 8-4 Waterloo

Shawls, 8-4 Silk do.

Cotton Shawls,

Coarse & Fancy Muslins.

Groceries, Liquors,

Queens-ware, Hollow-ware,

Cutlery—Coarse and Fine

Salt, Glass by the Box,

Quart Bottles by the dozen.

Wheat, Rye & Buck-wheat

Flour, &c. &c. &c.

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

Thomas Woodruff.

December 29th, 1818.

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 Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that

Piece of Land

Situate in township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, and state of New Jersey, bounded as follows. Beginning at a Stone in the middle of the public road from Millville to Malaga, and in the road from Maul's Bridge, which crosses the same corner of Jonathan Coney's land, thence along said road north five degrees east ninety two perches to a stone; thence south eighty five degrees east ninety two rods, thence south five degrees west one hundred and eighty four rods, thence north, eighty five degrees west, ninety two rods to the middle of the said public road, thence north five degrees, east ninety two perches to the beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less. Seized as the property of Jeremiah J. Foster, and Jonathan Coney, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Marmaduke Wood, James B. Caldwell, Nathan Cooper, complainants, and to be sold by

Dan Simkins, Sheriff.

February 16, 1819—2m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres more or less; joins lands of John Adkinson, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seizd as the property of Uriah Garrison, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Stratton, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

March 26, 1819.

Adjourned Sales.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty third day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

A Lot of Land,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

THE sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 23d day of March.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

THE sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 23d day of March.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

January 19, 1819 THE sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 23d day of March.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 23d day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton,

A House and Lot,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

February 2d, 1819. THE sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 23d day of March, at the above place.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 30th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Small Farm,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, said to contain forty acres, more or less; joins lands of John Dorton and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property David Plets, and taken in execution at the suit of Moses Veal, and to be sold by

Dan Simkins, Sheriff.

Feb. 23, 1819—4t

Extract from the National Intelligencer.

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW STORE In Bridgeton.

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

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

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

Daniel P. Stratton.

December 22d, 1818—4t

Look out, Millers and Farmers.

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

JOHN MATTHEWS.

January 12, 1818—4t

NOTICE.

Wood-Cutters and Carters WANTED, Apply to John Compton, Dividing Creek, or Ichabod Compton, Maurice Town.

November 30, 1818.

For Sale or to Rent.

The following valuable described property.

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

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

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

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

No. 5. A Farm situate in Bridgeton, whereon David Mulford now resides; late the property of Oliver Sayre, dec.

If the above property is not sold by the first of March, it will then be rented.

ALSO.

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

Abraham Sayre.

Bridgeton, Jan. 5th, 1819—t1M

French Burr Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 1 pair of French Burr Mill Stones, 4 feet 6 inches diameter. Likewise, 1 large master cog wheel, 44 inches pitch, 64 cogs, with a number of Bolting heads; they are good—and offered for sale on account of the subscriber making an alteration in his Mill.

Richard Seeley.

Stoe-Creek, March 2d, 1819—4t

Orchard and Herd GRASS SEED,

FOR SALE BY Stratton & Buck.

Feb. 23, 1819 4t

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th inst. DAVID P. SMITH, an indentured lad, about fourteen years of age, fair complexion, blue eyes, remarkably stout, moves slow, very impudent; had on when he went away, a new wool hat, drab cloth sailor jacket, and trousers of the same, much worn, dark swansdown vest, new—whoever will take up said apprentice and return him to his master shall receive the above reward but no charges. I hereby forwarn all persons against harboring the said apprentice, as I am determined to put the law in force against the like offenders.

James Lummis.

Deerfield, March 2d, 1819—3t

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 Daniel P. Stratton who claims an undivided one half part of all that Lot of Land situate in Bridgeton, in the township of Hopewell, county of Cumberland aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at the high ground and in the north line of David Sheppard's land, the north peak of the roof of the Presbyterian Meeting House bears south eighty four degrees west: the west peak of the roof of the Baptist Meeting House bears north fifty three degrees and a half east; and the chimney of the house belonging to Abraham Sayre below the old saw mill, bears south thirty seven degrees east, thence running from said stone south seventy degrees east, bounding on said Sheppard's land, seventeen perches to low water mark of Cohasset creek, thence up said creek bounding on low water mark north twenty degrees east, seven perches and twenty two links to a corner, thence north seventy degrees west, passing thirty feet south of the nail factory house six perches and fifteen links to a corner, six feet in front of a small house; thence south twenty degrees west, one perch and two links to a corner, thence north seventy degrees east, two perches and nineteen links to a corner, thence north twenty degrees east, one perch and two links to a corner, thence north seventy degrees west, seven perches and ten links to a stone, thence south twenty degrees west seven perches and twenty two links to the beginning, containing eighty hundredths, of an acre of land. We bare nominated Jedediah Davis, Ebenezer Seeley and John S. Wood Commissioners, to divide the said lot or tract of land into two equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the Inn of Jarvis W. Brewster in Bridgeton, on the tenth day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the said Jedediah Davis, Ebenezer Seeley and John S. Wood 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 eleventh day of November 1789.

Given under our hand, this twenty second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

James Clark,

James D. Westcott,

John Mulford.

Bridgeton, March 2d, 1819—6w

Bloomfield Millvaine,

BEING ENGAGED IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

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

Dwelling and Office at No. 74, South Street, Philadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1818—4t

SHINGLES.

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

STRATTON & BUCK

February 2d, 1819.

By the President of the United States.

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

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

At Cahaba, on the 5d Monday in March next, for the sale of

Table with 2 columns: Township num'd and Ranges. Includes entries for Township num'd 12 in ranges 18 19 20, 17 18, 18, 17 18 19, 17, 19 20, 19, 10 11 16 17 18, 20, 10.

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

Table with 2 columns: Township num'd and Ranges. Includes entries for Township num'd 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20 in range 4, 17 18 19 20, 17 18, 17.

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

Table with 2 columns: Township numbered and Ranges. Includes entries for Township numbered 12 in ranges 9 10, 7, 7 8 9 10 11, 6, 7 8 9 10 11, 5, 10 & 11.

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office

A Family Book.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By A. FINLEY,

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

Price \$1.

The Nurse's Guide;

Or Family Assistant, and companion for the Sick Chamber;

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

CONTENTS.

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