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VOL. III.

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TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1818.

PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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Payable in Advance.

But it will be distinctly understood, that to those Subscribers who defer paying until the expiration of the year, the price of the Whig will be TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of the arrears which have been incurred for the support of the military establishments, previous to the first of January, 1817.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying any expenses which may have been incurred for the support of the military establishment, and those which have been incurred for calling out the militia, previous to the first of July, one thousand eight and fifteen, there be appropriated the sum of four hundred thousand dollars; and that there be appropriated the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to defray any of the aforesaid expenses which may have been incurred from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the act passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments,'" shall not be so construed as to prevent the President from making transfers from any appropriation which may have been made for the support of the military establishment, previous to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, agreeably to the provisions of the act passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments.

February 16, 1818.—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

FOR SALE,

No. 1. A House and Lot, situate

in Fairfield, Cumberland county, on the main road leading from Fairton to Cedarville, about a mile from the latter place: the house is two stories high; with a back kitchen; there is a good Shop on said premises, formerly occupied as a Shoemaker's shop, would answer for a store, and is a good stand for business, as it is situate at the corner of the road leading from Sears' Neck to Cedarville.

No. 2. A SHOP and LOT at Cedarville, near Moses Burt's Tavern; the shop has a good cellar under it, and is 12 feet by 18; the Lot contains half an acre.

No. 3. 48 acres of Bush Land, situate in Deerfield township, joining lands of Ephraim Magee and Warnica Pierce, 3 and an half miles from Bridgeton.

No. 4. 12 and an half acres of BUSH LAND about one mile from No. 3. Joins Lands of Robert Magee and David Clark.

No. 5. 105 acres of Land situate on Muddy Run; and joins the county line and Ebenezer Seeley Esq. as there is an act of the Legislature for opening said Run, this property must become valuable.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE and Lot at Cedarville, nearly opposite the Tavern. The house is two stories high, 16 feet by 22, and has a good cellar under it, there is also a back kitchen adjoining the same.

Also, No. 1. Will be to rent if not disposed of shortly; possession will be given immediately as they are not occupied at present. Any further particulars concerning said property is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase or rent, will doubtless wish to view the said premises, and will please to call on the subscriber near Cedarville.

Robert Alderman.

The subscriber also notifies his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the tanyard formerly occupied by James Diment, and carries on the tanning and shoemaking in all its branches. He has on hand a general assortment of boots and shoes which he offers for sale at the following prices for cash. Men's fine boots, \$9 00; coarse do. \$5 75; men's coarse shoes best, \$1 75; second quality, \$1 50; women's shoes, \$1 12 1/2; pumps, 1 00; children's from 62 1/2 to 75 cts. Country store keepers will be supplied at a price still less by the dozen.

Robert Alderman.

Cedarville, Feb. 16th 1818—6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

THINGS THAT I HATE.

I hate, upon a frosty day,
To be without a fire;
I hate to see a stupid play,
And I abhor a liar.

I hate, when e'er I have a cent,
To have the suffering shun me;
I hate, when all my money's spent,
To have a fellow dun me.

I hate the self-conceited beau,
Whose face adores the glass;
I hate the girl that stoops so low
As to admire the ass.

I hate a knave, I hate a fool;
I hate a simple noddy;
I hate a man who goes by rule,
I hate—most every body.

THINGS WHICH I LOVE.

A PARODY.

I love upon a frosty day
To have a rousing fire;
I love to see a witty play,
I love to kick a liar.

I love the man whose lib'ral hand
Relieves another's woe;
I love when cash I can command,
To do as I please.

I love to quiz the silly beau
Whose face adores the glass;
I love the girl who says him no,
And can despise the ass.

I love my children and my wife,
Sometimes a glass of toddy;
I love to live a quiet life,
I love—most every body.

AMATOR.

Patrick Henry.

The following is an extract from a letter of this distinguished man to his daughter, written in the year 1794—a few days before his death.

"I have long learned the little value, which is to be placed on popularity acquired by any other way than virtue; and I have also learned that it is of an obtained by other means.—The view which the rising greatness of our country presents to my eyes, is greatly tarnished by the general prevalence of deism; which with me, is but another name for vice and depravity. I am, however, much consoled by reflecting, that the religion of Christ, has from its first appearance in the world, been attacked in vain by all the wits, philosophers and wise ones, aided by every power of man, and its triumph has been complete.—What is there in the wit, or wisdom of the present deistical writers or professors, that can compare them with Hume, Shaftsbury, Bolingbroke, and others? and yet these have been confuted, and their hme decaying; insomuch that the puny efforts of Paine are thrown in, to prop their tottering fabric, whose mountain cannot stand the test of time. Among other strange things said of me, I hear it said by the deists that I am one of their number; and indeed, that some good people think I am no christian. This thought gives me much more pain, than the appellation of deist; because I think religion of infinitely higher importance than politics; and I find much cause to reproach myself, that I have lived so long, and have given no decided and public proofs of my being a christian.—But indeed, my dear child, this is the character which I prize far above all this world has or can boast. And amongst all the handsome things I hear said of you, what gives me the greatest pleasure is, to be told of your piety and steady virtue."

[FROM THE KENTISH CHRONICLE.]

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—A trial of a novel description, of a countryman, for attempting to seduce a servant girl from the path of virtue, took place at a public house in Up-street, a few days since, before an impartial jury of villagers, there assembled; when after a most patient investigation of the case, the countryman was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged by the heels, to the beam of the room for the space of 20 minutes; and to drink 4 pints of strong onion broth—two pints previous to, and the remaining two during the time of suspension. The delinquent on hearing the verdict, endeavored to make his escape and made great resistance to the sentence being carried into effect; but the honest rustics were not to be frustrated from shewing their indignation at the heinousness of the crime, and immediately carried the same into execution, to the no small amusement as well as gratification of the company present.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL JACKSON.

At the battle of Pohopken, an infant was found pressed to the bosom of its lifeless mother. This circumstance being made known to General Jackson he became interested for the child, directed it to be brought to him, and sought to prevail on some of the Indian women to take care of it. They signified their unwillingness to do so, and that insomuch as all its relations had fallen in battle, they would prefer killing it: The Gen. after this disclosure, determined that he would not entrust it with them, but become himself the protector and guardian of the child. Bestowing on the infant the name of Lincoier, he adopted it in his family, and has ever since manifested the liveli-

est zeal towards it; prompted by benevolence, and because its fate bore a strong resemblance to his own, who in early life, and from the ravages of war, was left in the world forlorn and wretched, without friends or near relations.

Cardinal Wolsey, was highly famed for worldly wisdom, and the best erudition of his time; and besides; figured in as high a station as almost any subject in Europe ever did, yet this man lost the favor of his prince, and was forsaken by all his friends, except his faithful servant Thomas Cromwell, afterward earl of Essex. It is worth the pains to inquire, what he thought *then* of religion and profaneness, of the service of God and the world, the favor of Jehovah, and the favor of princes.—When the splendor of courts and earthly grandeur did not dazzle his eyes, he could see truth, piety and virtue, in all their native beauty and heavenly lustre. Hear, O flattering world! what this ambitious, but now degraded prelate says, addressing himself to his servant and only remaining friend, in the style of the prince of dramatic poets.

Cromwell, I did not thing to shed a tear,
In all my miseries,—but thou hast forced me,
Out of my honest truth, to play the woman.
Let's dry our eyes—and thus far hear me, Cromwell.

Mark but my fall, and that which made it real
Cromwell, I charge thee, fling a vay ambition,
And every vice that with profaneness dwells.

O Cromwell, Cromwell,
Had I but serv'd my God, with half the zeal
I serv'd my king, he would not, in mine age,
Have left me naked to mine enemies!!!

These words are enough to draw tears from every feeling heart, and they bear a noble testimony to the honor and excellence of religion, given at a time when men are the least used to flatter or dissemble.

Salmasius, the famous French scholar, after his many volumes of learning, by which he had acquired great veneration among men of books confessed, so far to have mistaken *true learning*, and that in which solid happiness consists, that he exclaimed thus against himself.—Oh! I have lost a world of time! where, that most precious thing in the world!—whereof, had I but one year more, it should be spent in reading my Bible! Oh, sirs, (said he to those about him) mind the world less, and God more!—The fear of the Lord that is wisdom; and to depart from evil, that is understanding.

Sir John Mason was privy counsellor to four princes, and an eye-witness of the various vicissitudes of his time. Towards his latter end, being on his death bed, he called his clerk and steward and spoke thus to them.—"Lo, here have I lived to see five princes, and have been privy counsellor to four of them. I have seen the most remarkable observables in foreign parts, and been present at most transactions, for thirty years together; and I have learned this, after so many years experience, that *severance* is the greatest wisdom; *temperance* the best physic and a good conscience the best security. And were I to live again, I would change the court for a cloyster; my privy counsellor's bustle, for an hermit's retirement, and the whole life I lived in the palace for an hour's sweet communion and enjoyment of my God. I find all things else now forsake me, but my God, my duty and my prayers."

CHARLES V. emperor of Germany, after many pitched battles, many triumphs and kingdoms conquered, &c. resigned up all his pomp; and betook himself to retirement, leaving this testimony behind him, concerning the life he spent in the honors and pleasures of the world, and in the little time of his retreat from them all, "that the sincere study, profession, and practice of the Christian Religion, had to it joys and sweetness for our days of life, and gave a blessed serenity in the hour of death, which courts were strangers to, and which guilty pleasures could never produce."

A CURE FOR CANINE MADNESS.

Majority of New-Orleans.

Mr. Chabert, a physician from the University of Montpellier lately arrived in this city, has just made known to me a remedy for canine madness, which has been pointed out as a specific by the Italian physicians.

That remedy was published in the Piedmontese Gazette of the 8th of May last, from which it is literally copied by Mr. Chabert himself, before his leaving France. The discovery of it is due to professor Brugnatelli, and it would be the more advantageous to try by experiments the confidence which it may be entitled to, as the use of the remedy can occasion no dangerous consequences. I therefore deem it my duty to make it known to my fellow citizens, by publishing the following as it has been transmitted to me:

"Thanks to the celebrated professor Brugnatelli, an efficacious remedy has, at last been discovered against canine madness, perhaps the most horrid of all diseases. That remedy consists in hydrocolore (acid muriatic ox: aqueux) used well inside of the body as on the exterior parts of it. The wound produced by the bite of mad animals must be washed with it. It appears that that substance destroys the hydrophobic poison, even when used several days after the fatal bite. A number of well authenticated cures operated by that simple means, in the great hospitals of Lombardy, do not permit me to doubt the powers of that precious remedy."

AUG. MACARTY.

New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1818.

Bridgeton Prices Current,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

March 16, 1818.

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

Course of Exchange.

[COMPARED WEEKLY.]

Bank Notes at Par in Philadelphia.

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

By a late arrangement, the notes of the Philadelphia Banks on deposit, except the notes of that description of their own issue.—Notes below five dollars therefore of the above banks, whose other notes are quoted at par, are in consequence at a small discount.

Bank Notes at a Discount.

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

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

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of the County of Cumberland, New Jersey, Will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on MONDAY the 23d of MARCH next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Kimsey, Port Elizabeth, All the right and interest, late of Philip Campbell, dec'd to certain LOTS of LAND in the Parish of St. James, and the whole of the REAL ESTATE, whereof the said Philip Campbell, dec'd died seized in the county of Cumberland aforesaid.

Terms at Sale.

James Batten, Adm'r.

ATTACHMENT.

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

EBENEZER SEELEY, CLK.

ELLAS P. SEELEY, Atty.
March 2d, 1818 2m

DIRECT TAX, 1816.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Direct Tax of the United States for 1816, on the following described property situated in this state, having remained unpaid one year from the time of the notification of the Collector in whose district the said property lies, that the Tax had become due and payable—the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said Tax, and thereon with an addition of twenty per cent. will be sold at public sale, at the house of John Anderson, Innkeeper in the city of Trenton, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey, on Tuesday the 28th day of April, 1818, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Real property with the improvements thereon—situate in the county of ESSEX.

Names of Taxable persons.	Amount payable.	Names of Taxable persons.	Amount payable.
James Stansbury	40	Sophia Van Buren	52
Frederick Cadmus	39	Jeremiah Buskirk	3,20
David F. Randolph	46	Van Orden Van Purdy & Co.	5.89
Stephen Cooper	23	David Demarest	61
Bell and Jaques	11	Heirs of Isaac Moses Miller	3.45
William Parrot	49	Ditto ditto.	9.57
Nathan Buckman	6	Homer Tice	43
Abraham Bell	1.61	Simeon VanHouten	3.2
Mary Murton	68	Mr. Howell	52
		Amos Harrison jr.	22

BERGEN.

Edward Blackford	1.79	Henry Hoyt Benj. Dr. Cooper	1.19
David Dunham	17.82	Hoyt, John Woods & David Woods	1.30
I. & N. Griffith	2.38	Rht. Hunter Morris	96
I. & N. Heard	2.79	Joseph Jackson & W. Halsey	72
Jacob Levi	1.43	Anthony Mandeville	39
George Robertson	1.79	Richard Mead	19
Matthias Williamson	48	William Rowley	15
Maican Haring	2.13	Heirs Ab. Steel, dec.	6
Ralph Freeman	32	Thomas Sprowel	19
David Hunt	53	Nicholas Teasman	12
George Ironside	2.62	William Weaver	1.19
John Jorman	34	John Wheeler	24
John J. Stewart	79	Thomas Foot	11
John G. Ackerman	20	Gilbert Cooper	13
Samuel Cobb	53	Willet Hicks	6
Wm. Culverand Ben-jamin Bradner	15	John Slingerland	78
Samuel Dunn	92	James Torrence	31
		Henry Mandeville	95

MORRIS AND SUSSEX.

Andrew Bell	5.62	John Bird	1.38
Benjamin B. Cooper	7.41	Samuel Harris	5.53
Robert Morris	3.78	Thomas Martin	4.14
Joseph M'Ilvaine	1.34	John Ralston	4.5
John Rutherford	14.18	Ruel Hampton	32
Abraham Clark	51	M. thias Denman	5.82
Jonathan Clark	82	Abraham Hunt	1.74
Isaac Carpenter	63	John Humes	62
Leyi Ellis	2.52	James Voorlies	1.38
James Glen	1.1	Jacob Vail	21
Amos Hight	38	Jonas Wade	47
James Kamber	1.13	William Stiles	55
Elizabeth Kimber	13	Aaron Van Doren	3.45
Catherine Kimber	38	Joseph Cory	13
Ebenezer Meade	2.52	Enslay Douglass	27
Aaron Ogden	3.34	Daniel Dean	33
John Rutherford	25.20	Philamon Elmer	1.3
Abraham Lepard	38	Nathaniel Elmer	8
William Smith	1.84	Moses Aitfield	22
J. H. rd & I. Merwet	10.95	Nehemiah Hand	10
John Myers	38	Caleb Meeker	6
Robert Hayes	51	Peter Roy	22
Moses Tuttle	1.51	John Ross	8
Jonas Roe	1.26	Stiles Scudder	10
Richard Wittcar	1.98	John Simpson	10
Isaac Ogden or Atter-ney Handerson	2.71	Abner Stiles	8
Robert R. Living-ston (heirs)	4.54	David Simpson	21
John Belby	56	Ezra Williams	17
John Rutherford	7.56	William Brown	27
John Rutherford	55	Elias Bonnell	27
William Shotwell	27	Aaron Ball, jr.	17
Geo. Holcombe for 1815.	3.6	Abner Bailey	24
Geo. Holcombe for 1816.	1.53	Samuel Clark	21
Henry Deussenberry	2.47	Gilbert Edwards	16
John Shearlock	7.56	Sarah Grummer	27
Charles Backman	1.26	Moses Green	14
Jeremiah Atchley	63	Lewis Johnson	16
Enoch Morgan	64	Caleb Ross	28
Henry Deussenberry	2.2	Joshua Simpson	11
Conrad Davis, sen.	1.89	Joseph Simpson	14
William Hunt	95	Lydia Williamson	14
		(heirs)	1.38
		Jonas Wade	17
		William Dean	28

SOMERSET.

John Bice, Major	75	Benj. Ludlow, Gen.	99
Richard M. Buchelieu	65	Joseph Nevins	39
Robert G. Crease	1.86	Ziba Norris	39
Jacques Cortleyou	56	Preserve Riggs	99
Isaac Campbell	3.25	John Vance	65
Reuben Trueman (heirs)	2.32	Hezekiah Woodruff	75
Jeremiah Field	1.27	Joseph Bradford	5
Henry Hagerman	65	Jonas Clark	58
Henry V. Low	3.81	Noah Clark	19
Richard Manly	2.79	Isaac Clark	25
James Matthews	4.83	Peter Clark	96
Do. Agent for G. Caster	70	Richard Clark (estate)	8
John Manly	1.12	Lambert Decamp	35
William Low	65	Simeon Dunn	99
Peter Probasco	1.20	John Dunley	39
William Post	51	Nathan Lacy	16
Oliver Parsel	1.30	Daniel Moore	29
Abraham Potts	1.86	David Osborn	5
John Pool	1.29	John Bosborn	39
John Smock	4.46	Arthur Platt	31
Henry Smock	45	John Radley	17
William Terrill	88	Isaiah Shotwell	96
Jacobus Ten Eick (heirs)	28	Isaiah Stiles	1.49
Vandoren & Ayres	23	Henry Smock	29
William Davis	37	Edce Yermile	1.18
George Farmer	30	John Wilson	56
Jeremiah I. Field	62	James Wilson	45
Jeremiah Field	24	Reuben Woodruff	10
William Hann	39	Samuel Webster	10
		Richard P. Coryell	43
		George Farmer	48
		Josiah Gray	6

Abraham Smith	10	John Griffiths	98
William Philips	1.52	Jesse Hager	86
Daniel Vail	1.71	John Huching	25
John Creator	1.76	George Holly	18
Ann Vandoren	1.66	John Letson	10
James Clark	10	Benjamin Nicholas	29
Joseph Bellmon	20	Phimeas Randolph	88
Daniel Brown	97	Thompson Stelle	29
Jephtha Baldwin	49	Nathaniel Vail	29
Jacob Canfield	12	John G. Cooper	29
Stephen Doty	68	Wm. Sayres	1.44
Isaac Hance	1.16	Zophor Williams	29
David Kirkpatrick, jr.	49	Casper Wack	93
Dr. Wm. Liddle	49		

HUNTERDON.

Gershom Craft's estate	47	Wm. M'Cullough,	629
Thomas Furmon	1.49	Esq.	72
John Mount	19	Garret Meldrum for	26
Brazilla Wright	5.76	1816	86
John Barnard	3.50	Robert Margerum	2.32
Price Brewer	62	for 1816	1.19
Dr. Israel Clark	2.42	John Bray	23
Thomas Cox	5	John Servis	2.32
Giles Griswold	22	George Holcombe	23
Absalom Hart	33	Asa Hall	56
Francis S. Labau,	57	John Alsons	15
(guardian)	37	Edward Pierce	15
Joseph Reed	1.30	John Schooley	75
Ezekiel Smith	7.80	Wm. Haslet	1.30
Brazilla Wright	2.48	Jacob Pence	1.40
Ezra Brown	40	Samuel Irvine	75
Oliver Hampton	80	Robert Kennedy	24
Oliver Hampton for 1815.	80	John Rodenock, jr.	47
Garret Meldrum for 1815.	1.44	Peter Wyckoff	26
Robert Marge um for 1815.	52	Daniel Williamson	32
		Peter Woolever	33
		Cornelius Wyckoff	52

MIDDLESEX.

Richard Addie	12	John R. V. Rants	18
Moore Baker	53	Nathl. Shotwell	3
Joseph Brocaw	28	Isaac Sears	1.91
Abm. Cortleyou	1.48	Edward Vail	1.5
Henry Cortleyou	4.4	Susan Harris	37
John Cortleyou	42	John Cox	16
Isaac Coole	29	John Degraw	61
Joakim Fort	47	Henry Drake	4.5
Rein Garrison	14	Est. James Drake	9.52
Garret Garrison	12	George Holcombe	10.28
Benjamin Guilick	49	Joseph Kirkbridge	33
Jacques Cortleyou	1.47	C. S. Lazarus	75
Garret Polthomus	42	Andrew M'Cullough	63
Peter Suydam	23	James Moger	73
John Suydam	47	Est. Th. Pergins	1.50
Joseph Suydam	62	Hugh Ross	2.70
Cornelius Simonson	46	Samuel C. Sutton	5.52
Garret Vanderveer	14	Willet Taylor	1.95
Henry Veghter	18	Jacob Vanderveer	2.32
Mary Voorhees	1.12	Heirs of John Kemp	12
Abm. Vandoren	1.5	John Kearney	16
Mary Vernon	35	Benjamin Laforge	18
Dr. Peter Striker	12	James H. Maxwell	27.84
Henry Burt	3.17	Benjamin Ogden	18
Peter T. Smith	1.3	John Stephens	30
Charles Ellis	1.50	Nathaniel Saxon	3.55
Vetier Tindall	52	Heirs Cary Ludlow	53
James Ayres	9	Rd. R. Lawrence	35
David Connington	1.34	Dl. H. Disborough	7.40
John N. Cummings	5.86	George Deryea	70
John Cornelous	1.45	Wm Shotwell	12
Amos Freeman	2.56	Nathaniel Shotwell	5.28
David Lairing (son of Jacob)	1.7	Ryester Van Brunt	1.40
Marsh Noe	4.18	Peter L. Cortleyou	1.40
John Rutherford	2.38		

MONMOUTH.

Samuel Anderson	20	John Vanderbelt	1.28
John Burtes	45	Tunis Wortman	1.19
David Decow	1.66	John Harkins	1.92
Reuben Quant	1.15	John Christopher	12
Thomas Harris	39	Wm. Griffith	10.21
John Imlay	3.83	Th. Hollinshead	1.92
Caleb Newbold	32	Benj. Jones	26
Sml. & Anthony Sykes & Caleb Newbold	15	Alex. M'Pherson	23
Richard Potts	46	Joseph Miller	90
Thomas Sykes	62	Wm. C. Newbold	1.92
Samuel Sykes	1.54	Joseph Totten	16
Geo. Woodward	1.98	Gabl. Woodmansion	4
Joseph Wright	3.15	Wm. & J. Wood	3.83
George White	64	Saml. Fennemore	1.28
Wm. Cooper	10	Ester Newbold	1.70
Benjamin Jarvis	77	Walr. Reverford	1.8
Cornelius Vanhorn	52	W. Wainwright	1.54

BURLINGTON.

James Aikins	1.50	J. Sunderland	1.1
Charles Beatty	1.10	John Sweeney	60
Elizth. Bready	40	Raph Tindall	30
David Brearly	2.75	A. Woodruff, agent	
Asher Borden	1.90	for T. Roberts	2.50
Isaac Combs (occupied by A. Rodgers)	40	Joseph Wall	31
Isaac Combs (occupied by W. Smith)	80	Jacob Adams	60
Nathl. Coleman	60	Caleb Folwell	53
Alex. Chambers	3.25	William Hill	1.12
Jane Craft	1	Saml. Fenimore	1.56
Joseph Crowell	21	D. Bullock and J. Potts adminis-trators of Coats	
Margt. Crooks	1	Wm. H. Burr	67
Benj. Drake	15	Rebecca Brown	1.75
Daniel Fenton	90	Jos. M'Cullough	10
Joseph Harris	2	for 1815 & 16	10
Esther Harris	50	Sarah Bushby	30
Enoch Hunt	21	Heirs of Samuel Crawford	50
Geo. Holcombe	60	Th. St. John	1.1
Th. St. John	1	Sarah Case	20
Wm. Kerwood	26	Ann Jacobs	75
Di. M'Curdy	1	Benjamin Sleeper	52
Jph. B. M'Kean	4	Wm. Andrews	66
John Milwood	50	James Bates	9
Luke Morris	21	Jon. Enochs	33
John Mount	2.50	Mary Newlin	2.65
Benj. Morris, jr.	75	John N. Parry	1.32
John & William Phillips	2.80	James Palmer	20
John Philips	2.50	John Rhine	7.70
Wm. Robinson	2	Geo. S. Wilson	2.83
John Stevens for James	3.50	Joseph wall	5.67

GLOUCESTER.

Mary Church	17	Wm. Young	53
Humphrey Day	73	Wm. Zane, jr.	9
Chas. Lippincot	1.40	James Jolly	3.30
Estate of Benj. Loxly	1.12	Peter Wikoff	3.80
Samuel Dare	86		
Horatio Pinnock	22	Elisha Clark	2.12
Geo. Tyson, or Longstreth	2.76	Widow Parvin	45
Leonard Weldey	53		
Benj. Woolston	4.16	Saml. Yorke	1.75
H. Blackwell	20	Seth Hand	6.20
Samuel Cook	2.20	James Lee	4
David January	12	Richard Shaver	40
Elizth. Marshall	2.22	Wm. Tomlin	73
James Newman	10	David Watkin	64

SALEM.

Chas. Newbold	2.65	James Cassady	40
John M. White, Esq.	15.25	Isaac Davis	80
Benj. Allen	7.55	Wm. Dickison	3.45
Wm. Garrison	93	Wm. Elwell	2.26
Heirs of Mr. Philips	1.6	Wm. Holme	65
Jno. M. White, esq.	2.92	Barzilla Ivins	1.33
Benj. B. Cooper	5.4	Josa. L. Howell	5.84
Samuel French	2.65	Jacob Jennings	42
Jos. Pispham	8.00	Israel Lock	5.17
Barzilla Ivins	53	Isaac Lewis	1.33
Thom'n & Mason	1.33	John M'Callister	67
Samuel Porch	30	Wm. Mulford	33
Geo. Tittmarsh	27	Walter Richman	19
George Cake	53	Peter Stringer	5.97
Isaac Bowers for Th. Jones	2.13	George Thomas	60
Thomas Barber	96	Rd. Littermary	13.22
Job Bavis	6	John Till	3.98
Jas. Brenter (heirs)	67	J	

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, MARCH 16, 1818.

Several communications have been crowded out this week, to make room for the advertisement of Direct Tax; they shall appear in our next.

PECUNIARY NOTICE.

Some months have elapsed since we gave our patrons public notice of our pecuniary wants;—since that time they have increased. We have patiently waited in expectation of the terms being complied with, but in vain.—We now earnestly request all persons indebted to this establishment for jobs, advertising, or subscription, to call and discharge their accounts immediately. It will be recollected, that an additional charge of FIFTY CENTS will be made to those who do not pay the amount of subscription before the expiration of the year.

In the course of two or three weeks a collector will call on each subscriber with his bill; which we hope will be punctually attended to. This mode, perhaps, will accommodate a number whose business does not often lead them to this place.

Country Produce will be taken, (at market prices) in payment for subscription on, from those who cannot conveniently pay the money.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the editor, dated Washington, March 3d, 1818.

EXPATRIATION.

Notwithstanding the first section of the bill on this subject was stricken out on Saturday by the House, which is commonly considered decisive, a disposition was evidently discovered at the close of the day, to preserve it for the purpose of substituting another section in the place of the one disposed of, accordingly, upon taking up the subject yesterday morning, Mr. Johnson of Virginia, moved to amend the bill by ingrafting on what remained of it, a preamble and section of a declaratory nature, by the recognizing and guaranteeing the right of expatriation, in clear and explicit terms. Mr. Colston, moved to postpone the bill and amendment indefinitely, which after considerable debate was lost. Ayes 73, Noes 83.

Mr. Johnson's amendment was then negatived by a majority of 13. Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, then offered the following substitute to the remaining section of the bill:

"That in all prosecutions which may hereafter be instituted, against any person for having engaged, in military or naval forces, for or against any foreign power, when without the jurisdiction of the United States, who, before the commission of the fact, with which he may stand charged, shall have been a citizen of the United States, but shall have exercised his right of expatriation, by becoming the citizen or subject, of any foreign state or community by adoption, it shall be lawful for such person, to give such fact of expatriation in evidence upon the general issue, and if, upon the trial of such person so charged as aforesaid, he shall prove such fact to the satisfaction of the jury; he shall be discharged from such prosecution."

The house ordered the amendment to be printed, and in this state the business rests.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.

A few days ago, Mr. Sergeant laid a resolution on the table, proposing to adjourn for the session, on the 31st day of March. This morning it was called up for consideration, when it was moved to fill the blank with different days, viz. 31st March, 10th and 20th of April. After considerable discussion, which Messrs. Sergeant, Johnson of Kentucky, and Garnett, advocated the earliest period mentioned, and Messrs. Lowndes, Harrison, Simpkins, and Pitkin, expressed their decided conviction, that it would not be practicable, duly to consider the business which it was the duty of congress to decide; as early perhaps as any of the days named, certainly not by the 31st of this month; they were in favour of deferring any vote on the subject for the present.—Whilst the thing was in suspense, Mr. Taylor, moved to arrest the proceedings by the appointment of a joint committee, of two houses, (if the senate should concur) to enquire and report at what time congress might without prejudice to the public business adjourn.—This proposition was carried by general consent.

There is an immense mass of matter in different states of maturity before congress, and were I to hazard an opinion, it would be, that resolutions and enquiries to the contrary notwithstanding, that an actual adjournment will not take place much, if any, before the last of April.

Washington, March 4th, 1818.

EXPATRIATION.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Robertson to this bill, (which I reported to you in my last) having undergone several alterations was received, but on the question of ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, it was negatived by a majority of eleven votes, and the bill consequently rejected.

It is perhaps without precedent, at any former session of congress, that so many important subjects have been debated at length, and finally negatived.

GEORGIA CLAIMS.

In the years 1793 and 1794, a detachment of Georgia Militia were called into service for the purpose of repressing the incursions of hostile Indians, and protecting the frontiers of that state. Difficulties arose in the settlement of the expenses, at the Treasury of the general government, on the ground, that the executive of Georgia greatly transcended the discretionary power vested in him, by the ordering out and retaining in service, of a greater number of men than the exigence of the case required.

The subject has been a number of times before congress, and several reports had upon it; some of them favourable but most of them otherwise. It was introduced this session by Mr. Cobb, who has exerted himself manfully in defence of it, seconded by his colleagues Messrs. Terril, and Forsythe. The committee of the Whole, filled

the blank in the bill with \$142,000 or thereabouts; the bill being reported to the house, they refused to concur in filling the blank with that sum, and Mr. Taylor moved to postpone indefinitely the bill; when the debate was renewed with much zeal, and continued to an unusually late hour. Decision—

For the postponement, 54.
Against it, 64.

So the motion to postpone was not carried, and the house adjourned.

Washington, March 7, 1818.

GEORGIA CLAIM.

This subject was on Thursday discussed with much eloquence and earnestness; Messrs. Cobb, Forsythe, Tucker of Virginia, and one or two other gentlemen advocating, and Messrs. Spencer, Rich, Livermore and others objecting to it. The arguments in favor of the bill were urged with more zeal, on account of the supposed nearly equal division of the house on the question; to the surprize, however, of all when the vote on engrossing was taken, a majority of 20 appeared against it, and the bill was rejected.

Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers.

The bill passed by the house, several weeks ago, granting relief to certain officers and soldiers of the revolutionary, remained a long time before the senate, and was finally amended by that body in several particulars; the most important of which have been concurred in by the house, so that there is now little doubt but that it will become a law with the following provisions: Commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and private soldiers on the Continental Establishment, who served to the end of the war, or for nine months, or longer at any period of it—Also commissioned officers; non-commissioned officers, mariners and marines of the navy, who shall have served for a like time, who are yet resident citizens of the United States, and who are, or shall be, reduced to circumstances in life, which shall require the assistance of their country for support, shall be entitled to pensions, of officers, at the rate of \$20 per month; if non-commissioned officers, soldiers, mariners or marines, at the rate of \$8 per month during their natural life.—Pension to commence when they shall have completed the evidence necessary to entitle them to it.—Those already on the pension list of the United States, must relinquish said pension before they shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

The manner of substantiating a claim to a pension under this act, is as follows:

The applicant to make a declaration, under oath or affirmation before the district judge of the United States of the district; or before any judge of any of the courts of the state or territory in which the applicant shall reside, setting forth if he belonged to the army, the company, regiment and line to which he belonged, the time he entered the service, and the time and manner of leaving the service; and in case he belonged to the navy, a like declaration, setting forth the name of the vessel, and particular service in which he was employed, and the time and manner of leaving the service, and such other evidences as may be in his power; and on its appearing to the satisfaction of the said judge, that the applicant served in the revolutionary war as aforesaid, against the common enemy, he shall certify and transmit the testimony in the case, and the proceedings thereon to the secretary of the department of war, whose duty it shall be, if satisfied the applicant comes under the provisions of this act, to place such officer, musician, mariner, or private soldier on the pension list of the United States, to be paid in like manner as the pension of invalids.

Any sale, transfer, or mortgage of the whole or any part of the pension, payable in pursuance of this act, is declared illegal and of course invalid. Those who shall be convicted of swearing or affirming falsely in the premises, to be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and suffer accordingly.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

This subject, on which my mind for some time, has dwelt with anxiety and solicitude, is now fairly before congress. It will be recollected that at the last session of congress, a bill was passed, setting apart, and pledging, the bonus and dividends in the United States stock, in the National Bank as a fund, for the purpose of Internal Improvement, by means of roads and canals. The president, (Madison) however, returned the bill unsigned with his objections, doubting the constitutional power of congress, to make an appropriation for that purpose; thus the business ended at that time. At the commencement of the present session, president Monroe, upon adverting to the subject, stated explicitly his opinions to be in coincidence with those of his predecessor, but intimated that a remedy was to be found in an amendment to the constitution by which the power, might unequivocally be conferred. The whole subject was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Tucker of Virginia, Tallmadge, Ingham, Storrs, Clagett, Robertson of Kentucky, and Lewis. In their report, which is an able and elaborate one, they endeavour to maintain the doctrine of the constitutionality of the measure, and insist upon the expediency of it. This report concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, "That in order to promote and give security to the internal commerce among the several states; to facilitate the safe and expeditious transportation of the mails by the improvement of post roads, with the assent of the respective states; to render more easy, and less expensive, the means and resources necessary for the common defence, by the construction of military roads, with the like assent of the respective states; and for such other internal improvements as may be within the constitutional powers of the general government, it is expedient that the sum to be paid by the United States, by the 20th section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States, and the dividend which shall arise from their shares in its capital stock, be constituted as a fund for internal improvement."

It is the proposition, contained in the above resolution, that is now under consideration, and which is producing the development of much eloquence and talent.

By the constitution it is provided, that two thirds of both houses are necessary to pass a bill

without the signature of the president. I have little expectation that such a majority can be obtained and therefore anticipate that this measure will share the fate of several others lately brought into view—be ably discussed, and then rejected.

Mr. SCHULTZ.

Your readers having been, of late, much entertained and instructed by some important and erudite disquisitions concerning the word "preach," led by the desire of extending my information on other subjects, I take the liberty of proposing the following query.

What is the strict and proper meaning, that is to say, the true and exact signification, by which I mean the genuine and unforced explication of the word EAT?

Before despatching this communication, I shall show it to my dear friend Joannes Chewinghoffius, with a view to draw his attention to this momentous subject.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours &c.

SIMON SCHLAU-WERE.

"Oudeis crozein loiteron oiden, e caccabe, seu, nemo melius responsa dare novit, quam percontator."

Mr. Schultz,

I had risen this morning at an earlier hour than usual; with an intention to finish my comment upon the nineteenth dissertation of the renowned SCALIGERUS, concerning the construction, articulation, uses, and medical virtues of a Spider's claw; but was interrupted by the unexpected intrusion of my friend, Simon Schlawere. This was at seven in the morning; and as Simon seldom makes himself visible before nine, I was irresistibly impressed with the idea, that he had met with some serious accident. I was confirmed in this belief by a certain strange kind of confusion which was apparent in his countenance, and which indicated the intensity of the emotion, whatever it might be, that laboured in his heart. "Doubtless," exclaimed I mentally; "doubtless his house, during the night, has been burnt to the ground!—And is all perished?" said I, in a tone of mingled hurry and compassion, at the same time starting from my seat,—"and is all perished?"—"Perished!" roared he in agony; for in rising to ask the question, I had overturned my chair on his toes. Attributing his vehemence to the excess of his grief, as soon as he ceased hopping about the room, I proceeded to enquire more particularly into the nature of his misfortune. I will not attempt to describe the scene of perplexity which followed; rising from our mutual misunderstanding, and reciprocal doubts concerning the perpetuity (as SONGELIUS hath it) of our intellects. Suffice it to say that having, at last, with considerable trouble reduced our comprehensions to a common standard, my friend drew a paper from his pocket, and read a Query, the composition of which, he triumphantly boasted, had only cost him the labour of one hour, twenty-three minutes, and some odd seconds, and which, he said, was calculated to attract a sphere of light around the important, and hitherto insufficiently explained word, EAT. In short he expatiated with so much earnestness and eloquence upon the advantages which would infallibly result from the examination of this word, that he succeeded in inspiring me with an almost equal enthusiasm for the investigation; also in addition to the influence of his rhetoric, I found the savoury fumes arising from the kitchen, where breakfast was preparing, operating upon me as a powerful stimulant to take up the interesting enquiry. Accordingly, after taking breakfast, during which I paid the greatest attention possible to the practical part of the subject; I returned to my study, and instead of pursuing my comment on the renowned Shuystergius, with whose massy folios, my name and labours will descend to posterity, I drew forth a sheet of paper, and commenced writing this important Essay, for the benefit of the present generation.

The word eat is derived immediately from the Anglo-Saxon verb *etan*, which bears the same import. Its natural and precise signification seems to be, to prepare food for its reception in the stomach, by the manducatory motion of the lower jaw. This is my definition; but lest it should be disputed, I shall endeavour to bring forward an authority, or two, to support me.

Esthein catuscaptein mel' odonton, saith the old and learned *Aporichomes*, that is, "to eat; is to dig down, or demolish, with the teeth;" a most appropriate definition, and highly expressive of the effects produced, upon the diminishing body of a loaf, when exposed to the unsparing maw of a hungry plowman. His definition is more concise, but not so accurate as mine, for it is obvious that the "teeth" cannot "dig down" or "demolish" any thing without moving the "lower jaw;" and moreover, some people eat with the "jaw" alone, who have outlived their teeth, and who according to the definition of *Aporichomes* if taken literally, would live without eating, which is impossible and absurd. Again, a person may "dig down" or "demolish;" a thing with his teeth without eating it; as for instance, when we eat nuts, we sometimes "demolish" the shells with our teeth, but we cast them away, and only eat the kernels. Notwithstanding the imperfectness of his definition, the reader will readily perceive that, in the main, it agrees with mine, although not so accurate and circumstantial.

Ad cibum captentium, maxillas prompto micamus; "when we eat, we readily move our jaws," says the sapient *Semisomnus*, speaking of the influence of habit in facilitating the operations of the animal functions. This observation exactly agrees with my definition; and I make no doubt but the majority of my intelligent readers will acquiesce in the justness of our learned author's proposition. It would be an easy matter to multiply quotations; but for the sake of brevity I shall suppose those now made to be sufficient, and accordingly proceed with my subject.

Eating is, in practice, diversified by manner, or degree; as, to mumble, to chew, to eat, to swallow, to glut, to gorge, to devour, to cram. Thus the old man mumbles, the indolent man chews, the mannerly man eats, the hungry man swallows, the clown grets, the epicurean gorges, the savage devours, and the glutton crams. We have also artificial aids, as knives, forks, and spoons, which cause other varieties in eating. Except where excessive refinement forbids it, we

commonly eat dry victuals, such as bread and fruit, from the hand; such meats as are somewhat soft and moist, we eat with the assistance of a knife and fork; and such as are too soft and liquidated for the convenient operation of these instruments we take up by the help of a spoon. *Jabiorum cochlearum, dentium, cultri furunc;* *aurili sunt*, says the profound Swattenbroecks: that is, "Spoons are the auxiliaries of the lips, knives and forks of the teeth." And truly the invention of men, in providing these, and the like conveniences, to aid and facilitate the operation of his corporeal organs, is wonderful. Without knives and forks, what greasy spectres we should be at rising from our beddabbed tables—and without spoons, what sputtering, and swashing, and smacking, before we could suck up our spoon-meat!—But to return: I believe it will on all hands be readily allowed, that in all its degrees, the word eat signifies the reception of aliment into the mouth, with a view to introduce it into the stomach for the appeasing of hunger, the gratification of appetite, or the nourishment of the body. The reader will again please to observe my accuracy in distinguishing between the various motives that prompt men to eat. The child and the savage eat because they are hungry; the glutton because he loves to regale his palate; and the philosopher because he knows it to be necessary.

But I must think of drawing to a conclusion; though scarcely entered upon the subject, I must not intrude too far on your patience, Mr. Schultz, or on the patience of your readers. The ears of the present generation are not made for listening to such refined and subtle discussions, as those, which, half a millenium ago, formed the pleasure of the learned, and constituted the glory of that unjustly despised age. *Cum temporibus, quam homines matantur!* Then was the time, Mr. Schultz, when a person might treat of a subject according to its substance, accident, quality, quantity, relation, action, passion, situation, duration, and habit, without the danger of being impudently smiled at by a presumptuous multitude. But now-a-days unless one confine himself, in his speculations, within the bounds of common sense; unless he write of something that may be seen with the vulgar eye; something upon which the carpenter can lay his rule, or the wood-chopper his ax; something that will contribute, as they term it, to the amelioration of society, the effusions of genius, however exalted, are despised, and ridiculed: Then farewell verbal niceties, superphysical investigation, and every subtlety of monkish love!—and *praecelsum* and eating too, except to listen to the one, and practise the other, farewell!

JOANNES CHEWINGHOFFIUS.

The Mammoth Ox.

On Saturday, the beef of the celebrated Ox raised by Job Tyler, was offered for sale in the Philadelphia Market. The living weight of the animal was 2779lbs; the fat through the plates and brisket, one foot thick; clear fat on the ribs, 6 and an half inches; and clear fat on the back bone four inches.—The beef weighed 2165lbs; 147lbs heavier than the famous ox raised by Martin Dubbs, which was then considered a prodigy.

Boston, March 1.

From Gibraltar.

Accounts have been received from Gibraltar to the middle of Jan. The Franklin 74, touched at Gibraltar, on the 12th, and immediately sailed for Syracuse, to join the American Squadron.

Despatches had been received at Gibraltar, from the Barbary coast, announcing the continuance of the plague at Bona, Constantine and Algiers. They also confirm the intelligence of the dey of Algiers, having withdrawn to the citadel of Caspa; and ascribe this determination to the many plots framed by the Janissaries against his life. The dey, it is said had dismissed the Turkish soldiers, who composed his guard and black troops were now doing duty about his person. It is also said, that the bey of Oran had been strangled; the second in command thrown into confinement, and all the principal offices changed. The new bey, a Turk of the name of Casan had arrived at Oran from Algiers, with a retinue of 3000 persons.

Gibraltar letters say that U. S. brig Alert, was at Marseilles; from whence letters had been received, announcing that Dr. Eustus, American minister to Holland was there.

New-London, Feb. 25.

New-London Harbor.—It is a circumstance worthy of the notice of the Commissioners of the navy, that while almost if not all the important harbors of the United States, to the northward of North-Carolina, have been occasionally closed with ice, the harbor of New-London has been accessible to the lower wharves every day during the winter. Gaz.

Bible Society.

CUMBERLAND BIBLE SOCIETY, will meet on Tuesday the 7th of April next, at Port Elizabeth, at 2 o'clock, afternoon. The managers will meet at 10 o'clock, on said day.

It is earnestly requested, that all the members would punctually make their annual payments on that day to the Treasurer.

Mr. Osborn is appointed to deliver the ANNUAL SERMON to the Society, and Mr. Freeman the ADDRESS, after which a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Society.

JONATHAN FREEMAN, Sec'y.
Bridgeton, March 16, 1818.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Bloomfield M'Hyvaine.

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

Feb. 16th, 1818.—f

WINDOW GLASS,
BY THE BOX,

FOR SALE BY

Stratton & Buck,

March 16, 1818.

NOTICE.

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

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

Wood Choppers.
Wanted Immediately.

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

Jan. 5, 1818.

French and German Languages.

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

E. FRIEDERICI.
At Mr. Brewster's Hotel.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Pension Office, Dec. 29.

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

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

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

Patent double forcing Pump.

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

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

James Leslie,
Jarvis Brewster.

Nov. 3, 1817—tf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, ABOUT NINE THOUSAND Feet of Seasoned Heart PINE, of the first quality—Viz:

- SCANTLING,
- Two Inch PLANK,
- 1-4 do. BOARDS,
- 1 do. do.

D. P. & N. L. Stratton.

Bridgeton, Jan. 19, 1818.

Notice is hereby given

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

Feb. 16th, 1818—4w

BLANKS FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

LOOK HERE !!

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

Daniel L. Burt,
John Shumard.

January 28th, 1818.

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

DANIEL L. BURT,

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

(At the lowest prices.)

DRY GOODS.

- Superfine Black, Blue, London Brown and Olive,
- Superfine Blue Drab, and other Cassimeres,
- Pelisse common and course Cloths,
- Coatings and Lionskins,
- Velvets and Cordes,
- Pelisse Velvets,
- Silk, Swans-down and toianett vestings,
- Red, White, and Yellow Flannels,
- Rose Blankets,
- The most Fashionable Bombazettes,
- Dimities,
- Irish and Brown Linens,
- Long Lawns,
- Russia Duck, and Russia Sheeting,
- Bafta and coarse Muslins,
- Domestic, do.
- Variety of Cambric, do.
- Book, Leno and Lace, do.
- Mul Mui, & Jackanett, do.
- Silk and Cotton Shawls,
- Imported, and Domestic Gingham,
- Men's cotton and worsted Hose,
- Ladies' do. do.
- Russia Diaper,
- Apron Checks,
- Calicoes of all descriptions,
- Black Crapes,
- Bandannoe, Flag, Madrass, & Ladies' Cotton,
- A great assortment of Ribbons,
- Men's Buckskin, Angola, and other Gloves,
- Ladies' Silk, Kid and York-tan, do.
- BLACK, White, and Queen-grey, } **SILKS.**
- Sewing silk of various colours,
- Coverlid Warps,
- Cotton yarn of different numbers,
- Tortoise Shell Combs,
- Thread and Cotton Laces,
- Men's and boys coarse and fine, } **SHOES.**
- Ladies' Leather and Morocco, & Children's

GROCERIES.

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

HARDWARE.

- Knives and Forks assorted,
- Butcher's Carving, } **KNIVES.**
- Pen and Pocket,
- Razors and Straps,
- Table and Tea Spoons,
- Scissors and Spectacles,
- Butts and Screws,
- H. L. Hinges,
- Table Butts,
- Carpenter's Rules,
- Files assorted,
- Round Bolts,
- Tea Kettles and Spiders,
- Pots and Skillets,

Door Chest and Cupboard, } **LOCKS.**

- Thumb Latches,
- Steelyards, Straw-Knives,
- Showels and Tongs,
- Frying-pans, Gridirons,
- Cut Nails, Sprigs,
- Window Glass, &c. &c.
- Watch Keys and Seals,
- Cork Screws, Coffee-Mills, } **IRON.**
- Iron Candlesticks,
- Rat and Mouse Traps.

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

Also for Sale, **A quantity of Seasoned one inch Sap Pine Boards.**

BRIDGETON, Feb. 2, 1818.

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

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

Now know ye, that I, Thomas Woodruff, keep store, At the place where I've kept it for three years or more! He thanks you, for all the past favours you've shown, Which have ever been great he would thankfully own.

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

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

And colours, for those who say fashion's—all trash. I have black, blue, and bronze, and some handsome dark green, And some beautiful colours exactly between; I've quite an assortment of cas'meres superfine, With some colours plain, and some that combine The best and the brightest of different hues, Which have been often purchas'd for gentlemen's use.

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

I've fancy goods, for such my trade is, To try my best to please the ladies; I have some handsome Cashmere shawls, Thimbles and scissors, cotton balls, I've habit cloths, and good Pelisse Made of wool from the finest fleece; And girls you may depend upon it I've handsome ribbons for a bonnet, Of almost every width, and hue Plain, plaid, and strip'd, and handsome blue; And all so fine, so cheap and nice, I know you'll say they're worth the price.

I've handsome stuff for fine cravats, Whisker-brushes, India hats, Stockings made of the wool of lambs, Bees-wax, tobacco-pipes and hams.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With some Dimities, white as a swan. I have Calicoes plain, and some fine printed Jean, With fine Bombazetts, and good Bobbin; Some Copperas, Cloves, and Ladies' Kid Gloves, And Bells, Bitts and Bridles for Dobbins.

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

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

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

Thomas Woodruff.
BRIDGETON, Feb. 2, 1818.

New Novels.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Knight of St. John,
A ROMANCE,

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

Letters from the South;

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

Cœlebs Deceived;

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

The Welsh Mountaineer,

A NOVEL;

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

Harold, the Dauntless;

A POEM, in SIX CANTOS;

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

ALSO,

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. SCHULTZ.

December 22d, 1817.

Notice is hereby given,

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

George Davis,
James Burch,
Oshea Baremon.

Cumberland Jail, March 2, 1818—4w

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

Notice is hereby Given,

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

Elijah Townsend,
Lavy Foster,
John Dickenson.

Feb. 23, 181 8

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

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

James Clark,
James D. Westcott,
John Mulford.

March 2d, 1818—2m